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MEDICAL EDUCATION

IN

I T A L Y.

(Doctor Alan Gregg.)

October 1924 - April, 1925.

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PLAN OF THE REPORT

The report is divided into the following sections :-

- 1 - Notes on the original material, its uses and storage.
- 2 - Outline of the report proper.
- 3 - Information arranged on basis of outline.
- 4 - Comments on subjects of medical instruction as given in Italy.
- 5 - General remarks on present difficulties in medical education, in Italy.
- 6 - Recommendations.
- 7 - Appendix.

1 - Notes on Original Material.

Information contained in this report has been secured from official publications of the universities and medical faculties, government reports, conversations with professors, students and others closely connected with medical education in Italy; observations made during visits to the Medical Faculties and Hospitals, and also from the preliminary report on Italy furnished by New York Office.

Catalogues, government publications and other printed matter will be found listed in the Appendix.

Report of conversations and impressions gathered during visits are filed by subject in Paris Office (following outline). Some information of this sort is to be found in Doctor Gregg's diary of Visits in Italy. The printed matter is almost entirely in Italian; a few translations have been made of more important documents. Attempt will be made to keep a current file of university catalogues and it is likely that in the future this source of information will be more satisfactory than in the past since recent regulations provide that these catalogues shall in the future contain uniform and exact information regarding several phases of university activity which have only in some instances appeared in the past.

O U T L I N E.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

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Status of Research.
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Distribution of Physicians.
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(Continued overleaf).

MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

(Continued)/

Scientific Resources of Physicians.
Medical Sects and Quacks.
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Post Graduate Study.
Attitude towards Men of Foreign Training.
Medical Societies and Congresses.
Medical Publications in the Country.
Medical Publishers and Dealers.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

History.

The History of Italy exerts, even at the present day, a very great influence on the type of education which is found there. In no other way can the differences between the various sections of Italy be understood, nor can traditions and organization of the Universities be explained without some emphasis on their historical background. The briefest, and perhaps most effective method of indicating the complicated history of Italy, is to indicate by centuries or epochs the history of that country. This is given in the following table, the first paragraph referring to Political and Cultural history, the second, more strictly concerning the history of Universities and intellectual movements. A summary of the important influence in the history of medicine of Italy is given at the close.

Seventh Century, B.C.

Greeks appeared in Sicily. Genoa founded by Ligurians. The rest of Italy is occupied by various small nations. Sicily became a second Greece (Magna Græcia) and remained so until about the 10th Century, A.D. Italy thus became a store house of Greek influence

for all time. Empedocles, Archimedes, Aeschylus, Pindar, all lived in Sicily at some time.

406 B.C. Carthaginians took Sicily and established contacts with the Phoenician culture.

310 B.C. Perugia conquered by Rome.

236 B.C. Romans took Sardinia from Phoenicians. In this century Milan was conquered by Rome and Romans obtained hold over Southern Italy and Sicily, but Greek influence continued there for much longer period.

124 B.C. Asclepiades of Bithynia established Greek medicine at Rome. - Pliny the Elder, 23-79 A.D. - 161 A.D. Galen in Rome.

Fourth Century,

A.D.

Southern and Western Roman Empire divided between Constantinople and Italy where Headquarters were Milan and Ravenna. Roman Empire becomes Christian.

Fifth Century.

Rome falls to Barbarians. Milan ravaged by Attila, Ostrogoths and Lombards, and Naples and Sardinia sacked by Vandals.

Theodosius the Great founded School of Law at Bologna.

Sixth Century

Lombards established in Milan, ~~in~~ gaining control over Padua and Bologna.

Seventh Century

Arab Corsaires raid Southern Italy, 667. Perugia destroyed by the Goths.

Eighth Century

Domination of Charlemagne who, in 774, took Milan, Genoa, Turin, Padua, Bologna and gave Florence its political organization and made present of city of Perugia to the Popes.

Montecassino and Salerno Benedictin hospitals began housing the sick.

Ninth Century

Saracens gain control of Sicily. Rome becomes subject of feudal wars which lasted until the 15th Century, temporal power of the Popes having been established by Charlemagne. Medical School in Salerno becomes definitely prominent. Soror founded the hospital of Santa Maria in Sienna. Pavia established a center of studies 825.

Tenth Century.

Milan in 960 fell under German Emperors. Padua ravaged by

Hungarians.

Eleventh Century.

Normans in control of Naples and Sicily 1042 to 1194. Pisa a Republic of warriors during this and following century. Sardinia fell under Pisa in 1025 as reward for the expulsion of Saracens; the era of the independence of various communes. Milan and Bologna in Lombard league defeat Frederick Barbarosa.

Records mention four city hospitals in Rome; school at Salerno active.

Twelfth Century.

Naples under German control. House of Hohenstaufen, 1194 to 1268. Republic of Genoa at war with Pisa and Venice. Sienna became independent republic.

This is the century when the following universities definitely came into existence:- Sienna, Modena, Pisa, Parma and Bologna.

Pope Innocent III initiated the movement of building hospitals under religious inspection. Monks at Montecassino collect and preserve medical law and are in close contact with school at Salerno.

Thirteenth Century.

House of Anjou in Naples, 1265-1442. Sicily an independent kingdom under House of Aragon, 1282-1442. In 1297, Sardinia under Aragon, Padua under German control, Florence under the control of

the Popes. The beginning of the Guelf-Ghibelline warfare.
Pisa overwhelmed by Genoa in 1284 in naval battle.

Padua established as civic university in 1222 destined to
be the center of learning of Averroes. Perugia recognized in
1266. Sienna recognized in 1246. Naples founded by Frederick
II in 1224. Messina in the same year. In 1224 also Charles I
of Anjou allowed a modification of the medical school at Salerno
which changed it from a monastic-lay to a purely lay control.
Mondino, Professor of anatomy, Saliceto of Surgery, at Bologna.

Fourteenth Century.

Genoa under French. Parma held by Verona. Bologna sold
by the Visconti in Milan to the Pope in 1360. Rome during this
century had a population of 17,000. Popes at Avignon in 1309
to 1377. The Black Death appeared. Guelf-Ghibelline warfare in
Florence.

University of Rome created in 1303, Palermo 1312, Florence
1320 as Studium Generale. Pisa 1343. Pavia founded in 1361.
at the time of Black Death, 1348, the first Quarantine ever
established was observed in Venice. The epoch of Dante in
Florence. Lanfranchi of Milan who later moved to Paris and has
been called 'Father of French Clinical surgery.'

Fifteenth Century

Sicily and Naples under Spanish House of Aragon in 1442-1496.
Sardinia under Spanish Viceroy in 1479. In 1444 the Medici family
triumphant in Florence. Milan under the Sforzas in 1450-1535.
Genoa under the French; Padua under the domination of Venice, where
it remained. Fall of Constantinople in 1453.

University of Turin founded in 1404; Catania founded in 1434.
Printing invented in 1450. Hospital construction over Europe in
its height during this century. Sudhoff believes that definite
treatment of the sick became the function of the hospital at about
this time owing to the effectiveness of mercury inunction. Hospitals
in general, however, merely devoted to housing of sick. First
lazaretto established in Pisa in 1464, as a detention station for
plague suspects and victims, in a small house building near the
church of San Lazzaro.

Leonico of Padua translated Hippocrates in 1480. Greek
culture came to Italy through Byzantine scholars escaped from
Constantinople, the medical world thus becoming more familiar with
writings of Plato, and Hippocrates, in contrast with merely Galen
and Aristotle. Thomas Linacre graduated at Padua.

Sixteenth Century.

The time of Spanish Viceroy in Naples and Sicily, 1503-1707. Genoa under the Austrians; Turin under the French; Florence an independent duchy, controlling Pisa after 1509. Parma in 1512 given by Pope Paul III to Pierre Farnese, his natural son. In 1512 also Bologna became part of the Holy Roman Empire until 1796. In 1535 Milan under Spanish-Austrian House. In 1557, King of Spain puts Sienna to the Duchy of Tuscany. Perugia under papal authority.

Leonardo da Vinci in 1500. Vesalius prosector at Padua in 1540 attacked for his heterodox writings. He burnt his book and went to Spain. His pupil was Fallopius who succeeded him. Fabricius ab Aquapendente was pupil of Fallopius and master of Harvey. University of Macerata established as Studium Generale in 1549. University of Messina founded in 1548. First scientific society, that of Porta, arose in Naples in 1560, to ensure the freedom of scientists from persecution by clerics. Paracelsus studied at Ferrara in 1515. In 1533 the first chair of Simples established at Padua. University of Urbino recognized in 1564.

Seventeenth Century.

Northern Italy under Spanish-Austrian House. Southern Italy

also under Spain. Bubonic plague in the Republic of Venice, 500,000 victims and downfall of its powers in 1630.

Accademia of the Lincei established in 1603 as a closed corporation of scientists. Harvey studied at Padua. Malpighi founded Histology and Embryology and was Professor at Bologna, Pisa and Messina. Pre-eminence of Italian schools of medicine passed to Paris, Montpellier and Leyden.

Eighteenth Century

Austrian Viceroy in Sicily and Naples in 1707-1734; then Bourbon reign, 1734-1860, Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Sardinia fell to the House of Savoy, 1720. Turin in 1798 taken by the French. In 1714 Milan was Austrian. In 1731 Parma given to the Bourbon Prince. In 1735 Milan taken by the French and held until 1814. University of Camerino founded in 1727. Cagliari allowed to confer degrees in 1763, Palermo becomes university in 1785. This was the century of the following prominent figures: Morgagni at Padua, Galvani at Bologna, Volta and Scarpa at Pavia, Ramazzini first student of the hygiene of occupations, Valsalva Lancisi advanced his belief in the importance of mosquitoes in swamp fever or malaria.

Nineteenth Century

In 1801 the Bourbons in Parma expelled by Napoleon. Parma made French Duchy in 1807. In 1806 Napoleon placed his brother Joseph as King of Naples. In 1814 Turin became capital of Kingdom of Sardinia. In the same year Milan became Austrian. In 1815, Bologna, ~~and~~ after 90 years of French rule, became property of the Pope until 1848. In 1848 the revolt of Milan against Austria after the battle of Magenta, Milan ~~was~~ given to House of Savoy. In 1858 war between King of Sardinia and Austria. In 1860, Garibaldi's victorious march. Kingdom of Naples joined by Italy by plebiscite. In 1861-1870, Florence capital of new Italy. In 1870 Rome became capital. Florence has established as University in 1850. In 1859 the Casati Law passed reforming education in Italy. Royal Academy of Medicine in Rome in 1875.

The History of Italy is important in the history of medical education for the following reasons: Southern Italy perpetuated the culture of Ancient Greece. Italy ~~has~~ proved the main point of entrance for the culture of the Arabs and the Hebrews in the Fifteenth Century. Italy was the asylum for Byzantine culture on the Fall of Constantinople. Furthermore, it was in Italy that

the sick were provided for by hospitals where previously they had exhibited themselves in the market places as objects merely of charity, and found lodging where they could. With Rome at the center of this long Peninsula, lines of travel for pilgrimages, etc., passed through many Italian cities and the religious orders so highly centralized in Italy acted as points of promotion of learning and as store-houses of manuscripts and books during Middle-Ages and the Renaissance.

AREA AND POPULATION

The area of Italy is 310,200 square kilometres; 264,000 of these is available for agriculture and forests. The area of Texas is 688,000 square kilometres, that of New Mexico, 317,000, of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania the area is 265,000 square kilom.

The population of the last three states is about 22 million, that of Italy is 38,800,000. If Italy had the same density of population as the three states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, it would have approximately 26 million people; it has near 39 million. The density is 123 to the square kilometre. It is calculated that $7\frac{1}{2}$ million Italians reside in foreign countries. To the area of Italy proper should be added the African colonies:-



	<u>AREA</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
LIBIA	1,650,000	1,070,000
ERYTHREA	119,000	380,000
SOMLILAND	365,000	450,000
JUBALAND	91,600	75,000
SICILIAN ISLANDS	280,000	104,000

The historical regions of Italy continue to be the true land marks of the country and express natural divisions. These are:-
 Northern Italy consisting of Piedmont, Liguria, Lombardy and Veneto.
 Central Italy, Emilia, Tuscany, the Umbrian Marshes and Abruzzo.
 Southern Italy, of Molise, Campana, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria and Lazio (Roman district), the islands, Sicily and Sardinia.

The kingdom is officially divided, however, into 76 ~~administered~~ provinces ruled by Prefects and sub-divided into "circondarii" which are administered by sub-prefects. These are given herewith with the population of each:-

ALESSANDRIA	781,750	CUNEO	623,598	NOVARA	724,855
TORINO	1,253,443	GENOA	975,700	LA SPEZIA	209,482
IMPERIA	150,835	BERGAMO	555,686	BRESCIA	652,225
COMO	630,977	CREMONA	357,605	MANTOVA	376,901
MILANO	1,906,231	PAVIA	469,425	SONDRIO	131,184
BELLUNO	234,583	PADOVA	588,043	ROVIGO	287,238

TREVISO	548,487	VENEZIA	519,208	VERONA	523,390
VICENZA	542,346	FRIULI	956,439	TRENTO	641,747
TRIESTE	325,940	ISTRIA	299,295	CARNARO	84,686
BOLOGNA	642,674	FERRARA	346,015	FORLI	391,026
MODENA	395,513	PARMA	361,786	PIACENZA	291,400
RAVENNA	257,604	REGGIO- EMILIA	347,095	AREZZO	298,519
FIRENZE	981,850	GROSSETTO	164,990	LIVORNO	143,723
LUCCA	389,519	MASSA & CARRARA	178,510	PISA	360,787
SIENA	247,842	ANCONA	334,654	ASCOLI- PICENO	265,164
MACERATA	267,718	PESARO & URBINO	280,760	PERUGIA	636,380
AQUILA D' ABRUZZI	395,799	CHIETI	376,242	TERAMO	319,990
CAMPOBASSO (MOLISE)	340,909	AVELLINO	303,385	BENEVENTO	267,171
CASERTA	823,132	NAPOLI	1,468,640	SALERNO	584,313
BARI (PUGLIE)	952,511	FOGGIA	458,502	TARANTO (JONIO)	274,907
LECCE	611,141	POTENZA (BASILICA)	468,557	COTANZARO	514,123
COSENZA	495,884	REGGIO (CALABRIA)	502,311	CALTANISSETTA	385,675
CATANIA	876,265	GIRGENTI	411,281	MESSINA	582,064
PALERMO	840,306	SIRACUSA	536,614	TRAPANI	409,247
CAGLIARI	530,232	SASSARI	333,942	ZARA	18,623
		ROMA (LAZIO)	1,618,982		

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The important features in the geography of Italy are the back-bone of mountains which separate the Po Valley from middle Italy, the dryness and sterility of the soil of Southern Italy and the large amount of water power available in the North. There has been considerable deforestation throughout Italy and this has resulted in a very precarious living for the agricultural population of the wholly mountainous section, and a large amount of almost useless land in the lowlands along the coast. As a consequence of all these facts, Northern Italy is preeminently industrial in contrast with the South which, though agricultural, is so limited in its resources as to be much the poorer part of the country.

Sardinia and Sicily, though much richer agriculturally than Southern Italy, are nevertheless very backward both in agriculture and industry. The regions of Milan and Turin are closely comparable in resources to Southern France. Central Italy lives largely in the past and is not productive. Southern Italy and Sicily are greatly over-populated in relation to productive capacity.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Railroads of Italy are largely those of the State. Mussolini has been unable to turn over this railroad system to private ownership, the main reason being that it is impossible to eradicate the pass system by which the majority of the traveling public in the first and second classes obtain reduced rates, for example: senators, deputies, ex-deputies, commercial travelers, teachers of all ranks, journalists, officers and ex-officers, all public officials and all wounded veterans. The deficit of the state railways ~~was~~ over a billion lire in 1921-1922, and 906 million lire in 1922-1923. Electrification is projected, since the present extremely high price of coal make the maintenance very costly. In 1922, railways totalled 21,000 kilometres, 4,400 of which were privately owned. Rome, as political capital of Italy, is, by the fastest trains, distant from the following places: Paris 32 hours - Vienna 30 - Palermo 19 - Trieste 17 - Turin 14 - Venice 13 - Milan 12 - Genoa 10 - Bologna 9 - Florence 6 - Naples 5.

From these facts it will be seen that Turin and Genoa are almost as much under French as under Italian influence, and that Milan is close to Germany and Switzerland.

Telegraph service in Italy is good. Mails of the first class good within Italy, but subject to delays during the past two years to and from countries outside of Italy. Third class mail, parcels post, express and freight are not satisfactorily safe, losses by theft being extremely common.

S O C I A L P I C T U R E

The social picture of Italy is characterized principally by, first, the regional diversity of customs, race, dialects and general culture, and second, by the very great over crowding of the population. It will be seen that many of the differences in race and culture are due to the complicated history of the country. Spanish and French influences and traditions for example are still strong in Southern Italy, whereas in the Po Valley German influences are predominating. In one sense it is fallacious to comment on the Italian character since Italy is merely a political entity, and in reality rather a federation of entirely dissimilar provinces. There are some thirty-two dialects in Italy. An Italian peasant will refer to another Italian of another distant province as a foreigner. To this sectionalism the great over crowding in question has contributed considerably since it has discouraged travel within the country. 250,000 Italians must find a home by emigration every year, nor is it merely the labouring classes which provide the necessity for emigration.

Competition within the country for every sort of position is bitter and unrelenting. Unfortunately, the condition of general education is not such as to make that competition always on the basis of training or fitness.. The claims of relatives or friends often play a deciding part in young men's hopes of securing a livelihood within Italy.

Land ownership still shows a trace of the feudal influence. Large estates are common and many of the traditions and circumstances of Italian life tend to keep the labourers on these estates ill-educated, submissive and exceedingly difficult to influence away from their traditional condition. This feudal flavour is more pronounced in the South and in the Islands than in the North where industrial life has affected the customs considerably. Industrial organization in Italy is largely in the hands of Germans who are also strong in banking circles, but it must be noted that the character of the Northern Italian is better adapted to the demand of industrial life than that of the Italian of the South.

The Italian character, and this is especially true of every Italian not in the purely labouring classes, is highly individual. Prezzolini, in his book on the Italian culture, says :- "Italians cannot create methods or train disciples. Things last for the life of only one man and then die or change..... There are no organizations ^{as} in Germany Italians are too individualThey are people full of originality".

Observation abundantly confirms these remarks.

In religion the majority of Italians are, at least nominally, catholics. The proportion of Protestants of various denominations is about 3%; Jews 1%.

To add to the very complicated situation it must be noted that Italy at present is passing through a series of political changes of far-reaching character, and exceedingly difficult, even for the Italians, to understand.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

It is impossible to form an intelligent opinion upon the Economic situation of Italy under the extremely complicated and uncertain conditions of the present day. I therefore confine information to the rates of exchange of the lira, the cost of living and the general view of the Government's budget for various characteristic years during recent history. In the first place, it is of broad importance to note that the economic position of Italy is balanced, if at all, by the remittances of emigrants and the sums received from foreign visitors to Italy. These two sources are calculated to have provided during 1923 between 5 and 6 billion Liras. There are factors which, unfortunately, are highly influenced by political conditions and the popular belief within and outside of Italy in the stability of the Italian Government.

The Lira in relation to the dollar has pursued the following course:-

In 1914	Liras	5.28	to the Dollar
1915	"	6.18	"
1916	"	6.67	"
1917	"	7.41	"
1918	"	7.85	"
1919	"	8.70	"
1920	"	21.12	"
1921	"	23.57	"
1922	"	21.19	"
1923	"	21.81	"
Jan. 1924	"	23.--	"
Feb. 1925	"	24.40	"
July 1925	"	27.20	"

The cost of living in Italy in 1924-1925, is calculated as being 6 and 7 times what it was in 1914. An essential necessity like Cardiff coal cost 50 Liras in 1914; in January 1925, the same cost 350 Liras.

The state budget for the Kingdom of Italy are given here-
with:-

THE STATE BUDGET (Expenses) in Units of 1000

<u>Expenses by Ministry:</u>	<u>1913-14</u>	<u>1918-19</u>	<u>1920-21</u>
Treasury	703.651	3.311.914	15.970.267
Finance	312.049	709.885	2.134.510
Justice & Culte	58.---	83.489	177.774
Foreign Affairs	31.841	59.718	100.148
Colonies	- - - -	167.686	232.549
<u>Public Instruction</u>	149.936	352.637	855.915
Interior	152.704	363.205	816.904
Public Works	172.855	326.988	1.301.623
Posts & Telegraph	148.138	392.071	999.319
War (incl. arms & ammun.)	609.100	20.908.359	9.945.605
Navy	309.086	1.489.705	1.339.170
Shipping & R.R.	- - - -	1.795.278	- - - -
Agriculture	- - - -	40.280	70.949
Industry & Commerce	39.633	127.387	1.499.213

(Cont'd overleaf)

<u>Expenses by Ministry:</u>	<u>1913-14</u>	<u>1918-19</u>	<u>1920-21</u>
Labour & Social Insurance	- - -	- - -	126.245
Military Assistance & War pensions	- - -	1.777.370	- - - -
For emergency food purch.	- - -	- - -	3.213
For Liberated Territory (Trieste, etc.,)	- - -	537.391	648.951

NOTE - - New Prime Ministers are in the habit in Italy of adding or suppressing Ministries on their assuming power. This is done in the name of convenience or economy, or to satisfy some politician who is included in the new combination. The expense is not perceptibly increased. It only means re-adjustment of offices. The tendency of Mussolini's government seems to be to reduce and concentrate responsibilities..... fewer ministers and a few more under-Secretaries who learn the ropes.

Figures for 1922-23 and 1923-24 (Provisory) are on separate sheet.

Blank space means that the figures are included in the budget of another ministry, owing to some concentration.

The State Budget (Expenses) continued...

<u>Expenses by Ministry:</u>	<u>1922-23</u>	<u>1923-24 (Provisory)</u>
Treasury	11.093.290)	
		(13.064.181
Finance	1.990.732)	

	<u>1922-23</u>	<u>1923-24</u> (Provisory)
Justice & Culte (Clergy) etc.,	366.375	411.068
Foreign Affairs	118.460	144.507
Colonies	255.180	413.971
<u>Public Instruction</u>	923.420	1.065.044
Interior	879.165	687.316
Public Works	1.050.005	744.253
Posts & Telegraph	1.090.616	934.186
War	2.307.538	2.367.453
Navy	1.556.369	1.154.304
Shipping & R.R.	- - - -	- - - -
Agriculture	96.661)	169.048
Industry & Commerce	96.774)	
Labour & Social Insurance	7.797)	
Milit.Ass. & War pensions	none noted	none noted
for Emergency food purchases	" "	" "
for Liberated Territories	" "	" "

TOTALS:

1913-14	.....	2.687.661
1918-19	.....	32.451.576
1920-21	.....	36.229.142
1922-23	.....	21.823.382
1923-24	.....	21.155.331

The Ministry of Agriculture, that of Industry & Commerce,
that of Labour and Social Insurance are now one: ECONOMIA NAZIONALE.
Those of Posts, Telegraph & Telephone, of R.R. and Shipping
are one: COMUNICAZIONI.

THE STATE BUDGET in Units of 1000

<u>Origin of amounts received</u>	<u>1913-14</u>	<u>1918-19</u>
1. Taxes on trade transactions	337.367	929.285
2. Taxes on Purchases of necessities	537.717	1.033.295
3. Industrial Monopolies	547.120	1.521.087
4. Commercial Monopolies	- - -	- - - -
5. Direct Taxes	540.689	2.065.567
6. Postal, Telegraph & Telephone	170.446	303.477
7. Other Entries	<u>390.407</u>	<u>3.823.134</u>
TOTAL:	2.523.746	9.675.845

	<u>1919-20</u>	<u>1920-21</u>	<u>1921-22</u>	<u>1922-23</u>	<u>1923-24</u>
1.	1.390.129	2.009.482	2.196.139	2.289.558	2.745.846
2.	1.204.912	1.593.896	2.114.836	2.757.074	3.890.209
3.	2.007.805	3.042.047	3.330.188	3.476.592	3.513.108
4.	452.550	529.725	295.778	- - - -	- - - -
5.	2.333.771	4.102.167	4.753.239	4.181.496	4.800.909
6.	343.801	509.343	632.395	706.574	811.952
7.	<u>7.474.521</u>	<u>7.033.439</u>	<u>6.378.033</u>	<u>5.392.253</u>	<u>4.765.785</u>
Totals::	15.207.439	18.820.099	19.700.608	18.803.548	20.532.809

Note: Budgets in Italy are usually discussed late. Provision is made by means of monthly provisory separate votes en bloc. Same as the French "douzième provisoire". Hence the figures given above for 1923-24 are tentative.

Main Features of the Economic
Situation of Italy

Bank Notes in Circulation :

	For account of commerce	For account of the State	Reduction of the circula- tion for account of the State
	(in million Lires)		
December, 1920	8,988.9	10,742.8	-
" 1921	10,704.1	8,504.8	- 2,238.0
" 1922	9,935.4	8,076.6	- 428.2
" 1923	9,492.6	7,754.4	- 322.2
October, 1924	10,773.8	7,297.4	- 457.0

Finances :

Definite Budget 1923-1924	Deficit : 418 million Lire
Budget Estimate 1924-1925	balances
" " 1925-1926	Surplus : 178 million Lire

Internal Debt of the State :

	<u>floating debt</u>	<u>funded debt</u>	<u>total</u>
	(in million Lires)		
December, 1922	34,470	58,671	93,141
November, 1923	35,378	60,035	95,413
" 1924	30,638	61,567	92,205

Quotations of Government Bonds ("Consolidate 5%" and "Rendita 3.50%") :

December 31, 1921	77.32	71.95
" 1922	86.84	77.72
" 1923	90.50	77.75
" 1924	99.50	82.50

Deposits in Savings Banks :

	Ordinary Savings Banks	Post Office Savings Banks
	(in million Lires)	
December, 1915	2,704.9	1,989.5
" 1920	6,668.3	6,979.8
" 1922	9,294.6	8,658.1
" 1923	10,575.9	8,775.4
October, 1924	11,917.1	9,440.3 (July 1924)

Rate of "deports" (backwardation) of Dollars and Sterling.AS AGAINST ITALIAN LIRE:

	Dollars	Sterling
June, 1921	27 1/2 Centesimi	100 Centesimi
January, 1922	27 1/2 "	85 "
" 1923	22 1/2 "	35 "
August, 1923	10 "	30 "
January, 1924	8 "	10 "
December, 1924	-	2 "

Agricultural Production :

	Five Years average 1916-1920	1924
	(in "quintali" - one "quintale equals 100 kilos or 220 lbs.)	
Wheat	44,140,000	46,212,000
Maize	21,136,000	26,500,000
Potatoes	14,003,000	19,395,000
Sugar Beets	12,512,000	36,000,000
Grapes	61,297,000	70,864,000
Rice	5,016,000	5,914,000

Consumption of Electrical Energy :

In 1898	180,000	Kilowatt-hours
1908	1,000,000,000	"
1915	2,300,000,000	"
1918	3,830,000,000	"
1924	5,500,000,000	"

Unemployment :Number of Unemployed

December, 1921	541,775
" 1922	381,868
" 1923	258,580
October, 1924	119,000

Total Capital of the Joint Stock Companies :

(in million Lires)

December, 1900	2,023.6
" 1910	4,952.5
" 1914	5,516.6
" 1918	10,069.7
" 1922	21,512.1
" 1923	23,824.4
" 1924	28,729.7

Trade Balance :

	Imports	Exports	Unfavourable Trade balance
1922	15,764.7	9,302.2	6,462.4
1923	17,235.0	11,058.8	6,176.2
First 11 months of 1924	16,889.9	12,534.5	4,355.4

(in million of Lires)

Revenue from Tourists and Remittances of Emigrants :

PRIOR TO THE WAR	1,000,000,000	Lire per year
1922	4,000,000,000	"
1923	5 to 6,000,000,000	Lire

G O V E R N M E N T

The government of Italy at present is so far removed from its pre-war organization and constitutional basis, so rapidly influenced by political and social forces and so uncertain of the future, that a detailed description would be of merely academic interest. Appearances seem to justify the impression that the government of Italy could be described as a limited monarchy, at present fully controlled by the minority rule of the Fascist party.

The Crown is very much in the background at present. The King is involved on neither side of the political division and as an institution the crown has the support of the great majority of the Italians. The King has occasionally vetoed laws and refused for example to sign martial laws presented to him by Facta group, in November 1922. He watches the internal situation of Italy very closely and acts through hints and indirect methods of influence, although in public appearing to be quite isolated from the situation.

The Senate consists of approximately 400 senators including the Princes of the Royal House. Appointment by the crown is made for life. The senators are nominated by the King, but their appointment

must be ratified by the Senate before they can sit in it, draw salaries, take the oath and vote. Several nominations are consequently rejected each year and so the Senate remains the one Conservative and influential body in Italian politics. The Senate also acts as special High Court of Justice entrusted with trying senators or ministers charged with treason or crime.

The Chamber of Deputies was composed until 1925 of 535 members on the 'scrutin de liste' system. A new law returning to the ancient way of local selection and election was passed in January 1925 and it provides for 560 deputies, approximately 1 for 70,000 of population. This enables, in theory at least, the individual judgement on separate candidates instead of the approval or rejection 'en bloc' of a list of 15 or 20 names prepared by the leaders of the voting district.

The Chamber is elected for 5 years, but can be dissolved by the Crown at any time. New elections must take place within four months of dissolution.

Proposals for laws may come from the crown or either Chamber, but laws requiring financial expenditure (of course the most important) must first have the approval of the Chamber of Deputies.

Italy is officially divided into 75 provinces and these are administered by Prefects appointed or removed at will by the Minister of the Interior after deliberation with his Council of Ministers. This virtually means that Mussolini, since he holds most of the portfolios himself in his cabinet, is entirely in command of provincial as well as national government.

In the government of the present day in Italy, one is impressed by the great preoccupation of the large proportion of the ablest men with political rather than administrative, or executive problems. It is also clear that in spite of the great centralization of Government in Mussolini's hands, there is much power behind political pressure from different regions within the country.

Public order is, for the purpose of the foreigners at least, well maintained by the National Police, the "carabinieri". The presence of a large army of ^{armed} uniformed Fascisti, quite apart from the regular army, ensures the "prestige" of the Fascist Party through its obvious menace of physical violence to any organized opposition.

POLITICAL SITUATION

It is hardly possible to separate the political situation from

the description of government since it appears to be inclusive of government and more important than the established government.

It is impossible to give a clear picture of the political situation in Italy. There is much that is not known and there is a certainty that what is known is liable to sudden and radical changes.

After the war there was a political paralysis, the stale-mate between a large number of political parties. The importance of the Communist group in 1919 to 1920 has probably been exaggerated. The efforts of the Syndicalists to take over industrial enterprises was cleverly handled by the then Premier Giolotti who quietly allowed the Syndicalists to take over some factories and proved, to the satisfaction of every one, their almost ridiculous incompetence in industrial management. Then came the Fascist march on Rome and their seizing the reins of Government. Mussolini chose and was supported by many men more competent than his fervent Fascisti and not highly sympathetic to the original orientation of the Fascist Party; only in this way could national order be maintained, and in this manner the Fascists obtained the reputation of curbing radical ...

groups who tended towards revolution and disorder. During the past two years it is probable that no other single group could have maintained order in Italy better than the Fascist Party, but it is a mistake to consider that party as either reactionnary, law-abiding or intelligent.

Mussolini has been ill during the past year and the renewed acts of violence by the Fascisti, the first of which was the Matteoti murder, ~~that~~ have reduced Mussolini's personal 'prestige'. Constitutional government does not exist. There is at present a system by which so-called Decree-laws are effective; as many as 2000 of these may be passed in a day and do not require the support of the Chamber in order to become effective.

Extreme centralization of power is ominous. It is relatively easy for the country to fall in^b the hands of a dictator, but greater difficulties and disturbances arise when that Dictator loses his power and the process of decentralization begins. Although the Gentile law on education is perhaps the only constructive piece of Fascist legislation, it is wrong to infer that the Fascisti, as a party, are interested in education; almost the contrary is the case and certainly a large number of the University professors are

definitely opposed to the Fascist government.

True information regarding political change is almost impossible to obtain since newspapers, printing information or opinion unfavourable to the Fascisti, are promptly and sternly suppressed.

I append a comparison between the Fascisti Government and the Government of Soviets, by George Raffalovitch, resident in Italy during the past three years and a close student of political conditions. It might be noted that the author of this comparison is a friend of Tchitcherin and a partisan of Mussolini, though sharply critical of many of the subordinate leaders of the Fascisti.

FASCISM

Italy tends to utmost centralization for an increase of national co-ordinated effort. The ancient divisions are not recognized, but the traditions are stronger than any government.

Intense nationalism. (King and Country) Italy a cult. Xenophobia fanned by quoted misstatements of Foreign Press, and the feeling of economic helplessness, but moderated by need of tourists' trade, and sharp turns in the exchange. Foreign Policy based on bitter waiting for a chance to correct Destiny. Leaders all expansionists.

BOLSHEVISM

Russia, split into several federated States but working together, tends to utmost centralization for increasing of national co-ordinated effort. States may quit Union or split up, or change parties by agreement.

Intense Nationalism. Russia a Cult. (Oasis of Workers). 'Revolution must be safeguarded'. Xenophobia fanned by quoted misstatements of the foreign Press, and by a feeling of uphill task. Foreign Policy naturally one of Russia under all regimes, but run on franker lines. Leaders suspected of Pan-Slavism and of fostering nationalistic movements in Asia.

Fascism

Reaction against inefficient and violent rule of workers in 1921. Aim at obtention of more rights for workers. 8 hour day. Physical education encouraged. In practice Fascisti have preference over others. Small sweat shops still prevalent.

Country kept well in hand by Fascisti, but majority of them far from fully conscious of aims of Mussolini. Many of them local tyrants. The important leaders, needing their local help, close their eyes to irrational abuse of force. Opposition financially strong but not otherwise.

Parliament preserved, but deprived of dignity and representativeness. Professional politicians at a discount. Grand Council of Fascism and Representatives of the Corporations gradually depriving Chamber of all initiative.

Mussolini and Farinacci hold most of the power, as they have most of the brains and steadiness; their only check now being the Nationalist wing. The best men are now gradually making their way, both in Government and in Party.

Ministerial stability uncertain. Progress and Order depends entirely on stability and good health of one man. Centralization not spoken of, but increasing.

A special Army of Militia is used for the retention of Power.

Minority rule. Small group of youthful leaders slowly learning to control power, still working partly from the outside. Supremacy of untried and unknown young men willing to risk their skins.

Bolshevism

Reaction against rule of smug rent-holders, absentee nobles and Court favourites and officials. Peasant proprietors and small official class (recruited from workers) are in the ascendent. Non-productive classes ostracised. Workers have preference over others. Woman and child labour thoroughly protected.

Country thoroughly kept in hand by the Bolsheviks. There are many petty local tyrants, but the government has efficient means of checking them.

Democratic and parliament rule abolished. No professional politicians. All leaders are bureaucrats. Representation vested in an elaborate system of the council of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers of the Union, with several thousand delegates.

The 27 members of the Tsik (Central Executive Committee) have all the power. They keep each other in check. The T.S.I.K. is not to be confused with the Tseka.

Great stability of the commissaries. Regime seems assured and secure. Increase of regionalism for local affairs.

A special Police force is used for the retention of Power.

Small group of men hold concentrated power from the inside. Supremacy of tried men, known long before the war to the Russian workers and to the intellectuals of Europe. Many coming from old families and the bourgeoisie.

Fascism

Mostly from the lower bourgeoisie
Gradual addition of aristocrats.
A large number fought with distinction in the war, after being active interventionists in 1915.

Most of the executive work done by the non Fascisti. Few ideas. Majority of men are uneducated. Little care for modern education. Religion much encouraged. Scientific studies reduced. Better care given to Museums and new excavations undertaken. Artists few and not encouraged. Arts and Crafts gain, but taste in colours and decoration remains privilege of very few.

The family basis of society. Individual liberty depending on town or village Fascisti. Political liberty, inconsistent and uncertain, depending on regions and on working of expression of criticism.

Capital encouraged. International banking still controls finances. Indirect taxation hits poor man. State is gaining means of checking trade and banking, but proceeds cautiously. Corruption practically unchecked.

Social code being in process of revision.

Order good. Efficiency of Public Service improved.

Local votes given to certain categories of women, but absolute dependency of women to family remains untouched.

Work not compulsory, but all will eventually belong to one of the three amalgamated corporations. This is not merely a sop to Syndicalist wing of Party, but part of a plan to improve status of workers.

Bolshevism.

Gradual added sprinkling of trained workers. Few of the leaders took any military part in the war.

Bolshevists do their own work. Bubbling with ideas. Highly educated leaders. Extreme care of educational programs. Religion ridiculed. Scientific studies encouraged. Artists neither encouraged nor discouraged, but plentiful. Great Renaissance of Arts and Crafts. Sensational in taste.

The non-parasite individual is the basis of society. Individual liberty restricted. Political liberty nil. Opposition silenced by central power.

Capitalism uncertain of its ground. State the only banker. All trading done through the State. Difficulty of controlling illegal trading. Corruption severely dealt with, if discovered. (Confiscation)

Social code and family relations well in advance of most countries.

Order strictly enforced. Efficiency of Public Services gradually improving.

Legal and practical equality of men and women.

Compulsory work. Work or starve or join the gang. Despite all contingencies of the hour, workers are decidedly better protected against employers than elsewhere.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION

The entire educational system of Italy is controlled by the Minister of Public Instruction who is appointed by the Government in Power. He is assisted in his duties by various councils, the most important of which is the Superior Council of 36 members consisting of six senators, six deputies, 12 men chosen by the Minister of Public Instruction and 12 named by the University professors. The authority of the Minister of Public Instruction is centralized in the Committee made up of this Superior Council of approximately twelve members. The work of the Ministry is divided into three divisions:- the first concerns itself with the personnel of universities and superior institutes with competitions for the university chairs, nominations, promotions, transfers, leaves of absence and retirement, disciplinary measures, legislation concerning the faculties, control of the conditions governing the "liberi docente", and the intellectual and cultural relations with foreign countries. This is in the hands of four executive officers. The second division concerns itself with the buildings, scientific material and administration of fellowships on special funds, the control of students and foundations for superior



instruction, the assignment of state funds for education. This is in the hands of three administrative officers. The third division concerns itself with the libraries, scientific and literary institutions and associations.

. A large part of the organization of instruction in Italy is involved in the Gentile Reform which was a law passed in September 1923 and attempted rather radical re-organization of instruction, from elementary schools upward. Owing to the fact that this law was met by wide-spread opposition and resulted in the early resignation of Gentile as minister, and even of his less radical successor, Cassati, it is extremely difficult to describe the situation of general education in Italy. In certain districts one part of the Gentile Reform is impossible of execution, in another, another part, so that it cannot be stated that this reform is as yet effective. Its main objects were to extend primary education, to reclassify the secondary schools, emphasizing the courses in religious and humanitarian studies somewhat at the expense of scientific training, to make entrance to and the graduation from the universities more difficult, and to abolish the university degrees as qualification pure and simple for the practice of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and law, substituting state examinations quite apart from university control.

The present Minister of Education, Fedele, made a declaration on January 9th, 1925, that complete revision to the previous system could ^{not} be expected but that the Gentile Reform needed "a cautious process of revision since a school is a delicate organism and, interfered with, the Italian culture might feel the shock for many years". The present state, therefore, of education is, in theory, very clear and comprised by the paragraphs of the Gentile law of September 1923. In practice chaotic differences of opinion are at the bottom of the delays and qualifications in the application of the Gentile law.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

It was only in 1800, thanks to Napoleon, that Italy began to take serious steps towards a spread of education, but his influence affected only ~~the~~ Piedmont, Genoa, Rome and Naples. The general education system at present is based upon the Cassati Act of November 15th, 1869. It has been amended several times previous to the Gentile Reform. Compulsory education in Italy has existed only since July 15th, 1877, the Coppino Act. From the passing of that Act all children who have completed their sixth year must attend school and those who do not attend private schools or have private tutors,

must attend the public elementary school of the commune. Until 1904, children had to attend public schools until their ninth year. In 1904 the limit was extended to their twelfth year.

The budget for elementary education in Italy in 1924 was 186 million lira, at that time, approximately 840,000 dollars.

Laws on Elementary Schools.

Attendance at present is obligatory between the sixth and the fourteenth year. Control for this attendance rests, first of all, with the Mayor of the commune; he publishes and posts every year the list of all children who must attend and the notice must be on the wall of the Town Hall for one month before the opening of school. There is a school board appointed for two years, the members of which may be re-elected; it consists of the Mayor or the special school delegate, the President of a local charity association, a local magistrate, a sanitary officer, one male teacher, one female teacher belonging to the local public school and one or two parents of pupils. In the larger centers, the school inspector of the district is a member ex-officio. When children fail to attend school, an inspector visits the parents who can be proceeded against legally, but apparently in a very mild fashion since the fine is of

50 centesimi (or 2 mills), and after two inflictions thereof, can be raised to 3 lira, then to 6, and to a maximum of 10 lira. This fine curiously entails the refusal of a permit to carry weapons.⁴ Employers of children are also responsible to the same extent as the parents. (Further extensive information is on file in the Paris office. See Appendix on books in Paris office dealing with this matter).

Type of Schools.

Elementary education is divided into three periods. Preparatory consisting of the sixth, seventh and eighth years; the Inferior course of 3 years, comprising children in their ninth, tenth and eleventh years of age, and the Superior 2 years' course for children of twelve and thirteen years. This last 2 years course prepares for entrance into the "gimnasii" or the 'lycées', or into trade schools. There is furthermore a provision for infants of three to six years in the form of kindergarten schools or "asili".

Enrollment.

The enrollment of children in the asili and elementary schools is significant in indicating the general character of education in the different parts of Italy. Following table regarding asili for

children of three to six years shows perhaps more clearly than in any other way the interests and economic capacity of different regions in Italy for education since it is likely that the figures given for elementary education are influenced by local pride, shame, etc., to be somewhat more optimistic than is the case. It is likely, therefore, that the figures for the asili are more characteristic and more significant :-

Region	Pupils	No. of Asili	Population per Asilo.		No. of Children Enroll. per 1000 inhabitants.	
Lombardia	116,400	1795	1 asilo pr.	2,846 Inh.		22
Piemonte	56,800	1139	" "	2,980 "		16
Liguria	16,400	225	" "	5,823 "		12
Marche	8,600	168	" "	6,843 "		7
Veneto	46,200	558	" "	7,085 "		11
Emilia	23,400	381	" "	7,751 "		7
Lazio	19,000	192	" "	7,915 "		13
Umbria	4,700	91	" "	8,096 "		6
Campania	31,600	387	" "	9,242 "		8
Basilicata	3,400	50	" "	9,356 "		7
Sardegna	8,900	92	" "	9,420 "		10
Toscana	17,400	296	" "	9,563 "		6
Abruzzi	6,800	106	" "	10,310 "		6
Molise	1,600	25	" "	13,745 "		5
Calabria	7,300	92	" "	16,339 "		4
Puglie	16,300	136	" "	17,237 "		6
Sicilia	12,200	169	" "	24,450 "		2

Elementary school attendance in Italy for the year 1916 was given as 4,263,000 (x) or 114 per 1000 inhabitants, in contrast with 198 per 1000 inhabitants in the United States.

In 1916, there were a total of 100,105 , lower elementary schools,

and " 20,091 higher " "

The pupils in the lower schools were : 1,655,733 Boys, and

1,511,512 Girls.

Totalling ... 3,167,245

In the higher elementary schools a marked drop is noted in that

they were 291,206 Boys, and

233,573 Girls

Totalling 524,779

It must be noted that the government has no means of providing an elementary school unless at least 40 children from six to fourteen years of age can be collected to attend it. Sparse population scattered in small centers over large areas makes it impossible to give normal elementary schooling to many children.

Courses.

Teachers must give instruction at least 180 days during the school year. The hours of teaching in the elementary school are twenty five

(x) Including 571,000 enrolled in asili or kindergartens.

25 per week. Subjects officially required are as follows:-

Religion - Reading - Spelling - Arithmetic - Calligraphy -
Recitations - Written Exercises in Italian - History - Rights
and Duties - Hygiene - Drawing & Design - Geography - Manual
Labour and Gymnastics.

Teachers.

The teachers in the elementary schools are mostly women.
Previous to the Gentile Reform their salaries were paid by the
Cities and Towns on the following scale:-

Period of trial.....	3,100 Liras, a Year
After appointment	3,600 "
Over 4 years of service	3,800 "
" 8 " " "	4,000 "
" 12 " " "	4,300 "
" 16 " " "	4,600 "
" 20 " " "	4,900 "
" 24 " " "	5,100 "

In Townships of over 5,000 inhabitants there was an increase
on the following basis:-

5,000 to 19,000 Inhabitants, increase of...				200 Liras
Up to ..	30,000	"	"	... 300 "
"	50,000	"	"	... 600 "
"	100,000	"	"	... 800 "
"	200,000	"	"	... 1000 "
Over	200,000	"	"	... 1200 "

This doubtless to compensate for larger classes.

Since the Gentile Reform the minimum teacher's salary is

5,600 Liras, a Year,

Maximum.. 9,500 " "

Indemnities for larger cities are suppressed, but -,400 Liras is given after 8 years of service, -,500 L. for each succeeding period of 8 years of service. In view of these salaries, it is easy to understand that throughout Italy there is great abuse by the elementary school teachers through the medium of leaves of absence. A special report has been issued by the Minister on this subject with a detailed analysis of the causes of these absences on the part of elementary school teachers. This report states that such absences cost the Italian government during 1920-1921 a total of 30 million Lira paid for services not rendered.

Buildings.

Great difficulties exist apparently in Italy at the present time in supplying the schools with adequate housing. In a book entitled "IL MARTIRIO", or the martyrdom in the schools, the following figures indicate the extremely unsatisfactory situation in the point of school buildings. In Italy, in general, 28% of the schools are either lacking buildings entirely or with buildings very badly adapted to the purpose of instruction. Provinces in the South of Italy show a defect as high as 50% of the schools being unhoused, or badly housed, and even in Genoa which represents the best of all districts in Italy, slightly less than one sixth of the schools are without buildings or lacking adequate accommodation.

Results and General Estimate.

The most recent figures regarding illiteracy are for 1911. Illiteracy is here understood as the inability to read.

The following table by regions gives the official figures:-

Piemonte.....	11%
Lombardia.....	13
Liguria.....	17
Veneto.....	25
Lazio.....	33
Emilia.....	35
Toscana.....	37
Umbria.....	49
Marche.....	51
Campania.....	54
Sardegna.....	58
Sicilia.....	58
Abruzzi.....	58
Molise.....	59
Puglie.....	59
Basilicata.....	65
Calabria.....	70

Another method of establishing the effectiveness of elementary education is to consider the number of children on the school lists, the number in attendance and the number securing promotion on the basis of the total number of children who should be going to school.

These are given in the following table:-

	<u>Percentage listed.</u>	<u>Percentage in attend.</u>	<u>Percentage securing Promotion.</u>
Piemonte.....	83	73	56
Liguria.....	79	71	49
Lombarida.....	97	86	56
Veneto ^x	112	94	60
Emilia ^x	103	90	55
Toscana.....	84	70	45
Marche.....	95	78	47
Umbria.....	92	74	42
Lazio.....	72	60	37
Abruzzi.....	83	66	35
Molise.....	69	53	35
Campania.....	62	48	30
Puglie.....	66	55	34
Basilicata.....	68	54	33
Calabria.....	41	32	18
Sicilia.....	59	47	30
Sardegna.....	72	53	35

^x Includes children from devastated areas.

SECONDARY EDUCATION ♦

Types of Secondary Schools.

The Royal Decree of May 6th, 1923 divides secondary education into three categories. It may be safely inferred that so recent a piece of legislation is not as yet completely in force. The categories were re-established rather than created since they had existed in theory before, but their aims and character as distinctive types of schools had begun to be abused and indistinct.

The categories are as follows:-

- 1) Complementary schools which are intended to complete the instruction imparted in the elementary schools.
These schools have a 3 years course only.
- 2) Schools intended to prepare for the exercise of certain professions; technical institutes and normal schools*
To prepare elementary teachers.
- 3) Schools (to prepare students for the higher studies) such as Licei, Ginnasi and Licei Scientifici. In this 3rd group also belongs the Girls' Licei which is for general culture purposes without looking forward to any definite profession.

♦ A considerable amount of information, in addition to that given here, is on file in Paris office.

It was the intention, by the foregoing categories, to make each branch of secondary teaching a definite and rather ~~entirely~~ close unit.

Among these types of schools a general division on the basis of grade of studies pursued has been established. Schools of the lower grade are as follows:- the complementary school, the gymnasium, the lower grades of the technical institute and the lower grades of the normal school. The second, or higher grade of schools comprise:- the lyceo, liceo scientifico, the Girls' lycee and the higher grades of the technical institutes and the normal schools.

The schools referred to above may be completely supported from public funds, partly supported, or entirely private institutions. In 1917 the "ginnasi" were divided as follows:-

250, supported from public funds,
44, subsidized, and
236, private.

The Licei for the same year showed,
145, supported from the public funds,
20, subsidized, and
58, private.

The support referred to from the public funds comes from the Italian government, the provinces and the communes. The municipal

support for the Licei and Ginnasi, which are located in provincial capitals is obligatory only for the communes. Some ideas of the extent of this support from the local sources for the Licei and Ginnasi may be obtained from the fact that cities under 30,000, which are provincial capitals, must contribute 60,000 Lire a year for each school. Above 30,000 inhabitants..... 80,000 " " " 100,000 " 100,000 " "

Enrollment and Fees of Students.

Figures are available for the enrollment in secondary schools for the year 1920-21. These are as follows:-

Governmental 1920-21

	No.	Teachers		Students		Total
		male	female	male	female	
Complementary	125	440	1,514	226	27,234	27,460
Normal	170	1,287	1,816	2,024	32,356	34,380
Ginnasi	301	3,111	631	39,937	17,352	57,289
Licei	168	1,549	111	13,722	2,922	16,644
Technical Schools .	421	4,571	2,696	84,406	48,948	133,354
Technical Institut ^s	91	2,175	354	27,342	7,372	34,714
Totals :	1,276	13,133	7,122	167,657	116,184	303,841

Private Secondary Schools

	No.	Teachers		Students		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Complementary	96	Figures		10	4.080	- 4.090
Normal	42	not		34	1.040	- 1.074
Ginnasi	257	avail-		12.727	598	- 13.325
Licei	85	able.		1.726	29	- 1.755
Technical Schools .	190			11.632	2.529	- 14.161
Techn. Institutes .	36			2.466	213	- 2.679
Totals :	706			28.595	8.489	- 37.084

Attendance at secondary schools during 1916-1917 is given as a total of 235,947, somewhat low probably on account of the War. This results in an average of six students per 1000 of population in contrast with 28 per 1000 of population in the United States.

Fees of Students in the liceo, either classical or scientific are as follows :-

General Examinations Fee for entrance	60 Lire
Special Examination Fee	150 "
Matriculation	60 "
Attendance fees for each class	300 "
Promotion Examinations	100 "

For the Gymnasium, Attendance fees for each class,

for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years.....	160 Liras
Matriculation.....	60 "
Attendance for each class in the 4th and 5th year.	200 "
Promotion Examinations.....	100 "

Fees for other secondary schools on file.

Courses.

Full programs are on file for Complementary schools, Technical Institutes, Normal schools and Girls' Lycees.

The following table gives the number of hours per week and the subjects studied in the Ginnasi and the classical and scientific Licea:-

Secondary School Courses - Government programs

I. GYMNASIUM

<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Years:</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>
Italian Language	Hours:	7	7	7	5	5
Latin language	"	8	7	7	6	6
Greek language	"	-	-	-	4	4
Foreign language	"	-	3	4	4	4
History & Geography	"	5	5	4	3	3
Mathematics	"	1	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	"	21	24	24	24	24

II. LYCEUM

<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Years:</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>
Italian letters	Hours:	4	4	3
Latin letters	"	4	4	3
Greek letters	"	4	4	3
History	"	3	3	3
Philosophy & Political Economy	"	3	3	3
Mathematics & Physics	"	4	4	5
Nat. Sciences, Chemistry & Geography	"	3	2	3
History of Art	"	-	2	2
TOTAL	"	25	26	25

III. SCIENTIFIC LYCEUM

<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Years:</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>
Italian letters	Hours:	4	4	3	3
Latin letters	"	4	4	4	4
Foreign language	"	4	4	3	3
History	"	3	3	2	2
Philosophy & Polit.Economy	"	-	-	4	4
Mathematics & Physics	"	5	5	6	6
Nat. Sciences, Chemis.Geogr.	"	3	3	2	2
Drawing	"	3	2	2	2
TOTAL	"	26	25	26	26

It will be noted that no laboratory work is given in the scientific courses of the secondary schools.

Teachers.

The teachers of secondary schools, among whom the proportion of women is steadily increasing, are chosen under the direction of the Minister of Public Instruction by competitive examination for each specially indicated vacancy. The age limit for competitors is 45, unless candidates have previously been appointed as Professors and obtained a pension in other forms of Government service. Men and women compete on equal terms. Examining commission is composed of a majority of University professors and a minority of single school professors in active service, the commission being selected by the Minister of Public Instruction.

Unless the post in question is accepted by the successful candidate, he, or she, does not have an opportunity for another post without another examination. Transfers can only be granted by the Minister of Public Instruction. A law provides somewhat significantly that 'coaching' is forbidden as a means of occupation to teachers in the case of students of their own school and that special notice must be given of such private tutoring and no more than two students may be taught at the same time.

Teachers are obliged to replace their colleagues who are absent or ill, in addition to their regular work.

Salaries for teachers in secondary schools range from

a minimum of 5,100 Liras, a Year (\$204)

and a maximum of 14,300 " " (\$570)

for the highest paid men on the roll of Honour !

In many cases these salaries are eked out by the teacher holding two or three positions, and consequently dividing his time.

Buildings and Equipment.

There is an obvious inference to be drawn from the Royal Decree of September 27, 1923, which requires every secondary institute in Italy to be supplied with certain basic essentials in the matter of equipment. This law requires that there shall be a teachers' library, a students' library, maps, copies of works of Art and in the case of the Licei, one laboratory of Physics and one laboratory of Chemistry and Natural Sciences. The Licei Scientifici must similarly be provided with a laboratory of Physics, and a laboratory for Chemistry & Natural Sciences. This must not be understood to mean a laboratory for the students' use, but rather for purposes of demonstration. In common with all other educational institutions in Italy, the secondary schools are not, in many cases, well housed. They are obliged to operate in convents and other old

buildings poorly adapted to their needs.

There is apparently no possibility under the present budget for the functioning of rural secondary schools, specially in the case of the Licei and Licei Scientifici. Provincial capitals are almost without exception the only localities where these higher schools are found.

Results in Italian Education.

From the point of view of preparation for medicine, the secondary education in Italy is defective. This is perhaps most marked in the Natural Sciences where the students' knowledge is purely theoretical, since there is no equipment in the schools for individual work in Chemistry, Biology or Physics. The impression of various professors in medical schools with whom I spoke was that the preparation in Natural Sciences which is given in secondary schools was uniformly poor. This would seem to indicate that private secondary schools are not in this particular superior to the general average.

There is on file in the Paris office a publication of the Minister of Public Instruction which contains descriptions of the graduating examinations of all the different types of secondary schools.

In the Liceo Scientifico the examination in Physics is a 30 minutes oral affair. In Chemistry, Natural Sciences and Geography, the examination consists of a 15 minutes conversation . These examinations contrast rather sharply with the examination in Mathematics which may be 5 hours long, and the Latin, which is given in two sections and allowed to occupy 10 hours of written work, together with 25 minutes oral examination. Foreign languages also come in for 5 hours of written and 30 minutes of oral tests.

U N I V E R S I T I E S

There are in all 24 universities in Italy with a total attendance, including certain affiliated superior institutes, of about 50,000 students, or 1.3 per 1000 of population as compared with the proportion of 5 per 1000 inhabitants in the United States. Of these 24 universities, 21 have faculties of medicine or 1 medical school per 1,851,000 inhabitants, as compared with a ratio of 1 medical school per 1,250,000 inhabitants in the United States.^X Considering the comparative areas of the United States and Italy, it will be seen at once that Italy has more universities than are required, from a geographical point of view. The excess is principally in northern Italy and in the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

It was with the intent to reduce the number of existent universities that the government in 1923 attempted to classify these institutions into the following categories: University of Type "A" which are wholly supported by the Italian government, except for small foundations for specific purposes established by individuals in connection with these universities. There are 10 universities of Type "A". Second rank are those universities Type "B" which are in part supported by the government and in part by either provincial or...

^X There are 17 medical schools in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. See Page 15.

municipal contributions. There are 10 of these institutions and among them several of the universities which the government educational authorities regard as of doubtful importance. There are in addition the so-called "Free-Universities", 4 in number which are wholly neglected by the state and must find their entire support from provincial, municipal or private sources.

In respect to numbers of students, prestige, equipment and standards of work, there are wide variations within each of these groups. Type A. Universities, in general, are infinitely superior to those of Type B.. Among the type B. institutions there are, however, the younger faculties of Milan and Florence which, in prestige, equipment and quality of work are already quite superior of some of the universities of Type A. and are likely, in the future, to acquire even greater advantages.

The following table has been prepared from the annual catalogues of the universities and where these are lacking for the academic year 1923-1924, figures have been obtained from earlier catalogues.

UNIVERSITÀ E ISTITUTI SUPERIORI 1926

RR. Università e Istituti superiori

Tabella **A**

R. Università	Bologna
»	Cagliari
»	Genova
»	Napoli
»	Padova
»	Palermo
»	Pavia
»	Pisa
»	Roma
»	Torino
R. Scuola di Ingegneria	Bologna
»	Napoli
»	Padova
»	Palermo
»	Pisa
»	Roma
R. Scuola di architettura	Roma

Tabella **B**

R. Università	Bari
»	Catania
»	Firenze
»	Macerata
»	Messina
»	Milano
»	Modena
»	Parma
»	Perugia
»	Sassari
»	Siena
R. Scuola di Chimica Industriale	Bologna
» Ingegneria Navale	Genova
» Ingegneria	Milano
»	Torino

Università e Istituti superiori liberi

(art. 1, n. 2, del R. D. 30 settembre 1923 n. 2102)

Università	Camerino
»	Ferrara
» "Sacro Cuore",	Milano
»	Urbino
Istituto Superiore "Cesare Alfieri",	Firenze

RR. Istituti superiori di Magistero

R. Istituto superiore di Magistero	Firenze
»	Messina
»	Roma

Istituti superiori di Magistero pareggiati

Istituto superiore di Magistero "Maria Immacolata",	Milano
» "Suor Orsola Benincasa",	Napoli
» "del Piemonte",	Torino

R. Scuola normale superiore	Pisa
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R. Osservatorio Astronomico	Aretri (Firenze)
»	Catania
»	Collurania (Teramo)
»	Milano
»	Napoli
»	Padova
»	Pino Torinese (Torino)
»	Roma
»	Torino
»	Trieste
R. Stazione Astronomica	Carloforte (Cagliari)
R. Osservatorio Vesuviano	Napoli
R. Istituto Orientale	»
R. Giardino Coloniale	Palermo

TYPE "A" UNIVERSITIESNumbers Enrolled by Faculties and Schools

Name and Year	Total Enroll- ment	Law	Med.	Scien- ces.	Let- ters	Pharm- acy.	Vet. Med.	Obst.	Affiliated Sup. Inst.
Bologna 1923-24	2103	379	792	405	216	253	---	68	Engineering
Cagliari 1923-24	407	84	152	104	---	60	---	7	
Genoa 1923-24	1515	400	403	420	124	110	---	58	
Naples 1923-24	5617	1552	2171	1053	430	363	---	98	
Padua 1923-24	2216	564	681	420	185	258	---	108	Engin. 637
Palermo 1918-19	2702	927	634	617	413	46	---	65 (<u>x</u>)	
Pavia 1923-24	1977	603	681	386	73	211	---	23	
Pisa 1923-24	1269	242	343	386	140	130	---	28	Agric. 139 Engin. 156
Rome 1923-24	4583	1426	1301	1034	448	287	---	87	Architecture Engineering
Turin 1923-24	2249	679	612	348	223	266	---	121	

(x) Normal School - 250.

Type "B" Universities.

Name and Year	Total Enrollment.	Law	Med.	Scien-ces.	Let-ters	Pharm-acy.	Vet. Med.	Obst.	Affiliated Sup. Inst.
Catania 1923-24	1079	359	315	116	185	61	---	43	
<u>Florence</u>	(Not a true University until 1924-25. Figures applied to the then denominated Superior Institute)								
	814	---	237	144	169	14	---	---	
Messina (x) 1920-21	971	279	217	245	89	78	---	63	Norm. School 271
Macerata 1918-19		359	(No other faculties)						
Modena 1923-24	728	163	209	108	---	124	76	48	
Parma 1922-23	581	123	165	104	---	69	62	58	
Sassari 1922-23	269	83	119	---	---	67	---	---	
Sienna 1923-24	447	200	166	---	---	71	---	10	
<u>Milan</u>	(Previous to 1924 consisted of a collection of Superior Institutes and graduate courses. No figures are consequently significant except: Letters 871 and Vet. Med. 55. The medical courses were in the specialties and Nos. are not listed).								

(x) Normal courses at Messina: 250.

TYPE "O" - FREE UNIVERSITIES.

Ferrara 1918-19	470	277	42 (x)	65	---	40	---	46 (x)	since discon'd
Perugia 1922-23	333	68	78	---	---	61	91	35	
Camerino 1918-19	239	70	110	---	---	25	12	22	
Urbino 1918-19	148	120	---	---	---	16	---	12	

In comment upon the above tables it may be noted that those universities for which information is available only as recently as 1918-1919, are likely to have a considerably smaller number of students at the present since directly after the war all universities were crowded. Credit even in the medical school was given to return^d soldiers for work which they have never done, in virtue of their having defended their Fatherland. This encouraged a large number of students to frequent the universities and the memory of the relatively protected existence of medical officers in the back areas, during the war, stimulated a large number of young men to take up the medical career.

The schools of midwifery are not ordinarily given the same importance and position as the school of pharmacy. The superior institutes are affiliated in their courses with the universities, but from an administrative point of view are separate.

Control and Organization.

The universities of Type "A" are state bodies whose support comes entirely from the government of Italy with a possible exception of a few private grants or small subsidies from provinces or municipal governments. The tendency is, however, for local govern-

ments to be relatively much less sympathetic to the needs of universities of Type "A", whose financial status is guaranteed by the National government.

Universities of Type "B" receive a certain amount of state aid for the maintenance of laboratories, clinics and buildings.

Universities of Type "C" are entirely neglected by the state financially.

Over all these institutions, however, the state has exercised control of the courses and general types of instruction. The Gentile Reform is attempting, however, to modify somewhat the type of state control and to allow individual faculties a larger amount of autonomy in the choice of teaching methods and courses offered. In theory the Gentile Reform is, in so far as the universities are concerned, claimed to allow greater freedom of teaching and a larger degree of academic autonomy. In practice, a larger freedom in teaching is being accomplished in the sense that the curricula are beginning to show considerable differences from one university to another in contrast to the previous uniformity, in at least the obligatory courses. The government has, however, in the matter of administrative autonomy, been sharply criticized by the professoriate throughout Italy because the choice of the rector and the deans of the faculties

has been more highly centralized in the hands of the Ministry of Public Instruction than ever before. This has been defended by the government as a necessary temporary step. It is still open to doubt as to just how temporary this arrangement will be. Instead of the state supported institutions with the uniform curriculum and the right to confer degrees that are the sole legal qualification for the practice of a profession and with a considerable amount of internal freedom of administration because the rector and deans were elected by their faculties, the present state of affairs is that of state supported institutions with varying curricula and a considerable loss of autonomy because the rector and deans are selected by the Ministry of Public Instruction. It is still doubtful whether the government will be able to impose the system of state examinations for the practice of medicine, law and pharmacy.

The present salaries of the professors are paid by the government in Types "A" and "B"; the maintenance budgets as between faculties are determined by university authorities out of lump sum grants from the government. The government is thus free from direct responsibility for the final allotment of the moneys.

The law of September 1923 lists the following authorities in the

government of the universities. First, the rector. This officer used to be one of the professors chosen by the Crown from a list of three candidates proposed by an assembly of professors. At present the rector is nominated by the Crown through the Ministry of Public Instruction, which, in effect, is a nomination by the government in power. The appointment of the Rector is annual, except in Naples, where it is for two years. He is a responsible administrative officer, confers degrees in the name of the King, maintains general university discipline, presides over meetings of the Academic Council and the assembly of professors, and makes annual reports to the ministry. This office frequently rotates from one faculty to another. Second, Academic Senate. According to the new law this is composed of the rector, who is the presiding officer, also the outgoing rector and the deans of the faculties and the directors of the component schools. The Academic Senate corresponds to the former. Academic Council. Its duties are largely advisory but it has some definite powers such as the approving of the credentials of foreign students and has always had the determination of the general educational policy and the arrangement of the studies.

With the increased freedom in the arrangement

of the curriculum; the Academic Senate's influence is somewhat larger.

Thirdly, the Administrative Council. This consists of the rector who is presiding officer, two members elected by the general assembly of professors, chosen among the regular professors of the faculty and two representatives of the government. If some other organization or person supports the university to an extent of not less than one tenth of the state contribution, they may be appointed members to this Council which administers the property of the university, prepares the fiscal reports for the current year and the budget for the coming year.

Fourthly, Deans of the Faculty and Directors of Schools. The discipline of the faculties is entrusted to their "preside", or president. The "preside" is nominated through the rector by the Ministry of Public Instruction. They serve from 1 to 3 years and may be re-appointed.

Fifthly, Faculty Council. The faculty council consists of ^x the Dean and the regular professors of the faculty. The faculty council is entrusted with formulating the programs of the courses to be given in the following year. These programs must be submitted to the Academic Senate.

^x **Preside.**

The position of the free universities is at present rather dubious since the Minister of Public Instruction has the power to determine whether the financial situation and the character of teaching given in the free universities are satisfactory and if these are not satisfactory these institutions may be suppressed by Royal decree.

Courses.

Detailed reports of the courses are on file in the Paris office for all universities and for the different degrees which they give. The following gives the number of years necessary to secure a degree or a diploma in the various faculties and schools to be found in the universities.

Faculty of Law. Degree.....	4 Years
Faculty of Letters, Degree in Letters or in Philosophy, either of these taking.....	4 "
Faculty of Medicine. Degree in medicine & surgery...	6 "
Faculty of Mathematical sciences, Physics and Natural History. Degree in Mathematics or in Physics, or in Chemistry, or in Natural Sciences.....	4 "
School of Pharmacy. Degree in pharmacy & Chemistry	5 "
Diploma in pharmacy.....	4 "

In both cases the final year is spent in an approved pharmacy doing practical work.

National School of Dentistry at the University of Rome. Degree in Dentistry..... ^x 6 Years

School of Engineering. Degree in Civil Engineering, in Industrial Engineering or in Naval Engineering,..... 5 "

School of Naval Engineering as in the School of Engineering,..... 5 "

School of Architecture. Degree in Architect. 5 "

School of Industrial Chemistry. Degree in Industrial Chemistry,..... 5 "

The fees, exclusive of laboratory fees for the different faculties are given as follows:-

	Matri- cula- tion	Tui- tion	Degree or Diplo- ma	Special Tuition Tax.	Special charge for An. Examin. p. C ^{se}	Extra Tax for Grad- uating Exam.
Faculty of Law....	300	700	300	100	50	75
Faculty of Letters & Philosophy	300	350	300	100	50	75
Faculty of Medicine & Surgery	300	750	300	100	50	75
Fac. of Mathematical Sciences, Physics & Natural Sciences	300	350	300	100	50	75
School of Pharmacy: a) courses of chem- istry & pharmacy	300	500	300	100	50	75
b) courses of pharm.	300	600	300	100	50	75
School of Engineer ^g .	300	800	300	100	50	75
School of Architect.	300	800	300	100	50	75

As a general rule the courses in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Botany which form a large part of the first year of studies in the medical faculties are given by professors in the Faculty of Sciences rather than by the professors of the medical school proper. For this reason, the general equipment of the faculty of sciences in these subjects is of interest in the consideration of medical education. These courses are, however, of relatively little interest to the students, and the general impression received is that the instruction given is so largely didactic as to be seriously defective from the point of view of preparing the students for subsequent laboratory work or a thorough understanding of the experimental sciences.

Teachers.

The teachers in the Universities are divided into the following categories:-

1. Ordinary (permanent) - "Stabile" in Italian
2. Extraordinary (permanent after three years of service)
3. Substitute (not being permanent rank) - "Incaricato" in Italian.

There are also "emeritus" professors, but at the present time the Gentile Reform is attempting to suppress the further continuation of this group of "emeritus" professors.

Below the "substitute" professors come the "Aggregati" (agregés) who are found in a few Italian universities (These may substitute for professors and, for work performed, receive a small fee - not as important as in France). The next large group is that of the "Aiuti" or

first assistants, and then the still larger group of "assistenti" or second assistants. In the category of the "aiuti" and "assistenti", the Gentile Reform has attempted to effect a considerable modification. Previously the class of assistants had a definite position as employees of the state; this enabled the assistant to move from one faculty to another, retaining his position and the rights of seniority and pay accumulated from the beginning of his assistantship. The Gentile Reform divorces the assistant class from its connection with state employees, forces their selection to be entirely local and practically completely discourages their moving from one institution to another. Men who held a position of assistant previous to the passage of the Gentile Reform are allowed to retain their standing as state employees in regard to pensions, terms of service, etc.,.

(x)
All new men^(x) have no government status whatsoever.

Professors are created by means of a system known as the "concorso". When a vacancy occurs in a faculty the candidates who wish to compete for the position, submit to the faculty documented evidence regarding themselves, their publications and other qualifications. The faculty selects a trio of names from among these candidates and submits this trio of names to the Ministry of Public

(x) i.e. assistants.

Instruction, which decides with the advice of the Superior Council who shall receive the post or in certain cases may request reconsideration by the faculty and the proposal of a new trio of names. This is the method followed in the smaller and less influential faculties. The more desirable posts in the larger faculties may be filled by calling a person already professor in one of the smaller schools; thus it happens that the faculties of Sardinia and Sicily being small are used as proving grounds for the young professors. They may have been created professors there by the "concorso" system and are living in hopes of being called later to more important posts. Previous to the Gentile Reform the "concorso" was run in a different way. It was then possible to candidates, not necessarily selected or approved by the faculty, to enter the "concorso" for a vacant post and the decision lay in the hands of a committee appointed by the Ministry of Public Instruction. The present system is open to criticism in that it makes ^{it} impossible for a young man of ability to secure a position in a faculty unless the faculty chooses to consider him. The present system is said to be rapidly becoming the tool of faculty politics and restricting the choice of professors to merely a selection of the most popular and promising among the "liberi

docenti" of the same faculty. Before the war progression in academic rank was long and arduous, but during the war all "concorsi" were suspended and now so many vacancies exist that advancement is more rapid. It is so rapid indeed that the professoriate is in danger of being recruited from inadequately prepared young men and in a speech recently in the Senate the Minister of Public Instruction admitted that great deficiencies had been observed in the preparation of candidates for the "concorsi". The system of selection of professors previous to the Gentile Reform resulted in the constant circulation of professors among especially the less important universities in Italy. With the very great sectionalism to be observed on the part of the universities (in the sense of origin of students), these constant movements among the professor class had certain advantages, though in the smaller schools the turnover appears to have been at times prejudicial to the continuity of teaching methods and solidarity among the professors as a group. How the present system will work out is difficult to say. One other point, in connection with teachers is of considerable importance : the retirement age for professors is 75 years. This inevitably has resulted in the continuance of men far beyond the time of their maximum usefulness. It has delayed younger men in securing appointment as professors, it being of frequent occurrence that a first assistant stayed as long as 20 years before being able to secure a position of professor.

According to the 1923 decree, salaries of professors are given in the following table.

Statement of National Association of University Professors.

Ordinary professor	14.000 Lire per annum
with additional gratuity of 6.000 L.	
After 5 years of service	15.000 " basic
" 10 " " "	17.000 "
" 15 " " "	18,500 "

Presumably the gratuity of 6,000 Lire continues in all classes.

The extraordinary professors receive 12,000 Lire and 4.000 Lire additional gratuity.

Teaching.

The teaching in the Italian universities is characterized by the following features. First, the importance and prominence of the didactic lecture delivered by the ordinary professor in contrast to the amount of individual instruction given by his assistants; secondly, the failure to provide for individual experiment by the students in the laboratories of the experimental sciences; third, the existence of the "Liberi Docenti" system which tends to develop an extra mural school (as in Naples the medical school) not under the

control of the regular professors, ill-equipped in the case of the experimental sciences and tending to degenerate into coaching for the final examinations; fourth, the indifference of the regular professors and assistants to the students of average capacity, though the system of the "interni" or special students affords unusual opportunities to a small number of superior men who are fairly well taken care of. No effort is made, however, to make sure that the mediocre or inferior student is given an opportunity equal to the rest of his fellows and this is especially true in the laboratory sciences; fifth, final examination and theses are emphasized somewhat more than seems wise, but recent developments are tending to reduce the importance of the theses and if the Gentile Reform attempts to substitute the state examination as a qualification for practice some marked modification of the examination for the University degree may be expected.

Buildings and Facilities.

As a rule the Italian universities have all buildings spaciouly and even beautifully constructed except in the cases the more recent scientific laboratories. These buildings follow a historical rather

than a logical plan of distribution and are even oftentimes inconveniently arranged even for the purpose of mere lectures. Fortunately, the buildings related to the sciences are often more modern, but it is common to see even in the more modern constructions that the space devoted to the students' individual practical work is very small.

Libraries are largely departmental, widely scattered and poorly administered. Foreign periodicals are now prohibitively expensive and a large proportion of apparatus and general material has not been renewed or supplied since the war. The great historical traditions of Italy act as a real obstacle in the point of facilities and buildings for the universities, but the principal difficulty at present is the economic one.

Finances.

In higher education the Italian government is spending about 18 million Liras a year (3,500,000 dollars) A large amount of this goes to salaries to professors as state employees and is independent of the allotment made for maintenance of the various universities in which there may be teaching. The balance is spent in lump sum grants to the various universities for maintenance. The class "A" universities

receive from 2 to 6 million Liras for maintenance. It is exceedingly difficult to obtain the statements of the finances for the class "A" universities. For class "B" the law of September 1923 provided that the state should make the following contributions:-

Bari.....	1,285,000	Liras	
Catania.....	1,520,000	"	
Florence	2,400,000	"	
Messina	1,020,000	"	
Milan	300,000	"	
Modena, Parma & Siena	1,000,000	"	each
Sassari	900,000	"	
Macerata	150,000	"	

Of any sums received by the university, the medical faculty's share is distinctly the largest. Appearances pointed nearly everywhere to the fact that before the war the support of a moderate number of the universities was fairly adequate to the inexpensive didactic type of teaching, but that since 1915 conditions have grown much worse especially in the courses where lectures and written examinations could not be relied upon for adequate preparation of the students.

For further details of university finances in specific faculties see later in this report for examples.

General Impressions.

In a general consideration of the present situation of university instruction in Italy, one is impressed by four facts: there are too many universities in Italy from a geographic point of view. Taking Bologna as a center and describing a circle with a radius of about 80 miles, there are found within such a circle the universities of Siena, Florence, Pisa, Padua, Parma, Modena and Ferrara. Each of these universities has its own history, which together with a strong sectional spirit makes it extremely difficult even to consider publicly a greater centralization to be accomplished by a reduction in the number of universities in Italy. One must remember however, that within the State of Pennsylvania and New York alone there are 17 medical schools in contrast to the 21 medical faculties in Italy and that the present system of teaching in Italy with very few assistants and instructors it may be better to have a smaller number of universities than to centralize, as for example in Naples, and have the resultant over-crowding of students badly provided for.

Italy is only a political entity; ~~and~~ provincial or sectional feeling is very strong. The population does not move and the school

in a given region counts its largest number of students from the near-by communes. Two-thirds of the students at Padua come from the province of Venice, and in other parts of Italy where the communications are more difficult and the population less wealthy the selectionism and isolation in the universities is even more marked.

The present organization in the Italian universities involves a very close connection with the centralized authority of the Ministry of Public Instruction. It is open to question whether the administration of the universities is not too closely tied to authority which is largely political and transitory in its policy. Had the universities enjoyed larger autonomy and independence financially from the central government, their position would not be so strictly dependent upon politics and so gravely upset by the present political uncertainty in Italy.

More important than any of the preceding factors is the present economic difficulty. Basing the salary and the cost of living in 1914 as 100, De Stefani, the Minister of Finance reports that in 1923 salaries^(x) in Italy were 480 and the cost of living 49%. It is an economic difficulty increased by the constant over-production of

(x) In general, not academic or governmental.

human beings in the Italian peninsula and heightened again by the disadvantageous position of the Lira in comparison to other national currencies. Equipment and journals coming from abroad are prohibitively expensive. Labour costs render new buildings impossible and the condition of the national treasury renders adequate salary increases for the professors as extremely difficult to obtain. Under these conditions the Italian universities are severely handicapped and no promise of immediate improvement can be seen in the future.

MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATIONAL

Pensions. Professors have a right to retire on pension when they have had 35 years of uninterrupted service or when they have reached the age of 60 with 25 years service. They are obliged to retire at the age of 75. (Details of retirement rules on file.) The pension is based on the salary of the three years preceding retirement. In the case of 35 years of service it is 100% of the salary ^{otherwise} and it is calculated at 1/35th times the number of years served. In order to enjoy the pension rights a professor must turn back 3% of his salary when it is 3,000 Liras or less; 5%, for a salary up to, and including 6,000 Lire and 6% for a salary over 6,000 Lire.

Foreign Contacts.

French is the easiest language for the Italians to learn and for the subjects of Art, Letters and Philosophy the contact with France is the predominating one. In sciences and commerce the contact with Germany and Austria is, if not predominant, at least far more important than in the case of letters and philosophy. Among the intellectuals in Italy the English language occupies a very definitely subordinate position.

There is in England an Anglo-Italian league with a membership of 500 to 600. It encourages the visits of authorities from both countries, maintains travelling scholarships for Italian students and a center in London for Italian teachers and students.

A somewhat smaller institute exists in New York under the title of "Istituto di Cultura Italiana", address: Room 305 at 399 Broadway. It is established under the auspices of Columbia University with the aim to serve as a center of Italian culture and to keep headquarters for prominent Italian scholars during their stay in America. There is an American-Italian institute in Rome under the leadership of Nelson P. Gay, which attempts to act as intermediary between American and Italy and as a means of information (Details on file). Address: 271 Corso Umberto I. Roma, Italy.

A definite bid for foreign students has been made by the Minister of Public Instruction in remitting most of the fees for instruction for any foreign students. The University of Bari is preeminent in making a bid for influence, through intellectual channels, the Adriatic and Aegean countries. Padua, among her 3,000 students, has 43 from Rumania, 14 from Austria, 10 from Asia Minor, 9 from Poland, 8 from Russia, 6 from Yugoslavia. Pavia had 63 Rumanian students in 1917, 18 from Switzerland, 4 from Turkey, 3 from Bulgaria, Brazil, Hungary and Russia respectively. Bari had so large a number of Rumanians, Greeks, Poles and Hungarians that it was obliged to close its doors to further foreigners.

Students' Societies.

There are in the main insignificant and purely for social purposes. Two universities visited possessed active functioning students' hostels; these at Padua and Bari, providing food and lodging at very low prices and administered by the university authorities.

Libraries.

The following list of the more important libraries in Italy, in relation to university life, furnishes an idea of the resources available to students. A complete list of all the libraries in Italy is on file.

Government Public LibrariesYear 1923

		Number of works.	No. of readers (by library)
BOLOGNA	University	48.318	22.368
CAGLIARI	"	13.865	11.913
CATANIA	"	49.560	46.689
"	Ventimiliana		
CREMONA	Government	8.357	6.407
FIRENZE	Marucelliana	94.471	81.471
"	Central National	51.943	25.541
"	Mediceo Laurenziana	3.967	2.062
"	Riccardiana	-	-
GENOVA	University	13.954	11.311
LUCCA	Government	20.699	16.568
MESSINA	University	11.277	6.467
MILANO	National	75.532	50.243
MODENA	Estense	21.598	17.203
"	University	-	-
NAPOLI	"	63.663	58.627
"	National & Lucchesi Palli	52.741	41.286
"	San Giacomo	-	-
"	Zool Station	30.000	-
"	Brancoacciana	409	317
PADOVA	University	43.070	30.611
PALERMO	National	81.471	57.378
PARMA ..	Palatina & Musical Section	20.251	17.418
PAVIA	University	101.591	83.719
ROMA	Central, National V. Emanuele	136.605	156.445
"	University	38.183	33.528
"	Casanatense	12.459	13.754
"	Angelica	5,574	3.752
"	Santa Cecilia (music)	2.961	1.756
"	Lancisiana	110	89
"	Vallecelliana	592	342
SASSARI	University	15.156	12.008
TORINO	National	94.172	79.099
VENEZIA	National of San Marco	42.919	34.918
TOTAL :		1.150.334	942.848

It may be observed that library buildings are in general antiquated, that the libraries visited are not administered on modern lines and that the scope of their usefulness is very restricted in the point of use by the students. The honesty and reliability of the users of libraries in Italy is in general greatly doubted by those in charge of libraries. The housing and location is usually unfortunate from the stand point of the students.

Museums.

A complete list of scientific museums in Italy is on file.

Learned Societies.

These are largely on regional basis and a full list is on file.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

L a w .

A list of the Law schools in Italy has been given above under universities. The curricula are to be found in the university catalogues on file in Paris office. One example is here given. Fees have been given under Universities.

There are usually 14 professors in the law faculty of a class



R. UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI SIENA

FACOLTÀ DI GIURISPRUDENZA

Ordine degli studi e Orario delle lezioni per l'anno accademico 1924-1925

INSEGNAMENTI	INSEGNANTI	GIORNI ED ORE	ANNOTAZIONI
Anno 1.			
Storia del Diritto romano	ROSSI PIETRO	Lunedì, Martedì, Mercoledì 11-12	<p>(*) I corsi liberi segnati con (*) sono considerati come corsi pareggiati, quelli segnati con (**) parziali, e quelli con (***) complementari.</p> <p>—♦—</p> <p>Estratto dallo Statuto della R. Università di Siena, approvato con ordinanza Ministeriale del 22 novembre 1924.</p> <p>Art. 14 — Gli studi di giurisprudenza hanno la durata di 4 anni, divisi agli effetti didattici in due bienni.</p> <p>Art. 21 — Gli studenti del primo biennio possono, nei limiti del biennio stesso, mutare l'ordine degli studi, ma hanno l'obbligo d'isciversi a tutte le materie indicate, salvo il diritto romano e la storia del diritto italiano, a cui si applica la norma dell'art. 22.</p> <p>Art. 22 — Agli studenti del secondo anno è consentito di iscriversi anche a materie assegnate al secondo biennio purchè abbiano già superato gli esami del corrispondente corso propedeutico. A tali effetti valgono come corsi propedeutici: a) le istituzioni di diritto privato per il diritto civile e il diritto commerciale; internazionale; c) le istituzioni di diritto penale per il diritto penale; d) le istituzioni di diritto processuale per il diritto</p>
Istituzioni di Diritto romano.	ROSSI PIETRO	Giovedì, Venerdì, Sabato 11-12	
Istituzioni di Diritto privato	FUNAIOLI G. B.	Giovedì, Venerdì, Sabato 10-11	
Istituzioni di Diritto pubblico	CRISCUOLI ANGELO	Lunedì, Martedì, Mercoledì 10-11	
Statistica	VIRGILI FILIPPO	Giovedì, Venerdì, Sabato 9-10	
Filosofia del Diritto	MAGGIORE GIUSEPPE	Lunedì, Martedì, 16-17 Mercoledì 9-10	
Anno 2.			
Economia politica	VIRGILI FILIPPO	Lunedì, Martedì, Mercoledì 9-10	
Istituzioni di Diritto penale	CONTI UGO	Giovedì, Venerdì 17-18 Sabato 10-11	
Diritto civile.	MASENTI CARLO	Lunedì, Martedì, Mercoledì 10-11	
Diritto romano	MARCHI ANTONIO	Giovedì, Venerdì 11-12 Sabato 16-17	
Storia del Diritto italiano.	MENGOZZI GUIDO	Lunedì, Martedì, Mercoledì, 16-17	
Diritto amministrativo e Scienza dell'Amministrazione.	LESSONA SILVIO	Giovedì 15-16 Venerdì Sabato 9-10	

Anno 3.		
Diritto ecclesiastico	MANENTI CARLO	Lunedì, Martedì, Mercoledì 11-12
Diritto Civile	MANENTI CARLO	Lunedì, Martedì, Mercoledì 10-11
Diritto romano	MARCHI ANTONIO	Giovedì, Venerdì 11-12 Sabato 16-17
Diritto e procedura penale	CONTI UGO	Giovedì, Venerdì, 16-17 Sabato 11-12
Storia del Diritto italiano.	MENGOZZI GUIDO	Lunedì, Martedì, Mercoledì 16-17
Diritto amministrativo	LESSONA SILVIO	Giovedì 15 16 Venerdì, Sabato 9-10
Diritto costituzionale.	CRISCUOLI ANGELO	Lunedì, Martedì, Mercoledì 14-15
Diritto internazionale	RAPISARDI MIRABELLI ANDREA	Lunedì, Martedì, Mercoledì 15-16
Anno 4.		
Diritto e procedura penale	CONTI UGO	Giovedì, Venerdì 16 17 Sabato 11-12
Diritto commerciale	CHIALVO GUIDO	Lunedì, Martedì, 16 17 Mercoledì, 9-10
Scienza delle Finanze	MARSILI LIBELLI MARIO	Lunedì, Martedì, Mercoledì 15-16
Diritto processuale civile	LESSONA SILVIO	Giovedì, 11-12 Venerdì, Sabato 10-11
Medicina legale.	BIONDI CESARE	Lunedì, Martedì, Mercoledì 11-12
CORSI LIBERI		
Dei delitti contro l'Amministrazione della giustizia nel vigente codice italiano (**)	FALASCHI ENRICO	Lunedì, 15-16
Psichiatria Forense (**).	D'ORMEA ANTONIO	Martedì, Giovedì 17-18.30
Il processo penale italiano (***)	VALSECCHI WOLFAO	Martedì, Giovedì, Sabato 15-16
Medicina Legale delle Assicurazioni Sociali (***)	BIANCHINI GIUSEPE	Martedì, Venerdì 18-19

b) le istituzioni di diritto pubblico per il diritto costituzionale, amministrativo, internazionale; c) le istituzioni di diritto penale per il diritto penale; d) le istituzioni di diritto processuale per il diritto processuale; e) la storia del diritto italiano per il secondo corso di storia del diritto italiano; f) la statistica e l'economia per la scienza delle finanze e la sociologia.

Art. 23 — Per la validità legale del secondo biennio occorre che lo studente s'isciva fra i due anni, a un numero di materie non inferiore a dodici, scegliendo liberamente fra quelle assegnate al biennio stesso. I corsi biennali valgono per due materie.

Art. 27 — Le materie d'insegnamento, ai fini degli esami di profitto, vengono aggruppate nel modo seguente:

Anno I — 1° Gruppo: a) Filosofia del diritto; b) Istituzioni di diritto privato; c) Istituzioni di diritto romano; d) Storia del diritto romano. — 2° Gruppo: a) Statistica; b) Economia politica.

Anno II — Gruppo unico: a) Istituzioni di diritto pubblico; b) Istituzioni di diritto penale; c) Istituzioni di diritto processuale; d) Scienza dell'Amministrazione.

Anno III — 1° Gruppo: a) Diritto costituzionale; b) Diritto ecclesiastico; c) Diritto internazionale. — 2° Gruppo: a) Diritto romano; b) Storia del diritto italiano. — 3° Gruppo: a) Scienza delle Finanze; b) Sociologia.

Anno IV — 1° Gruppo: a) Diritto civile; b) Diritto commerciale; c) Diritto processuale civile — 2° Gruppo: a) Diritto amministrativo; b) Diritto e procedura penale; Medicina legale.

Art. 28 — Non possono sostenersi esami di gruppo del secondo biennio senza aver superato gli esami dei corrispondenti gruppi propedeutici del primo biennio. Sono considerati propedeutici rispetto ad altri gruppi quelli in cui siano comprese materie indicate come propedeutiche all'art. 22.

Siena, 23 Gennaio 1925

"A" university; in Naples 16, in Rome 20. Frequent expression was given by various individuals in Italy that the belief is that too many lawyers are being produced relatively to the needs of the state. The number of students of law in the Class "A" faculties amounts to 5,229 in contrast to 6,940 of medical students in the same institutions. (9 class "A" faculties 1923-1924).

Engineering.

In engineering during the year 1920-1921, 8,090 students were divided in superior institutes called Schools of Application for Engineering at the following places: Turin, Milan, Bologna, Rome and Naples. There are also courses of engineering given as part of the faculty of the university and not at separate institutes in Genoa, Pisa, Palermo and Padua. The number of students was not ascertained.

Agriculture.

For many details concerning agriculture reference may be made to the report by A.R. Mann of the International Education Board, diary from October 1st to November 15th, 1924.

The institutes of agriculture are not under the Ministry of Public Instruction but under that of Agriculture.

There are superior schools of agriculture at Milan, Pisa, Bologna and Naples (Portici). There is an institute of experimental agriculture at Perugia and an institute of forestry at Florence.

Theology.

There are no faculties of Theology in any faculty or university, these having been suppressed in 1773. All theological teaching is done in church schools.

Commerce and Economic Sciences.

The total enrollment in these branches in 1923 was about 7,000. There are government superior schools of commerce in Turin, Genoa, Venice, Trieste, Rome and Bari. In Milan there is the so-called Bocconi University of Commerce which enrolls a larger number than any other single school of commerce.

Political sciences are also dealt with in this university.

Politechnic Institutes.

These are found in Turin, Milan and Naples and they are mentioned in the order of their importance and enrollment.

Introductory to Notes on Individual Schools.

The order in which the medical faculties are presented in the following pages is, in the main, a geographical one. Schools are grouped by the region in which they are found and the differentiation is made between Type "A" ,Type "B" . and Type "C" universities.

The order follows :-

	<u>Type "A"</u>	<u>Type "B"</u>	<u>Type "C"</u>
<u>Northern Italy :</u>			
	1 Turin	6 Milan	
	2 Genoa	7 Modena	
	3 Pavia	8 Parma	
	4 Padua		
	5 Bologna		
<u>Central Italy :</u>			
	9 Pisa	11 Florence	Perugia 13
	10 Rome	12 Sienna	Camerino 14
<u>Southern Italy :</u>			
	15 Naples	16 Bari	
<u>Sicily :</u>			
	17 Palermo	18 Catania	
		19 Messina	
<u>Sardinia :</u>			
	20 Cagliari	21 Sassari	

Notes on the medical faculties have been prepared on the basis of a uniform outline. A few introductory comments are necessary.

- Location. Under this heading are given the salient facts regarding population and location of the faculty in Italy. Location of the medical faculty buildings in the towns is described under the heading of "Buildings".
- History. In most cases the notes given for the history of the faculties are considerably condensed from the material on file in various publications kept in the Paris office.

The historical notes refer to the university rather than exclusively to the medical faculty.

Organization.

Notes under this heading concern the organization of the Faculty of Medicine only. Turin is taken as the type since the organization of the medical faculties in Italy is uniform in Type "A" and "B" faculties. Perugia is characteristic of Type "C" organization. For information as to what other faculties are found with the medical faculty to compose each university, see Page 65 .

General University and medical school finances.

Recent legislation has been passed requiring for the first time the publication of the basic information in regard to university finances. This fact will make it possible to secure further information which was difficult to obtain at the time of the first visit in Italy. The difficulties in obtaining information were that in many cases the authorities did not have clear and inclusive statements of the sources of revenue or the type of expenditures. Furthermore, they were at a loss to know why^{an} outsider was entitled to request such information. Owing to the efforts of the government to diminish the number of medical faculties in Italy there is considerable suspicion of any investigation of this sort. In addition, a request so unusual in Italy made on the part of a representative of the Foundation would have been misunderstood and would have excited hopes of large and immediate financial assistance. Consequently, no special effort was made at the time of this first visit to obtain detailed information regarding financial matters, especially in view of the fact that the general character of the income and expenditures of the Italian universities can be studied in the financial reports given for Type "A" universities in the case of Rome, Bologna, Catania and Cagliari. For Type "B" universities, in the case of Messina and Modena; and for Type "C" universities, in the case of Perugia. Frequently it was possible to learn the budgets of the institutes or clinics since this is a matter of common analogy.

Buildings.

Maps are provided showing the general location of institutes and clinics in the towns, and some comment is added regarding the general character of the more important clinics or laboratories visited.

Laboratory Facilities.

Notes upon observations made during visits are made by subject of instruction, for example, Anatomy, Physiology etc., and contain my impressions together with information secured from the professor or his assistants

orally at the time of visit. The order followed is in general the same; name of professor, number of assistants and allievi interni, and number of students. Then notes on method of instruction when and how teaching is given; impressions of building, space, allotment, equipment and apparatus and condition of libraries. Statement of amount of budget. Special consideration of the system of teaching by Liberi Docenti is given under Naples, though the system in a less extreme form is found in all the other Italian medical faculties.

Clinical
Facilities.

The description is given of information and impressions obtained at the time of my visits. The order is similar to that under "Laboratory Facilities", including the name of the professor, number of staff and allievi and number of students. Methods of instruction, description of hospital, building, number of beds, out-patients' service, condition of laboratories and of libraries and the amount of the budget. System of Liberi Docenti given under Naples.

Libraries.

Description is given of university libraries. Other library facilities in the town mentioned on page 87. Library facilities of separate institutes and clinics, notes under Laboratory and Clinical Facilities.

Faculty.

The names of professors and of the first assistants (or aiuti) are given. The other assistants change so frequently as to make it unimportant to record their names. Indeed, the changes in the ranks of professors and aiuti are considerable and the list can only be considered accurate for the year 1923-24.

Admission.

Admission conditions are uniform throughout Italy. They are described in full under Turin with some minor notes under Messina and occasional comments were needed under other faculties.

Fees, Scholar-
ships and Stud-
ents' Expenses.

The basic fees of matriculation, tuition and graduation are uniform throughout Italy and are given under Turin. Full statements regarding special scholarships available for medical students are found in the catalogues for the following institutions only :-
Palermo - Rome - Sienna - Modena - Padua - Florence -
Pavia - Perugia and Genoa.^x
The students' expenses are described rather fully under Florence and referred to under Naples.

Degrees.

Qualifications given under Turin are uniform for the rest of Italy.

^x On file in the Paris Office.

<u>Curriculum.</u>	The curriculum is given under each institution where important. In Naples the official curriculum is not given since it is almost meaningless owing to the absenteeism of students from the official courses and the importance of instruction given by the Liberi Docenti who number almost 500 and whose courses it is obviously impossible to secure information upon. The order of studies is given in the catalogues of the following universities:- Turin, Genoa, Pavia, Padua, Bologna, Milan, Modena, Pisa, Rome, Catania, Messina. (For 1920) Cagliari and Sassari.
<u>Number of Students.</u>	The number of students is given for all faculties, except Camerino, ^x on page 114 under Turin for the sake of ease of comparison. For Parma, See under "Parma".
<u>Source of Students.</u>	Very little definite information is known in most of the faculties of Italy on this point and impressions and inferences are therefore necessary. Distribution of Graduates follow closely in all probability the source of students, i.e., students returned to their homes, towns after completing their medical course. An exception to this is found in the south of Italy where many students attend the university of Naples and scatter throughout Italy for the practice of their profession.
<u>Distribution of Graduates.</u>	Owing to the fact that the law requires the pharmacies in Italy to have a complete list of qualified practitioners giving the school from which they graduated, a table was prepared from these publications and is given on page 116. Such information was not possible to secure in Rome nor in Naples. It must be noted that on these lists appear the names of the university professors who, as a group, represent a larger number of different faculties than the non-academic practitioners in the same town. Under Rome and Naples are given descriptions of the way and which an average class scatters immediately after graduation.
<u>Importance as a Medical Center.</u>	Under this heading is given in the case of each faculty the estimate of its importance relative to the other faculties in Italy based upon prestige, general standards of work, facilities for instruction and probable future.
<u>Status of Research.</u>	Every university catalogue in Italy contains a list of the titles of scientific papers produced by the professors.

x

also excepting Palermo,- Milan, Florence and Bari being newly established faculties, had no complete figures.

This constitutes a very large amount of material since the titles are usually given of all publications since the individual began to write scientific papers. Full information is readily available on the publications of any professor in any faculty, but the list is too long for repetition in this report. Consequently general impressions are given of the status of research based upon the quality and interests of the outstanding individual together with the status of facilities of investigative work in each faculty.

Training of
Teachers.

Full notes are found under Turin describing the ordinary academic career in medicine. Further information is given also under Perugia. Under Genoa is given an important and interesting report of the National Commission of university professors which concerns the present status of academic life in Italy - its problems and recommendations made by those in a position to understand all the phases of the academic life in Italy.

INDIVIDUAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS.T U R I NLocation.

Turin is the capital of the Piedmont built on the Po at the foot of a range of hills. Climate bracing. Large industrial center, in close cultural relations with France. The general education has a higher level than anywhere else except Milan. Population in 1924, 510,000. Forms with Milan and Genoa the so-called industrial triangle of Northern Italy.

History.

(Full details on file). Studio of Turin created by edict of the anti-pope Benedict XIII in 1404 when both Savoy and Piedmont belonged to Avignon. Under French domination from 1536 to 1560. Apparently due to the opposition of the Jesuits, Turin lost prestige from 1580 to 1713. Brief period of activity from 1719 to 1730, then new decadence under clerical influences until a second French period from 1798 to 1814.

Organization.

For general organization in relation to the university, see under University Organization. The medical faculty consists of a Preside and a Council composed of the head professors of each clinic or institute. The functions of administration are divided as follows:- the determination of budget allotments may be recommended by the Preside and the faculty Council, but final authority

rests with the academic Senate and the administrative council of the university. Each professor has comparative freedom in the expenditure of the amount allotted to his clinic or institute. The order and choice of studies and courses to be given is determined by the faculty council with final approval of the academic senate; under the Gentile Reform a considerably larger freedom is accorded the faculties and the universities in this particular. The selection of professors under the Gentile Reform is made a subject of larger local control since the faculty is allowed to propose a trio of names for the approval and final selection by the Ministry of Public Instruction, instead of the former method of selection by a committee of professors subject by subject and chosen from all the faculties of Italy. In this way the faculty of each school is able to control the selection of future professors. The discipline of students is entrusted to the president of the faculty who in especially difficult cases may consult the rector of the university.

In general the faculty of medicine in Turin as in all the other universities in Italy consists of rather loosely organized clinics and institutes of the pre-clinical sciences with large

local autonomy. It is in these regular institutions that most of the important and necessary courses are given, but the teaching force is supplemented by the "liberi docenti" who give supplementary and facultative courses under such circumstances and with such resources as they happen individually to control. In Turin, the instruction by the "liberi docenti" is not a very important phase of the medical faculty's work.

General University Finance.

No statement is given by the University of Turin and no request was made. For an example of Type "A" university finance, see under Bologna or Rome

Medical School Finance.

No statement was afforded of the medical school finance in Turin. As in other medical faculties in Italy the salaries of professors are paid directly by the government. The income for maintenance of clinics and institutes is allotted by the university senate and council and the salaries of subordinate personnel together with those of the first and second assistants is determined by the university.

For the endowment or income of individual clinics or institutes, see under Clinics and Institutes.

In the preliminary report the budgets of various institutes are given for the years 1918-1919 and may be compared with other faculties of the same grade.

Buildings.

The accompanying map shows that the buildings in the university of Turin are well grouped and centralized. There has been considerable activity during the past twenty years, so that the scientific institutes are fairly modern and adequate. The clinics of ophthalmology and neuropathology are at some distance from the university hospital which is an old structure ill-adapted for clinical teaching.*

Laboratory facilities.

Visited institutes of Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, General Pathology and medical and surgical clinics.

Anatomy: well-housed in main building, two floors given to anatomy with about 25 rooms, large dissection room and rooms for allievi; 2nd floor devoted to histology and rooms for assistants and professor. Excellent general impression and work very active.

* In February 1925, it was announced that ^{the} government had consented to give 12 million liras for a large new hospital towards which a private family has indicated that it would give 10 million liras.



PIANTA DI TORINO

Scala di 1:15.000

Al titolo del quaderno, a cui corrispondono le lettere, si
numeri nel contorno rappresenta la distanza di 100 metri

SPIEGAZIONE

- Tramvie Municipali
- Tramvie Intercomunali
- Ferrovie normali
- Casette telefoniche

G. B. PARAVIA & COMP.

PROPRIETARI DELLA STAMPERIA REALE DI TORINO

21-23, Via Garibaldi - TORINO - Via Arsenale, 29

CASE FILIALI: MILANO - FIRENZE - ROMA - NAPOLI - PALERMO

20 allievi. 100 students. Professor gives two courses, one in elementary histology and the second in systematic anatomy. Lectures every day, professor giving demonstrations four times a week to groups of 25 subdivided in sections of 5 men; these demonstrations last two hours. No exaggeration of the importance of descriptive anatomy. Professor Levi especially interested in tissue culture.

Physiology:- Professor Herlitzka. Extensive department with 60 rooms, ample space for allievi and assistants; not much work going on at present. One graduate fellow from Argentina. Not great emphasis on physiological chemistry, excellent library, good apparatus but somewhat antiquated. Course given in 2nd and 3rd years. 100 students, 4 allievi.

General Pathology:- Professor Morpurgo. 8 rooms, not very well equipped but actively in use. Space given in this department to Professor Azzi for the special course in bacteriology which becomes next year a separate chair. This course devoted to general pathology though Morpurgo is especially interested in tumors. Library badly needs recent journals.

Pharmacology:- Professor Giacosa. 1 assistant, 2 allievi. Adequate space, defective library for journals of past six years. Equipment moderately good. The professor 72 years old and no longer very active but has excellent judgement. Is anxious to develop separate course of pharmacognosy.

Clinical facilities.

Medical clinic. Professor Michele at San Giovanni Hospital. Old inadequate building. Two floors containing wards, clinical lecture hall and four small laboratories for clinical pathology together with five small laboratories and inadequate library for the use of assistants and interns. 52 beds in total. Wards excellently kept. Good work in active progress. 1 Aiuto, 4 assistants, (Paid) one being especially in charge of laboratory work. 6 to 8 voluntary assistants. 6 to 10 allievi interni. The students of the 5th and 6th years do ward work, each one getting from 2 to 5 cases each year for thorough study. Professor gives 3 lectures and 2 bedside clinics a week. The assistants give daily clinics. Assistants work from 9 in the morning till 3 p.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m. when on full time. Full time assistants have very little time for work outside the hospital. Conduct of clinic gives highly favourable impression.

Surgical clinic: Professor Carli at San Giovanni Hospital.

Two Aiuti, three paid assistants. Surgical Pathology given in 4th year by another professor drawing from 60 beds. Clinical surgery occupies 5th and 6th years. Wards large and old-fashioned. Poor nursing service, small and inadequate operating room. Laboratories

and library also in poor condition. 66 beds in all. Professor theoretically has right to use cases from other wards in hospital which are, however, in the control of chiefs of service who do not hold university appointments and object to their cases being used. Outpatient department 1000 cases a year, not much used for teaching. The allievi never get more than experience at dressing wounds and general ward work. Operating done principally by the professor.

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It is customary in Italy for the civil hospitals to devote one or two of their wards in medicine and surgery for the use of the university clinics. The university pays for the special medicaments and surgical instruments and laboratory equipment together with a certain sum per occupied bed to the administration of the hospital. The other wards of the hospital are in charge of contemporaries of the professors, these men being called "primarii". They are often "liberi docente", but frequently do not hold any university appointment. They are practitioners of the city and often are very jealous of their cases being used by the university teachers for demonstration or study. These "primarii" have, as a rule, considerable authority in the hospital government and although their cases are not quite so well treated as the cases in the university's wards, they are powerful enough to constitute an important group whose interests must be considered by the university professors.

Library.

The National University library is one of the most important of Italy. It contains over 400,000 volumes, 1,500 manuscripts and more than 600 journals. Continuation of subscription to many journals has become too expensive. In addition to the university library the separate institutes have individual libraries which have been more seriously affected by present economic crisis. Many files of journals complete up to 1915, but equipment in all institutes and especially in clinics is seriously defective.

Faculty.

The following is the list of the faculty and the first assistants for the year 1923-1924:

INSTITUTE OF NORMAL HUMAN ANATOMY	52 Corso Massimo d'Azeglio
Professor Giuseppe Levi - - - - -	Director
Tullio Terni - - - - -	Aiuto
Olivieri Olivo - - - - -	"
Giovanni Bruno - - - - -	"
Carlo Ferrio - - - - -	"
INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY	30 Corso Raffaello
Professor Amedeo Herlitzka - - - -	Director
Tullio Gayda - - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY	15 Via Esposizione
Professor Ferruccio Vanzetti - - -	Director
Pino Pompeo Foltz - - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY	30 Corso Raffaello
Professor Benedetto Morpurgo - - -	Director
Azzo Azzi - - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACOLOGY	30 Corso Raffaello
Professor Piero Giacosa - - - -	Director ⁵
Serafino Dezzani	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF LEGAL MEDICINE	26 via Michelangelo
Professor Maria Carrara - - - -	Director, temporary or in ⁶
Giorgio Canuto - - - - - - - -	Aiuto ⁶ : charge
INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE	37 via Bidone
Professor Arnaldo Maggiora-Vergano	Director ⁷
Giuseppe Sangiorgi - - - - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE & SCHOOL OF PERFECTIONMENT IN HYGIENE & SANITATION	37 via Bidone
Professor Arnaldo Maggiora - - -	Director ⁸
MEDICAL CLINIC Hospital San Giovanni	24 via s. Massimo
Professor Ferdinando Michele - -	Director ⁹
Lorenzo Borelli - - - - - - - -	Aiuto
Carlo Gamna - - - - - - - - - -	"
SURGICAL CLINIC San Giovanni Hospital	36 via del Ospedale
Professor Antonio Carle - - - - -	Director ¹⁰
Ottorino Uffreduzzi - - - - - -	Aiuto
Gian Maria Fasiani - - - - - - -	"
MEDICAL PATHOLOGY San Giovanni Hospital	
Professor Angelo Ceconi - - - - -	Director
Pietro Sisto - - - - - - - - - -	Aiuto
SURGICAL PATHOLOGY, San Giovanni Hospital	
Professor Ottorino Uffreduzzi - -	Director ¹² (in charge)
Carlo Andrea Bertocchi - - - - -	Aiuto
Adalgiso Turco - - - - - - - - -	"
CLINIC OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY	14 Piazza Cavour
Professor Giuseppe Vicarelli - - -	Director ¹³
N.N.	Aiuto

CLINIC OF PEDIATRICS	San Giovanni Hospital
Professor G. B. Allaria - - - -	Director ¹⁴
CLINIC OF OPHTHALMOLOGY	19, Via Juvara
Professor Filippo Speciale-Cirincione	Director ¹⁵
Dr. Giacinto Mosso - - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF NEUROPATHOLOGY	4, Via Quatro Marzo
Professor Camillo Negro - - - -	Director ¹⁶
CLINIC OF PSYCHIATRY	3, Via Campana
Professor Ernesto Lugaro - - - -	Director ¹⁷
Dr. Alfredo Coppola - - - - -	Aiuto
CLINIC OF EAR-NOSE & THROAT	San Giovanni Hospital
Professor Giuseppe Gavello - - -	Director ¹⁸
DERMOSYPHILOPATHICAL CLINIC	San Luigi Hosp. 40 Via San Chiaro
	& San Lazzaro " 14 Corso Cairoli
Professor Iader Cappelli - - - -	Director ¹⁹
Felice Bernucci - - - - -	Aiuto

Admission.

The admission requirements are uniform throughout all the faculties of medicine in Italy. No special comment was made at Turin regarding defects in entering classes. It is highly likely that general superiority of education in the Piedmont provides a group of young men better prepared for entrance to medical faculty than anywhere else in Italy with the possible exception of Milan, Pavia and Bologna.

Graduates of the liceo or lycee, or of the liceo scientifico or of the gymnasium are admitted upon presentation of the certificate of graduation from either of these schools. It has been commented

that whereas the liceo used to give 5 years in total of science, now under the Gentile Reform only 3 years are given. It is certain that the preparation in biology is very poor and that no student comes to the medical faculty with a working familiarity with the apparatus commonly used in chemistry or physics. At least this poor preparation is uniform. Two years are given in the liceo scientifico to physics and 1 to chemistry and in no case does adequate laboratory work accompany the lectures in the licei.

Fees, Scholarships and Students' Expenses.

According to the 1923 law the fees in faculties of medicine and surgery are:

Matriculation.....	300	Liras
Annual Tuition.....	750	"
Fee for Annual Examination...	50	"
Annual surcharge.....	100	"
Diploma.....	300	"
Surcharge for diploma.....	75	"

In practice at present, however, there is considerable variation between different faculties and a more accurate statement for Turin may be made as follows:

Matriculation	300	Liras
Annual Tuition.....	750	"
Fee for Annual Examination...	150	"
Annual surcharge.....	100	"
Diploma	300	"
Surcharge for diploma.....	75	"

and in addition special laboratory fees as follows:- dissection anatomy, 20 Liras, 1st and 2nd year each; microscope rental 15 Liras in the 2nd year; topographical anatomy, 15 Liras, 2nd year; Physiology, 40 Liras, 2nd year; 35 Liras, 3rd year; Chemistry 80 Liras, pharmacology 25 Liras; pathology and general pathology 10 Liras each; legal medicine 25 Liras; obstetrics 10 Liras; Clinics in total 50 Liras.

In an estimate appearing in "Il Policlinico" for 1925, this calculation of students' expenses in Italy was as follows:

Tuition and Fees	1280 L. a year
Living expenses	<u>6200</u> " " "
Total	7480 " "

giving a total of 44,880 Liras for the 6 years course. It may be assumed also that for two years after graduation the family of a medical student may have to support him since positions are exceedingly difficult to obtain unless the student after graduation is willing to go immediately into a small town and is able to find such an opening. These figures are probably somewhat below the cost of medical education for the student in Turin. No announcement appears in the publication of the University of Turin regarding scholarships or prizes; these are ordinarily of a very small value

at the present day, being the income of funds invested many years ago.

Degrees.

The medical schools in Italy give only one degree which is called the Laurea di Medicina and is the equivalent of the M.D. degree in the United States. This degree is said to be recognized in England but not in the colonies of England. It is said also to be recognized in the Orient and by Serbia. (x).

The new law of the Gentile Reform attempts to do away with the validity of the academic degree for the practice of medicine and to substitute a state examination leaving the academic degree a character purely academic and with no legal value. This has met with great opposition and up to the present no such state examination for the licence to practice medicine has been held. Previous to 1923 it was necessary for the candidate for graduation to submit a written thesis the subject of which was approved of by the faculty council at least 6 months before graduation. Two oral theses also used to be presented but not on the same subject as the written one. The candidate was obliged to defend these theses before a committee selected by the faculty. Since the Gentile Reform several institut-

(x). "When obtained by men of Jugo-Slave citizenship". -Professor Johanovich.

ions have given up the theses. Turin no longer continues it.

For the courses of "Perfeccionamento" which are substantially post-graduate courses in specialties a certificate is given and at least 1 year must be spent to obtain it. It is the intention of the new law that no physician or surgeon call himself a specialist unless he has obtained a diploma of this sort.

Curriculum.

The school year at Turin begins with examinations which last from October 16th to November 7th. On November 7th the regular lectures begin and continue to December 21st. The Christmas vacation ends on January 10th. A Lenten recess comes from February 28th to March 6th and the Easter vacation lasts from April 17th to May 1st. Lectures continue from May 1st till June 20th when examinations begin, ending on July 31st. This gives a total of 161 days for lectures during the year.

The courses are divided into obligatory and optional; the latter being given in large part by the "liberi docente". The following table gives the regular courses of the faculty of medicine. It is important to remember that all courses which are designated as having

"exercises" are given during the number of hours specified; this does not mean that the individual student receives the same number of hours of instruction since the class is divided into 3 or 4 groups. It is not possible to assume from this schedule for example that each student receives 3 hours of pediatrics with exercises, i.e. clinical work. He may have 3 hours every third week; individual variations between the courses in their sub-divisions into groups are so great that it is impossible to determine the amount of instruction received by individual students.

<u>First Year</u>	<u>Per week</u>	<u>Examinations in groups of subjects.</u>
Chem. organic and inorganic	2 hrs	
Physics	3 "	Physics and chemistry
General Biology	3 "	
Anatomy lectures	6 "	
" dissection	18 "	
Chem. lab. exercises	2 (?)	
<u>Second Year</u>		
Anatomy lectures	6 hrs.	
" dissection	18 "	General biology and
Histology exercises	3 "	descriptive anatomy
Physiology lectures	4 "	histology and embryology.
" exercises	4 "	
###		
<u>Third Year</u>		
Physiology lectures	4 hrs	Physiology and physiol.
" exercises	4 "	chemistry
General pathology lectures and exerc.	9 "	General pathology &
Bacteriology and serology	3 "	pharmacology
Pharmacology & materia medica lectures and exercises	6 "	

<u>Fourth Year</u>	<u>Per week</u>	<u>Examinations in groups of subjects.</u>
Hygiene lectures	3 hrs	Hygiene and pathol. anatomy
" exercises	3 " *	
Surgical pathology with exercises	3 "	Medical pathology & semeiotics
Medical pathology with exercises	3 "	
Medical semeiotics	3 "	Surgical pathology & semeiotics.
Surgical "	3 "	
Pathol. anatomy with exercises	3 " *	
<u>Fifth Year</u>		###
Clinical medicine	5 hrs *	Topographical anatomy and operative med.
Clinical surgery	3 "	
" exercises	2 "	Clinical ophthalmology
Ophthalmology with exercises	3 "	
Dermatol. & Syphilis with exercises	3 "	
Ear nose & Throat with exercises	3 "	Clin. dermatol. & Syphil.
Topog. anatomy & operative med.	3 " *	
Legal medicine with exercises	3 " *	Legal medicine
Pathol. anat.exerc.	3 "	
<u>Sixth Year</u>		
Medical clinic	6 1/2 hrs.	Clinical medicine and pediatrics
Surgical "	3 hrs	
" exercises	2 "	Obstetrics and gynecol.
Clin. obstetrics and gynecology with exercises	3 "	
Clinical psychiatry with exercises	3 " *	Neurology & Psychiatry
Clinical neurology with exercises	3 "	
Pediatrics with exercises	3 "	General surgery & an ear nose & throat.

* Possibly more time than this

Students cannot be promoted before passing all previous examinations.

I Corsi liberi sono stati classificati come segue: **CATEGORIA A**, Corsi pareggiati; **B**, Corsi non pareggiati :

ABBA	Polizia medica	(Cat. <i>B</i>)	<i>Giovedì</i>	Ore 13	R. Istituto d'Igiene
ARULLANI . .	Neuropatologia	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Giovedì, venerdì e sabato</i> »	16	R. Clinica Neuropatologica
AUDENINO . .	Psicopatologia	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Martedì, giovedì e sabato</i> »	19	R. Clinica Medica
AZZI	Patologia generale del ricambio	(» <i>C20 stud.</i>)	<i>Martedì, giovedì e sabato</i> »	11	R. Istituto di Patologia generale
BARGELLINI .	Ortopedia chirurgica	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì</i> »	15 1/2	Ospedale Maria Vittoria
BATTISTINI .	Patologia e Terapia delle malattie dell'apparato circolatorio	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Domenica</i>	10 1/2	R. Clinica Medica
BELLINI . . .	Profilassi e terapia delle malattie mentali	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Giovedì ore 18, sabato</i>	19	R. Manicomio
BERTONE . . .	Patologia delle affezioni chirurgiche dell'apparato genito-urinario femminile	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Lunedì e mercoledì</i>	8	R. Clinica Chirurgica
BIZZOZERO . .	Diagnostica e terapia dermosifilopatica	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Martedì e sabato</i>	9	Ospedale Mauriziano
BOBBIO . . .	Clinica chirurgica	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Martedì, giovedì e sabato</i> »	18	R. Istituto di Patologia chirurgica
BOGGIO . . .	Ortopedia dento-facciale	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Da destinare</i>	»	Ospedale Mauriziano
BOIDI-TROTTI	Tecnica radiologica	(» <i>C10 stud.</i>)	<i>Lunedì e venerdì</i>	18	Ospedale S. Giovanni
BORELLI . . .	Diagnostica e tecnologia medica	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Martedì, giovedì e sabato</i> »	12	R. Clinica Medica.
BORMANS . . .	Profilassi delle malattie infettive	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Martedì</i>	13	R. Istituto d'Igiene
BOSCHI	Neuropatologia	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Giovedì</i>	14	R. Istituto di Neuropatologia
BRUNO	Tecnica batteriologica	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Da destinare</i>	»	Ospedale Mauriziano
BRUZZONE . .	Semeiotica e diagnostica oto-rino-laringologica	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Martedì e sabato</i>	7 1/2	R. Clinica oto-rino-laringologica
BURZIO	Psichiatria sociale e forense	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Venerdì</i>	17-19	R. Manicomio
CAMERA	Chirurgia ed ortopedia infantili	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì</i> »	19	Ospedale Infantile Reg. Margherita
CANELLI . . .	Semeiotica pediatrica (con esercit. pratiche)	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì</i> »	17	R. Clinica Pediatrica
CARBONE . . .	Dei vaccini e sieri in terapia oculare ed organo-terapia applicata alle malattie dell'occhio	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Venerdì</i>	9	R. Clinica Oculistica
CASASSA . . .	Tecnica oto-rino-laringologica delle malattie infettive con speciale riguardo alla difterite	(» <i>C10 stud.</i>)	<i>Domenica</i>	»	Ospedale Amedeo di Savoia
CHIO	Tecnica farmacologica	(» <i>C15 stud.</i>)	<i>Da destinare</i>	»	R. Istituto di Farmacologia
CIVALLERI . .	Istologia generale	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì</i> »	18	R. Istituto Anat. Umana normale
COPPOLA . . .	Semeiotica neuropatologica e psichiatrica	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Martedì, giovedì e sabato</i> »	17 1/2	Corso Regina Margherita, 137
DEBERNARDI .	Patologia e Terapia generale chirurgica	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Giovedì e domenica</i>	12	R. Clinica Chirurgica
DELFINO . . .	Patologia chirurgica dell'apparato locomotore	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Mercoledì e venerdì</i>	17	Ospedale S. Giovanni
DEMARCHI . .	Patologia chirurgica dello stomaco e dell'intestino	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Da destinare</i>	»	R. Istituto di Patologia chirurgica
DESDERI . . .	Microscopia e fisica applicata all'igiene	(» <i>C15 stud.</i>)	<i>Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì</i> »	7	R. Istituto d'Igiene
FASIANI . . .	Patologia chirurgica dimostrativa	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì</i> »	18	R. Clinica Chirurgica
FERRERO . . .	Semeiotologia e diagnostica urologica	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Martedì e giovedì</i>	17	Ospedale S. Giovanni
FONTANA . . .	Igiene sessuale	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Domenica</i>	9 1/2	Ospedale S. Lazzaro
FORNACA . . .	Clinica medica e terapeutica	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Mercoledì e domenica</i>	10-11 1/2	Ospedale S. Giovanni
GALLIA	Diagnostica e profilassi dermosifilopatica	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Lunedì e giovedì</i>	12	Dispensario Celtico, via Vanchiglia, 3
GAMNA	Diagnostica istopatologica	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì</i> »	15 1/2	R. Istituto di Anatomia patologica
GASTALDI . .	Patologia speciale medica	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Sabato</i>	18	R. Clinica Medica
GAYDA	Tecnica fisiologica	(» <i>C20 stud.</i>)	<i>Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì</i> »	16	R. Istituto di Fisiologia Umana
GIORDANO . .	Medicina operatoria	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì</i> »	7	R. Clinica Chirurgica
GRIGNOLO . .	Chirurgia dell'occhio	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì</i> »	8	Ospedale Oftalmico
GRÜNER . . .	Malattie dell'apparato digerente	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Da destinare</i>	»	Ospedale Mauriziano
HAHN	Tecnica oto-rino-laringologica	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Martedì e giovedì</i>	17	Ospedale Mauriziano
HERLITZKA L.	Clinica ginecologica	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Domenica</i>	9	Ospedale Maria Vittoria
JACHIA	Ortopedia pratica	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Martedì e sabato</i>	18	Ospedale S. Giovanni
LEVI	Fisiopatologia della gravidanza	(» <i>B</i>)	<i>Domenica</i>	11	Ospedale Maria Vittoria

a numero non limitato d'iscritti; C, Corsi non pareggiati a numero limitato d'iscritti.

LONGO . . .	Patologia speciale chirurgica (Cat. B)	) Martedì, giovedì e sabato	Ore 17	Ospedale S. Giovanni
LUZZATTI . . .	Oto-rino-laringoiatria medico-legale . . . (» B	) Domenica »	10	R. Clinica oto-rino-laringoiatria
MALAN A. . .	Semeiotica oto-rino-laringologica (» B	) Martedì, giovedì e sabato	» 11 ^{1/2}	R. Policlinico Generale "Umberto I°.
MALAN G. . .	La clinica della tubercolosi polmonare . . . (» B	) Martedì »	10	Ospedale S. Giovanni
MANTELLI . . .	Diagnostica chirurgica (» B	) Martedì, giovedì e sabato	» 8	R. Istituto di Patologia chirurgica
MARRO A. . .	Chirurgia sperimentale (» B	) Lunedì e giovedì »	17	R. Scuola Veterinaria
MARRO G. . .	Clinica psichiatrica (» B	) Martedì e sabato »	17	R. Manicomio
MARTINI . . .	Chirurgia d'urgenza (» B	) Martedì, giovedì e sabato	» 11 ^{1/2}	Ospedale Martini
MARTINO . . .	Terapia delle malattie cutanee (» B	) Domenica »	10-12	Istituto Dermopatico, v. S. Chiara, 42
MARZOCCHI . .	Parassitologia della pelle (» B	) Mercoledì »	12	Istituto Dermopatico, v. S. Chiara, 42
MASSA . . .	Semeiotica chirurgica (» B	) Martedì e sabato »	18	Ospedale Mauriziano
MASSOBRO . .	Urologia (Propedeutica e tecnica urologica - Patologia speciale). (» B	) Da destinare »		Ospedale Mauriziano
MENSI . . .	Pediatria (» B	) Domenica »	8-10	Ospedale Infantile Reg. Margherita
MEYNIER . . .	Malattie ed igiene dei lattanti (» B	) Domenica »	10	Ospedale Maria Vittoria
MORANDI . . .	Semeiologia medica, fisica e funzionale . . (» B	) Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì	» 18	R. Clinica Medica
MOSSO . . .	Neurologia oculare e oftalmoscopia medica (» B	) Mercoledì e venerdì . . . »	8	R. Clinica Oculistica
NEGRO F. . .	Semeiotica neuropatologica ed elettro-dia- gnostica (» B	) Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì	» 17	R. Ist. di Neuropatol., v. Quattro Marzo, 11
OLIVA . . .	Ortopedia (» B	) Martedì e giovedì »	17	Istituto Rachitici, cors. Firenze, 43
PALAZZO . . .	Odontoiatria e protesi dentaria (» B	) Domen. ore 9, Merc.-Venerdì	» 13	R. Policlinico Generale, v. Quattro Marzo
PERRERO . . .	Neuropatologia dimostrativa (» B	) Lunedì e venerdì »	10	Ospedale Martini
PERROD . . .	Clinica oculistica dell'età senile (» B	) Giovedì »	8	Ospizio di Carità, viale Stupinigi
PESCI . . .	Anafilassi sperimentale e clinica (» B	) Venerdì »	10	Ospedale S. Giovanni
PINAROLI . . .	Propedeutica e Tecnica operativa oto-rino- laringoiatria (» B	) Giovedì »	11	Ospedale Maria Vittoria
PINNA-PINTOR	Diagnostica ginecologica (» B	) Sabato »	16	R. Policlinico Generale, v. Quattro Marzo
PISSARELLO . .	Infortunistica oculare (» B	) Lunedì e venerdì »	17	Ospedale Oftalmico
PONZIO . . .	Diagnostica radiologica (» B	) Martedì, giovedì e sabato	» 11	Ospedale Mauriziano
QUARELLA . . .	Patologia speciale chirurgica (» B	) Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì	» 17	Ospedale S. Giovanni
QUARELLI . . .	Malattie dei lavoratori (» B	) Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì	» 19	Ospedale S. Giovanni
ROASENDA . . .	Neuropatologia (» B	) Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì	» 12	R. Ist. di Neuropatol., v. Quattro Marzo, 11
ROLANDI . . .	Fisiopatologia dell'occhio (» B	) Mercoledì e venerdì . . . »	13	R. Clinica oculistica
ROVERE . . .	Clinica pediatrica (» B	) Martedì, giovedì e sabato	» 17	R. Clinica pediatrica.
SACERDOTE . . .	Psichiatria medico-legale (» B	) Martedì »	11 ^{1/2}	R. Manicomio
SANGIORGI . . .	Tecnica batteriologica (» C15 stud.)	) Martedì, giovedì e sabato	» 13 ^{1/2}	R. Istituto d'Igiene
SERAFINI . . .	Traumatologia (» B	) Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì	» 12	Ospedale S. Giovanni
SISTO . . .	Microscopia chimica e Serologia clinica . . (» C20 stud.)	) Giovedì, venerdì e sabato	» 17	R. Istituto di Patologia medica
SOLI . . .	Propedeutica ginecologica (» B	) Martedì e sabato »	18	R. Maternità
STROPENI . . .	Medicazioni, bendaggi ed apparecchi . . . (» B	) Martedì e giovedì »	14-15 ^{1/2}	R. Clinica Chirurgica
TERNI . . .	Pratica anatomica (» C10 stud.)	) Lunedì, mart., mer. e giov.	» 13	R. Istituto di Anatomia normale
TIRELLI . . .	Psicopatologia forense dimostrativa . . . (» B	) Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì	» 18	R. Manicomio
TOVO . . .	Infortuni ed assicurazioni sociali (» B	) Giovedì e sabato »	16	R. Istituto di Medicina Legale
TREVES . . .	Malattie mentali in rapporto al delitto . . (» B	) Domenica »	15	R. Manicomio.
VALOBRA . . .	Semeiotica e diagnostica delle malattie nervose (» B	) Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì	» 7 ^{1/2}	Ospedale Mauriziano
VALVASORI . .	Dietetica. Malattie dello stomaco e del- l'intestino (» B	) Lunedì, mercoledì e venerdì	» 18	R. Clinica Medica
VECCHIO-VER- DERAME . . .	Anatomia patologica dell'occhio e degli annessi (» B	) Martedì, giovedì e sabato	» 7	R. Clinica Oculistica
VIALE . . .	Istituzioni di fisiologia (» B	) Martedì, giovedì e sabato	» 16	R. Istituto di Fisiologia umana
VINAI . . .	Terapia fisica (» B	) Sabato »	14 ^{1/2}	R. Istituto d'Igiene

Number of Students.

No limit is set upon the number of students in any faculty of medicine in Italy. In several of the faculties no statistics of the enrollment are published and it is difficult, owing to ineffective secretarial work in the universities to learn the exact number of students year by year. The following table gives the number of students enrolled in the calendar year 1923-1924 by years in the medical course. Schools not appearing in this table will be dealt with individually wherever possible giving the most recent figures for enrollment which were available.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>4th Year</u>	<u>5th Year</u>	<u>6th Year</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Turin	110	131	91	90	93	97	612
Genoa	69	83	55	53	68	75	403
Pavia	135	129	109	84	114	110	681
Padua	125	118	111	77	104	119	654
Bologna	161	118	119	99	133	162	792
Modena	21	39	30	29	45	45	209
Pisa	55	53	50	57	61	67	343
Rome	253	224	200	179	225	220	1301
Siena	22	28	27	25	22	42	166
Perugia	17	21	20	20	--	--	78
Naples	388	351	316	258	344	514	2171
Catania	72	74	53	44	47	69	359
Messina	60	42	35	24	30	26	217
Cagliari	29	36	22	25	22	18	152
Sassari	15	17	21	18	19	10	100

Source of Students.

As is notable in the case of nearly all the faculties of Italy the source of students in the University of Turin is very largely from within the province in which the university is situated. When it is noted that among the doctors practicing in the province of Turin in 1924, 1,038 graduated at Turin in contrast with only 253 from all the other faculties of Italy, it may be soundly inferred that most of the students at Turin come from towns near to that city. No figures are published to indicate the number of foreign students attending the university of Turin.

Distribution of Graduates.

In order to practice medicine legally every physician in Italy must be inscribed on the official list of the province in which he is living. The following table is made up from these official lists, the perpendicular column indicating the university and the horizontal columns indicating the names of the provinces in which these lists were available and from which this table was prepared. This table shows clearly the numerical distribution of the graduates of most of the medical faculties in Italy. Milan and Bari do not figure among the universities since they have not yet graduated any physicians. Perugia and Camerino do not appear because they give up to the present only the first four years of the medical course and similarly do not graduate their students. Lists for Rome and Naples were not available for these provinces.

Province of:

University:	PERUGIA	FIRENZE	BOLOGNA	PISA	PARMA	MODENA	PADOVA	MILANO	TORINO	GENOVA	CAGLIARI	PALERMO	CATANIA	MESSINA
NAPOLI	42	45	18	10	5	2	17	66	9	29	31	80	142	80
R O M A	133	17	11	2	2	-	3	36	8	15	10	13	20	18
FIRENZE	49	470	10	55	9	9	3	19	6	17	2	1	2	2
BOLOGNA	60	40	761	10	12	36	22	139	25	30	12	2	3	5
P I S A	9	57	5	137	5	-	3	18	4	20	3	3	1	1
PARMA	1	6	6	4	230	5	3	52	21	12	1	-	-	-
MODENA	4	14	26	2	7	226	3	52	97	16	-	1	-	2
PADOVA	7	27	19	9	8	8	296	73	37	13	1	13	2	5
P A V I A	-	4	2	3	3	1	2	800	8	23	2	-	2	-
TORINO	3	10	4	3	4	3	4	110	1038	52	5	1	1	-
GENOVA	-	5	-	2	6	1	4	37	18	797	1	-	-	-
CAGLIARI	2	6	2	-	1	-	-	7	5	1	225	1	-	2
SASSARI	2	3	-	-	1	1	3	3	1	1	23	-	-	-
PALERMO	-	6	1	-	1	1	-	12	3	7	1	629	12	61
CATANIA	-	5	-	-	1	1	2	6	4	2	1	5	319	30
MESSINA	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	33
SIRACUSA	23	60	7	7	-	3	-	6	7	3	2	-	-	-
Totals:	337	730	913	295	295	297	305	1440	1291	1055	525	750	804	307

Importance of Turin as a Medical Center.

Turin is superior in the point of its pre-medical science to any other single faculty in Italy; the equipment is better, the institutes are better housed, and more important, the professors and the tempo of students and professors' work appears better than in any other faculty. Even in clinical medicine in spite of the inadequate facilities of the hospital the quality of work appeared superior to most of the clinics of medicine in Italy. In surgery there was much less evidence of good work.

Turin profits from the traditions of several of the great teachers of Italy, Mosso, Lombroso, Foa and Bizzozero. These men have built up their institutes and clinics and have sent out pupils from Turin to occupy ~~an~~ important positions in various universities throughout Italy. The French influence and contact with other foreign nations are perhaps stronger in Turin than elsewhere in Italy. Together with the good equipment and adequate space in Physiology and Anatomy and moderately good facilities in pharmacology and pathology, one notes that the students are well disciplined and hard at work. Turin occupies an important position in the training of the teachers of medicine in Italy.

Status of Research.

Turin is no exception to the general rule throughout Italy that medical research is there at its lowest ebb for many years, owing almost entirely to the economic difficulties caused by the depreciation of the lira.

It is comparatively easy to judge the amount of ^{an}individual's publications since a full list of each man's publications usually since the beginning of his academic career is given in every annual catalogue published by the university. From the catalogue of Turin it may be inferred that the most active department is that of anatomy and that physiology, general pathology and pharmacology follow in the order named.

There are a very large number of medical publications in Italy. (See list of same later in this report). Although the abundance of journals has the advantage that it allows nearly every professor to receive in exchange for his own publication many journals from other colleagues in Italy or abroad, this system has the serious defect of making publication easy for rather low standard papers, Almost the only brake on hurrying into print is the economic one and this

is becoming increasingly important.

Training of Teachers.

In view of the superior facilities Turin occupies a rather important position as a training ground for the future teachers of the medical sciences and even the clinical branches in Italy.

The academic career in Italy usually begins with the candidate as an allievo or intern in one of the institutes. After graduation the young man who looks forward to an academic career must secure a voluntary assistantship which he may hold for from 1 to 5 years under the professor of his chosen subject, then follow from 2 to 5 years as a paid assistant at from 50 to 100 Liras a month, or even more now that the lira has lost its former value. He is then likely to become Aiuto or first assistant for a period of from 1 to 10 or 15 years. During his period of paid assistantship or as first assistant he is likely to take the examinations which enable him to be a "libero docente". At this point the career of the man in pre-clinical medical science differs from the career of the young man who intends to go further in clinical medicine. The medical scientist usually continues as a first assistant, perhaps giving some optional courses as "libero docente" until the time when he is fortunate enough to be able to compete successfully for a chair in one of the universities of Sardinia, Sicily or perhaps Parma or Modena. The man going into clinical branches may remain a

"libero Docente" the rest of his life, keeping that title for business purposes. He may on the other hand compete successfully for a professorship in some one of the smaller faculties just as his pre-clinical colleagues, and enter academic life permanently, though for 3 years called temporary professor (non stabile).

The selection of professors in as large and important a faculty as Turin is never directly by concorso but by the method of calling a new professor from another faculty.

There have been considerable and important changes in the method of the actual appointment of professors in the Italian medical faculties. Previously when a professorship fell vacant all the candidates who desired the place were able to submit their names and their records to a special committee of the superior council which selected a trio of names from which the successful candidate was selected by the Ministry of Public Instruction acting through the superior council. Previously the superior council was chosen in part by the professors of all the universities and in part by the Ministry of Public Instruction; now it is nominated entirely by the minister and is consequently definitely political in character.

Now also it is the medical faculty which selects the trio of names from among the candidates and submits this trio to the ministry through the superior council, and nomination of the successful candidate is made by the ministry. This means that no professor who is not wanted in a faculty can nowadays be placed in the faculty since

his name would never be proposed to the ministry.

The members of the Superior Council for the medical faculties of Italy are as follows:-

Trambusti	Genoa	Biological Sciences
Donati	Padua	Surgery
Viola	Bologna	Medicine
Simonetta	Perugia	General

A publication of the National Association of university professors contains important comment upon the training and selection of teachers throughout the medical faculties of Italy and is found on Page 129

There is one point of considerable importance in the training of teachers in Italy and this is the effect of single able individuals in training a school of followers. Turin furnishes a good example of this interesting phenomenon in having prepared 6 of the ablest physiologists of Italy at the present day. These men are the pupils of Mosso, and their names are: Grandis at Genoa, Benedicente at Genoa, Herlitzka at Turin, Adduco at Pisa, Foà at Milan and Patrizi at Bologna. Young professors are known principally by the names of the men under whom they have worked as assistant or Aiuto and professors gain in prestige for every former pupil who secured^s a professorship.

Location.

Genoa is the largest port in Italy and has a population of 332,000 in the city itself, but counting in numerous near-by suburbs the population is about 600,000 and that of the province, 975,000. The city is scattered over a series of hills and transportation within the town is somewhat difficult. There does not seem to be a very high tradition of assisting education and charitable undertakings among the leading citizens of the town, but the active commerce and wide contacts throughout the world give the Genoese a reputation for being one of the richest groups in Italy and ; very progressive in their ideas.

History.

In the fourteenth century the three schools of Law, Medicine and Theology were very active in Genoa. The sixteenth century saw these schools fall under the domination of the Jesuits. In 1773 on the suppression of this order a complete re-organization of the medical school took place and the faculty continued with various minor changes until 1855 when it was placed in equality with the other important faculties of Europe. In 1912 the law gave the university a substantial endowment of 9 million Liras, conditional upon local support. In general it may be said that the University of Genoa rarely attained the same pre-eminence that the other faculties in northern Italy have enjoyed.

Organization.

Not different in any essential from that of Turin.

General University Finance.

As a class "A" institution the university is entirely supported by the state. In 1918-19 the government budget was about 1 million Liras the institutes receiving 203,000 Liras. No later figures in regard to university finance are available, except that for the year 1925 the university received from the commune of Genoa 150,000 L. ; from the province of Genoa, 54,000 L. and from various local companies, banks and societies 389,000 L., making a total of nearly 600,000 Liras from non-governmental sources.

Medical School Finance.

No other figures were available than those given in the preliminary report on Italy and since these referred to the year 1918-19 they cannot be taken as representing present expenditures. For a general idea regarding medical faculty finances in an Italian medical school, see Messina, Rome, and Bologna.

Buildings.

The attached map shows the present location of the institutes and

clinics of the Genoa faculty. A complete removal from the present site is in the process of realization. The whole university expects to move to spacious quarters in the San Martino section of Genoa near-by the new Civil Hospital. War has interrupted the progress of these university buildings only two of which are now completed; these are the buildings for mathematics and for general pathology and pharmacology. It seems unlikely that the completion of the rest of the university buildings will be accomplished in the near future. The present institutes are housed in an old Capucin monastery about ten minutes walk from the clinics which are housed in the Pammatone Hospital. The latter is one of the most irregular and ill-adapted buildings for the purpose of the university hospital in Italy.

Laboratory Facilities.

Anatomy: Professor Lachi. 2 Assistants, 10 Allievi. Students 150 divided between 1st and 2nd year, about 75 to a class. Course divided into 1st year containing descriptive anatomy including microscopic work with structure and development of each tissue and organ, 2nd year, completion of splanchnology. There is also 3rd year course in topographical anatomy. The institute is on the ground floor of a convent together with Professor's room and 3 rooms for assistants, a museum and a library on the 2nd floor. Ground floor has two large cold rooms with 8 tables for dissection purposes also a lecture room and 2 preparation rooms. Apparatus fair, twelve microscopes only. Students make no drawings. 3 to 4 cadavers per week. In general lighting is poor and there is an appearance of orderly decay about the entire place.

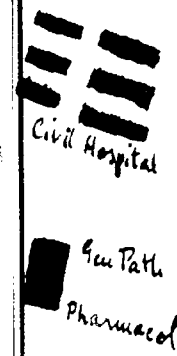
Physiology: Professor Grandis. 1 assistant, 6 allievi. Students 138 between 2nd and 3rd year. Course consists of lectures and a few demonstrations. No facilities for experimental work by student. No emphasis on chemistry. 17 rooms in an old convent. Great disorder. Large amount of unused equipment. No signs of activity of teaching. Budget 8,000 Liras a year; very unfavourable impression.

Pathological anatomy: Professor Trambusti. 1 Airo, 2 assistants (paid), 4 voluntary assistants, 6 allievi. Professor absent, no information on how courses given. Two floors of relatively new building attached to Pammatone Hospital. Modern facilities, active laboratory about 7 autopsies a week.

Pharmacology: Professor Benedicente. 3 assistants, 4 (?) allievi. 17 small but very well equipped rooms but active work in progress. Steady publications maintained from this laboratory. 8,000 Liras allowed for maintenance of this institute annually.

Legal medicine: Professor absent, one assistant, no allievi. 5 small rooms, no evidence of active work. Budget allows 4,000 Liras annually.

Hygiene: Professor Canalis. 2 assistants, 3 allievi. Course purely didactic, no relation to local hygienic conditions emphasized. Poor quarters with very slight amount of work, principally in bacteriology. Scope of course along German lines. 10 rooms in all, cramped and small. 7,000 Liras a year for maintenance. Library and equipment quite inadequate.



Clinical Facilities.

Medical Clinic: Professor Pende. Successor of Marigliano. General organization of clinic difficult to describe during present interregnum. Located in Pammatone Hospital. Wards wretched and old. 60 beds but material extremely poor and inadequate, because of Marigliano's almost exclusive interest in tuberculosis. Medical service in Genoa among the poor largely in the hands of the State doctors who are unwilling from motives of self interest to send anything to the hospital except the most dangerous or chronic of their cases. This has resulted in a very poor selection of cases for teaching purposes. Outpatient department tries to counteract this situation. Receives 25 new cases a day. Professor Pende will take charge during Summer of 1925. There is a small library in the clinic making a specialty of publications on tuberculosis.

Surgical clinic. Professor Tasini. 1 Aiuto, 2 assistants, 2 voluntary assistants, 5 allievi. Course in 5th and 6th years. Lectures and clinics. Wards in Pammatone Hospital. Wretched conditions, entirely inadequate operating room, no laboratories worthy the name. In theory 60 beds, in practice about 25. Professional competition so bitter in Genoa that very few cases satisfactory for teaching are received. Generally hopeless appearance in this clinic.

Obstetrics. Professor Clivio. 2 assistants and 4 voluntary assistants. Course consists of lectures 3 times a week and practical exercises of 2 to 3 hours three times a week. Practical work secured by 3 separate sojourns in hospital of a week at a time day and night. The student thus sees about 25 cases delivered by the end of his year. The practical work of delivery, however, is not done by the student but by the midwives. This condition obtains generally in Italian faculties. There is a school of midwives with about 60 pupils using the obstetrical material. This allows the students very little opportunity. Wards wretchedly crowded in very small rooms in an old convent. Infants in same room with mothers. 40 beds for obstetrics and 20 for gynecology. Assistants in rotation between these two services for 1 month at a time. Laboratories old and dust covered, apparently only for routine work on rare occasions. O.P.D. has 60 visits a day it is said; other clinics not visited.

Library. University library has 160,000 volumes, 25,000 pamphlets and 480 journals. In addition it receives a large number of journals for the Academy of medicine. The government grant for purchases is 8,000 Liras a year or \$320. Departmental libraries with the exception of pharmacology and pathological anatomy extremely poor.

Faculty. Institute of Normal Human Anatomy. 5 via Bertani.

Professor Pilade Lachi - - - - -	Director
Carlo Ganfini - - - - -	Aiuto

Institute of Physiology	5, via Bertani
Professor Valentino Grandis - - -	Director
Giorgio Rotondi - - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY	Pammatone Hospital
Professor Aldo Fabris - - - - -	Director 3
Luciano Cirio - - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY	5 via Bertani
Professor Arnaldo Trambusti - -	Director 4
Mario Capocaccia - - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF PHARMACOLOGY	5 via Bertani
Professor Alberico Benedicente -	Director 5
Irene Muzio - - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF LEGAL MEDICINE	5 via Bertani
Professor Gian Perrando - - - -	Director 6
INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE	5 via Bertani
Professor Pietro Canalis - - - -	Director 7
Fulvio Pulgher - - - - -	Aiuto
MEDICAL CLINIC	Pammatone Hospital
Professor Nicola Pende - - - - -	Director 8
SURGICAL CLINIC	Pammatone Hospital
Professor Giuseppe Tusini - - - -	Director 9
Pietro Marogna - - - - -	Aiuto
MEDICAL PATHOLOGY	Pammatone Hospital
Professor Panagino Livierato - - -	Director 10
Cosimo Rubino - - - - -	Aiuto
SURGICAL PATHOLOGY	Pammatone Hospital
Professor Dario Maragliano - - - -	Director 11
A. Delfino - - - - -	Aiuto
OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY	Pammatone Hospital
Professor Innocente Clivio - - - -	Director 12
Carlo Vercesi - - - - -	Aiuto
PEDIATRIC CLINIC	Pammatone Hospital
Professor Dante Pacchioni - - - - -	Director 13
Dario Caffarena - - - - -	Aiuto
CLINIC OF OPHTHALMOLOGY	Pammatone Hospital
Professor Giuseppe Ovio - - - - -	Director 14
Ruggero Pardo - - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF NEUROPATHOLOGY & PSYCHIATRY	Pammatone Hospital
Professor Enrico Morselli - - - - -	Director 15
Moissey Kobylinsky - - - - -	Aiuto
CLINIC OF EAR, NOSE & THROAT	Pammatone Hospital
Professor Julio Masini - - - - -	Director 16
CLINIC OF DERMATOLOGY	Pammatone Hospital
Professor Francesco Radaeli - - - -	Director 17
Luigi Bussalai - - - - -	Aiuto

The publications of the above are given by titles in the catalogue of the University of Genoa on file in the Paris office.

Admission. (See under Turin).

Fees, Scholarship and Students' Expenses.

(See under Turin). There are listed in the university catalogue 11 fellowships for which are specifically concerned with medical students or medical subjects.

Degrees. (See under Turin).

Curriculum.

The school year at Genoa begins with examination on October 16th. Lectures begin on November 7th. Christmas recess lasts from December 22nd to January 9th. Lenten recess from March 1st to 6th. Easter vacation from April 13th to 28th. The term ends on June 17th for lectures and August 1st for examinations.

First Year: Botany, 3 hrs of lectures and exercises per week
 Zoology, 4 1/2 hrs. " " " "
 Chemistry,
 organic and inorganic, 4 1/2 lect. & exerc. p. week
 Anatomy, Lectures 3 hrs. a wk. dissection apparently
 9 " "

Second Year: Physics, 1 1/2 a wk. lectures & exercises
 Anatomy, 3 " " 9 "
 Comp. anatomy, 13 " "
 Physiology, 4 1/2 " apparently
 Embryology, 3 " "

Third Year: Topographical Anatomy, " 3 hrs. a wk.
 " " exercis. 9 " " apparently
 Normal anatomy, lectures 3 " "
 Physiology, " 3 " "
 " laborat. (?) exerc. 3 hrs. a wk.
 General Pathology Lectures 3 hrs, exerc. 3 hrs. "

Fourth Year: Surgical Clinic, 3 " a wk.
 Medical pathology, lectures 3 " "
 " clinics 3 " "
 Medical clinic, lectures 12 " "
 " exercis. 6 " "
 Pathol. anatomy, lectures 6 " "
 " exercis. 3 " "
 Pharmacology, lectures 3 " "
 " exercis. 7 to 8 hrs "

Fifth Year: Pediatrics, lectures 3 " "
 " exercis. 1 1/2 "
 Medical clinic, as in 4th year
 Hygiene lectures 3 " "
 " exercis. 4 " "
 Ophthalmology, lectures 3 " "
 " exercis. 1 " "

<u>Fifth Year:</u>	Dermatology,	lectures	3 hrs. a wk.	
	"	exercis.	4 " "	apparently
	Pathol. anatomy,	lectures	3 " "	
	"	exercis.	3 " "	
	Oper. medicine,	lectures	3 " "	
	"	exercis.	3 " "	
<u>Sixth Year:</u>	Medical clinic,			
	as in 4th year			
	Obst. & Gynecol.	(see under this course)		
	Legal medicine	lectures	3 hrs. a wk.	
	"	exercis.	3 " "	
	Neurol. & Psych.	lectures	3 " "	
		exercis.	3 " "	
	Ear, Nose & Throat,	lectures	3 " "	
		exercis.	3 " "	
	Radiology,	lectures	3 " "	
		exercis.	2 " "	

The amount of hours in the above table designated as for exercises represents from 3 to 5 times as much as the individual student receives or spends in laboratory work, or clinical work. This is because the classes are divided into from 3 to 5 groups which rotate in their laboratory or clinical work. It should further be noted that in very few cases does laboratory work mean anything but attendance at demonstrations conducted by the professor or his assistants.

Number of Students.

(see under Turin) Page 114.

Source of Students.

No statement is made in the catalogue relative to the number of foreign students during the past year. In 1920 there were 3 such in the medical faculty, since among the doctors in the province of Genoa 797 graduated from that university in contrast to 267 from other faculties in Italy, it may be inferred that most of the students come from the province of Genoa and return to it to practice medicine.

Distribution of Graduates.

(See table given under Turin.) Page 116.

Importance as a medical center.

It is often observed by Italians that a great deal of money is made in Genoa but it is seldom devoted to educational purposes. Genoa does not have a great reputation in Italy as a source of teachers in medicine. It is better known as a very lucrative city for the practice of it. Professor Trambusti's assistant is of the opinion that students in smaller schools situated in smaller cities get better clinical training because the pre-eminence of their professors is greater in comparison to the other local practitioners. This does ~~not~~ seem to be applicable

to the case of Genoa where great professional rivalry limits the amount of clinical material controlled by the professors.

When the new laboratories are moved to the buildings projected for them in the San Martino district where they will be far better housed and in closer relation with the new clinics already under construction there, the position of Genoa as a medical faculty may improve substantially.

Status of Research.

The publications of the members of the faculty of medicine are on file in the Paris office. The department of pharmacology appeared to be the most active among those visited. In general the Faculty of Genoa seems to be less productive in this line than many others of the northern Italian faculties.

Training of Teachers.

Genoa has not been distinguished in the medical sciences as a school from which many of the professors in Italy have graduated. It has been more significant, however, in the purely clinical branches since the considerable wealth of Genoa continues to attract able clinicians who are also teachers and the pupils of these men leave Genoa to occupy teaching positions elsewhere. Barlocco, the new professor at Modena, a previous Aiuto of Marigliano in medicine, is a recent example.

The general problems of the selection and training of teachers is similar to that described under Turin. The following report is of great interest in the question:

Statement of National Association of University Professors.

Considerations and proposals upon a few points of the Gentile
Reform concerning higher education (i.e. University education).

Recruiting of New Professors.

The creation of new Universities, the number of vacant Chairs, and a study of such figures with the number and the quality of the possible candidates, the thought of what is being prepared for the immediate future of Italian University life, these considerations must certainly cause a fear that the spring whence originates the University teaching body will soon be dried up. The next "concorsi" will absorb the last reserves of well prepared young men, and we shall see rise to Professorships those also who do not represent much more than a hope. This rapid arrival of the young men might be considered as a beneficent rejuvenation of the Faculties, were it not a sign of a wholesale desertion from the University career.

This is a most serious peril for the Nation as a whole, and it is imperative that all the efforts of the rulers and of the teaching body converge to incite the best elements to follow the career of higher education.

The Election of the Rector.

All are agreed that the Rector should have authority over the Academic body. The latter however has a feeling of independence, which always goes with high intellectuality, and likes to impose over itself a local university government, electing to rule it a colleague who can enjoy all its trust. Nobody knows better than the Academic Body the needs of its own University and the qualities which render a colleague apt to fill worthily and usefully the charge of a Rector. It was objected that when the Rector is elected by the Academic Body he feels himself bound by the vote of his colleagues and his authority is thereby diminished. We do not share this point of view; but in any case it would not be difficult to confer greater authority upon the Rector if the vote of his colleagues appointed him for five years.

The Election of the Preside. (x)

To confer to the Preside the complete trust of his colleagues, his appointment must be entrusted to the Faculty; because if it is just that the Rector should exercise the supreme control over everything that concerns the University it is no less fair that the Preside, as representative of the Faculty, should receive greater liberty and independence.

Transfers of the Professors from the Free Universities to the Royal Ones.

The newspapers have published a desire voiced by the Superior Council, rejected the first time by the Minister Gentile, represented to H.E. Casati, tending to obtain the transferability of the full Professors of Free Universities to the Royal Universities, if they have entered the career by means of a regular concorso. If this means that the Professors in question should have entered their career after the competition of three, resulting from a concorso opened before the present law by a Royal University, and had not found during the year an opening in a Royal University, it would be equivalent to admitting the suppression of the time limit established by the old law for taking advantage of the competition by three, and that the time passed in the Free Universities be equivalent as time passed in superior teaching. The majority admit that the regulation would be fair if taken in this sense. But if on the other hand it means admitting the possibility of transferring Professors who have won concorsi opened by the Free Universities before the present law, the matter appears in a very different light. One Professor of the Free Universities was always a member of the Commissions which decided the concorsi, and the composition of the Commission therefore was not the one which was prescribed for the concorsi of Royal Universities. The difference is especially great between the two kinds of concorsi if one considers that only a few candidates took part in the competitions for the Free Universities as these did not give the right to a Chair in Royal Universities. If the right is now given to them suddenly to be transferred to Royal Universities, an injustice would thus be committed against those who, owing to the very terms of the concorso, took no part in it. It would also constitute a privilege for those who took advantage of reduced concorsi, without measuring themselves against all possible competitors.

(x) Dean of a Faculty.

The didactic autonomy has been granted to the Universities, but was it the best way to raise the tone of the studies, and to raise the best elements for the teaching profession? It is true that a Faculty may now ask and obtain the transfer of a Professor from another University, but Professors cannot compete for chairs in a faculty that does not want them. This privilege of the Faculty and the impossibility of defending the Professors against what might be the Faculties' caprice not only prevents the improvement of the Faculties, to which the right to lower their own value should not be left, but also it takes away any faith in the possibility that the best men can prevail at any time during their career. Examples are not infrequent of eminent professors who were not wanted by certain Faculties but who entered them by the main road of the concorso, and who are today their glory. If you take away the confidence in the fairness of the career, you have opened the way to local favoritism. If a man knows how to place himself in the shadow of a Faculty and possibly close to some professor near the age limit, an atmosphere of good-will and of favoritism rather than critical judgement, will gradually create itself around him, and thus will the local career of the candidate be greatly facilitated. From the moment when the faculty must propose three names of candidates for the concorso, there will be lacking the possibility of anyone choosing with absolute confidence. The Faculty itself will then assume the responsibility, even if only in first instance, of a judge; while this should only be given to one who possesses the competence to ~~the~~ judge. Thus there can prevail criteria of affection or of local opportunity, above the criteria of learning and of justice.

Let the country return to the national competitions open to all, even if only opened upon the request of the faculties, and the peril deriving from too great a didactic autonomy will be avoided. The country must not be divided into so many centers of culture, living each one of them its own life in its own local colour, but let there be founded once more in great unity the scientific life of the Nation, infusing in the youth the trust that no road will be closed to whoever deserves to advance.

Many are of opinion that we should go back to the National election of the selecting Commissions and that, to avoid the eventual creation of electoral chapels which would bring forth always the same judges, we could apply the system of the representation of the minority as well as the majorities giving them three commissioners each, if the deciding Commission must be of five members.

As to the Assistants, there is no doubt but that the cry of alarm which comes from every part concerning the future of the Italian Universities brings to the front rank the problem of the assistants. Even granted the application of the remedies which we have called for above concerning the system of the recruiting of the Professors, there will still remain open the very serious problem of the position created by the Gentile Reform to the Assistants. It is true that the Assistants' position is but a temporary period in their career and not an end in itself, a stage of transition towards the obtention of a Chair; but it is true also that the stage of the Assistant may, and as a matter of fact should, last a long time, in order to prepare well the future Professor. But the present law puts the Assistants in a morally inferior

position, by relegating them to the category of the Technical and Subaltern Personnel, and in a materially inadequate one - and uncertain at that - by removing them from the list of Government officials and placing them in the category of private employees of the several University administrations. It makes of them a class different from that of the University teaching Corps, and renders useless the years passed as Assistant, for the purpose of the State Pension to which they will become entitled for the years lived as Professors. We cannot be surprised if, under such conditions, the young men desert the University Career, and if, in particular, the Chairs of Pure Sciences remain deprived of Assistants. The decay of Science which follows from this constitutes the most serious, the saddest threat for the heritage of our University life. Let the Assistants be readmitted in the class of State officials, and take away any difference between those now in office and those who will be appointed in future. Let there be fixed new official regulations which limit the number of Aiuti and of Assistants for each University, new and old; and, if it be considered fair to retain the actual system of appointment of Assistants by "concorso", let the right of transfer from one Chair to another be conceded from one University to another, of the Assistants already in function. Then each University will be able to integrate by its own means the State lists, appointing assistants above quota as is held necessary in certain Institutes, and these will constitute the nursery of future State Aiuti and Assistants.

H.E. the Minister of Public Instruction must not hesitate in heeding this cry of alarm, and in revising from the beginning the question of the recruiting of Assistants, and their moral and economic positions. Only by a wise and urgently needed modification of the present Law can the State avoid the grave decadence which threatens the Higher Teaching.

Election of the Superior Council.

H.E. Gentile, in the course of his speech of inauguration of the first session of the new Superior Council, expressed the opinion that the Minister can only have the full responsibility of his own actions, when he will have chosen himself his own advisers, selecting them from among those whom he holds the most adapted for their technical competence. We do not wish to discuss here the doctrinal value of this conception which has found many supporters, but we wish only to point out what consequences may derive from it. The appointment and the permanence of the Superior Councils are closely bound in with the Minister who has chosen them; and the election every seven years is purely formal. Each new Minister would have to re-appraise the advisers one by one, and dismiss them or confirm them according to whether he has or not entire confidence in them. From their side the Superior Councilors would have to place their post at the disposal of every new Minister. If the latter were to confirm blindly those Councilors selected by his predecessor, the informative conception indicated above would be defeated; and the new Minister would find the Council compromised for having followed the directions of his predecessor.

The Superior Council, elected under the present system, sees then its own fate tied to that of the politics of the day and to the succession of Governments. On the other hand, and this is the opinion professed by some, were the Council ~~be~~ elected by the Teaching body, it would give better guarantees of independence and of continuity in the exercise of its most important mission.

Substitutes to Full Professors.

The Article 5 of the Royal Decree No. 1585 of September 25th, 1924 states that paid "incarichi" (substitutes) could be entrusted to full professors in their own or any other university. But it added at the second paragraph that the "incarico" could not be held in the same subject for more than two years.

It is not to be thought of that the Legislator could have wished by such an order to avoid that a full Chair be left vacant for over two years, since the Article 6 dealt with this point. The above quoted order defeats the reasons which might have induced a faculty to confer an "incarico" to a full professor. Such a necessity was strongly felt, especially in some faculties after the law had fixed the maximum number of full professors which they could have. The faculty would be compelled after two years to confer the "incarico" to another teacher or to change the name of the course, with evident and serious damage to the seriousness and the efficacy of the studies. Once the principle is admitted that an "incarico" can be conferred to a full professor within the limits established by Article 6 it should be left to the wisdom of the faculties to make a free application of the measure, without fear that they would abuse this liberty.

Signed by Carlo Foà of Milan.

P A V I ALocation.

The town of Pavia is about 3/4 of an hour from Milan by rail. Its population is 42,000 with outlying towns near-by coming however to 150,000. The population of the province in which it is located is 470,000. From the point of view of clinical material Pavia is overshadowed by the great city of Milan near-by and considerable difficulties are experienced in securing a wide selection of material.

History.

Pavia became established as a definite center of studies in 825 A.D. The university, however, was founded by a Decree of Charles IV in 1361 and recognized by the Pope in 1389. The university attained great prominence in the XVth century, its hospital being built also during that period. Pavia was also prominent in the XVIth century which marked the foundation of the two colleges Borromeo and Ghislieri. The period of Spanish domination was unfavourable to Pavia, but in the XVIIIth century under the Reform instituted by Maria Theresa, Pavia regained its earlier prominence. It was also later to be especially favoured by Napoleon, and again by the Italian government through the Casati Law. During the XIXth century and the first then years of the XXth century Pavia was one of the most active and important of the Italian universities.

Organization.

As a type "A" university, Pavia receives its support from the State. There is, however, considerable additional revenue from endowments which total about 200,000 Lire. The organization of the university is similar to that given under Turin with the exception that there are two colleges affiliated with the university which from their individual endowments supply board and room to about 90 of the best scholars in the university. These are the colleges of Borromeo and Ghislieri.

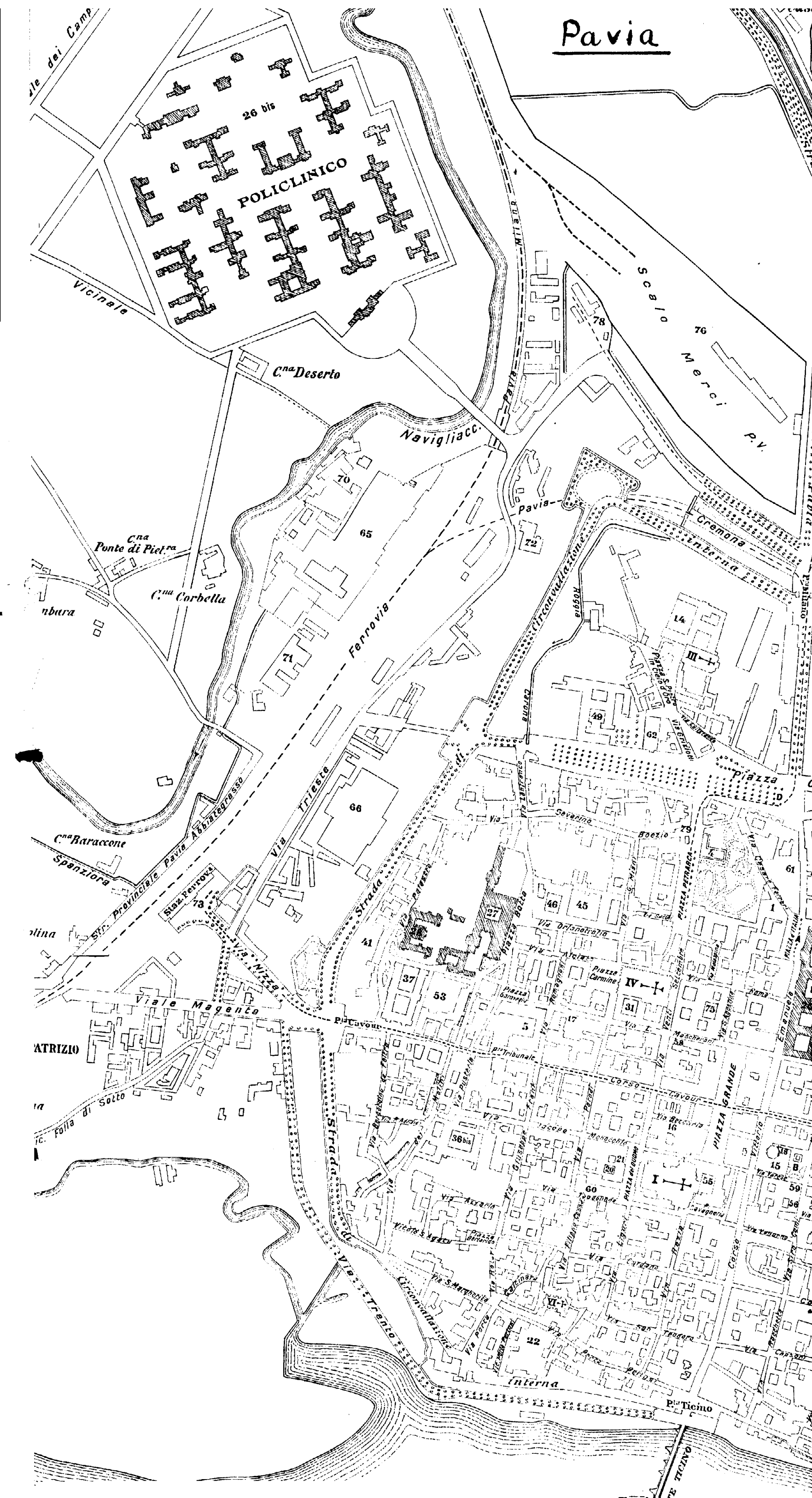
General University and Medical Faculty Finances.

No statement secured. The Medical clinic is well endowed, receiving from various sources, it was said, about 80,000 Lire annually.

Buildings.

The accompanying map shows the buildings of the University to be in two groups fairly close to each other. The new hospital buildings were interrupted in their construction by the war and it is doubtful when they will be completed since the development of the new university at Milan will drain the clinical branches in Pavia of both their prestige and their source of patients. The present buildings both scientific and clinical are old and not well-adapted to modern needs.

Pavia



[illegible]

- Pavia**

26 - Palazzo Universitario
26 bis - Policlinico in costruzione
27 - Istituti Biologici
28 - Clinica Neuropatologica
29 - Istituti di Chimica e di Fisiologia e Botanica
44 - Ospedale S. Matteo e Cliniche universitarie
47 - Collegio Ghislieri
48 - Collegio Borromeo

Laboratory Facilities.

Anatomy: Professor Sala. Post of aiuto vacant at present. Number of allievi not noted. Course is of the 1st and 2nd years and includes histology. 1st Year: bones, muscles, joints and histology. 2nd Year: Anatomy of organs and nervous system, including histology. Lectures 4 times a week. Laboratory work 4 hours a day with assignments, these depending on the amount of material available. Only 4 cadavers a week for a total of 280 students. Close supervision of students' work insisted upon. Institute housed in old buildings, but new institute will be soon finished. 1st floor, lecture and dissecting rooms. Refrigerating apparatus in basement. Small room for histology and for assistants two other small rooms available. Library inadequate. Impression of excellent routine teaching compared with most other institutes in Italy. Budget given as 10,000 Lire from government, 5,000 from university funds and 4,000 from students' fees, and extras. Allievi pay 50 Lire special tax.

Physiology: A substitute professor in charge. 1 aiuto, 1 assistant and 6 allievi. Teaching divided over the 2nd and 3rd year. Physiology at Pavia is unusual in that a course in bio-chemistry is given during the 1st year of the school and in this course there is desk space for individual work. This is a new departure and it has given excellent results, since chemical side of physiology is not prejudiced unfavourably by students' ignorance. Laboratory housed in old buildings, space divided into rooms for chemistry, graphic records, operations, microscopical work and lecture room. Space inadequate. Much apparatus and a good deal of it very old. Inadequate provision for individual work in physiology. Library small and inadequate. Budget not given.

General Pathology: Professor Perroncito. 1 temporary aiuto and 1 temporary assistant, 2 voluntary assistants, 6 allievi. Course in 2nd and 3rd year, a general introduction to pathological conditions. Bacteriology and histo-pathology. The bacteriology is given by a substitute professor. Demonstrations in pathology given in groups. Space fairly adequate. Apparatus adequate. Library small. Evidence of much activity well supervised. About 110 students in all. Budget allow 10,000 Lire from government, 5,000 from university funds. The bill for gas alone is 3,000 Lire and books 5,000. An active and useful institute working under great difficulties.

Hygiene: Professor Bertarelli. (In Sao Paulo 1910) 1 aiuto, 1 assistant, 3 allievi. About 100 students. Course follows usual lines. Infectious diseases, epidemiology and hygiene of environment, scant emphasis on bacteriology. Building old, laboratory in confusion and disorder. 18 tables for students' work, about 12 rooms in all. Plan of teaching said to be influenced by a school of hygiene at Sao Paulo. Little evidence of productive work however. Budget not given.

Clinical Facilities.

Medical clinic: Professor A. Ferrata. 1 aiuto, 3 paid assistants, 3 voluntary assistants, 30 allievi. About 200 students divided between 5th and 6th year. A good impression is given in regard to work of students and allievi. The professor absent at time of visit. Hospital old. 100 beds, well equipped and active laboratory. Hospital includes

amphitheatre and quarters for allievi. 50 patients a day in OPD. which is used for teaching. Budget said to be 80,000 Lire a year, from special sources principally endowment. Some difficulty experienced in securing adequate choice of clinical material. Cases seem to be very well worked up however.

Surgery: Professor Tansini. 4 assistants, paid; 6 voluntary assistants. 90 to 100 students. Surgical material closely studied. Students take history and make examination on the patient coming into the clinic for illustration or discussion. One floor of old ward in hospital. 40 beds only. Laboratories inadequate. Theoretically any surgical case in hospital can be used. Operating rooms disorderly and crowded. OPD. said to have 50 cases a day. Budget not given.

Obstetrics & Gyn.: Professor Alfieri. 1 aiuto, 2 assistants, 4 voluntary assistants. Quarters for students in the hospital where they sleep in rotation until they have seen 5 cases delivered; in an old hospital but condition of ward better than in medical and surgical clinic. 20 beds obstetrics, 30 beds gynecology. Complete division between septic and clean cases, both as to ward and assistants. OPD. used as feeder to hospital, about 30 cases a day, 3 days a week, but cannot be used for teaching since patients would no longer attend under those conditions. Only 7 in the school for midwives. The recent legislation requiring better preparation among the candidates for the school of midwives has markedly diminished in number of students. This is the case throughout Italy.

Psychiatry: Professor Rossi. 1 aiuto, 1 assistant, 2 allievi. A separate institute of modern construction. Course given in 5th year to about 100 students. Hospital divided between psychiatry and neurology. 80 beds. Professor can use insane asylum of the province for selection of cases and the OPD. of about 10 patients 3 times a week. Library and laboratories well housed but inadequate in facilities. Budget not given.

List of Professors.

The publications of the following professors and assistants (aiuti) are given in the annual catalogue of Pavia, on file in Paris Office.

It may be noted here that it is customary for every young assistant or professor who is looking forward to academic promotion to collect and have published a complete list of all his publications together with full data regarding his academic history, birth certificate, etc. These dossiers are kept for the purpose of being presented to the judges of any competition for a professorship in which the candidate cares to present his credentials.

For list of professors, see next page.

Library.

University library 500,000 volumes. Central position, well patronized by students. 20,000 Lire from government, 10,000 from private sources annually. Loans volumes by mail and has a librarian specially trained for this service.

University of Pavia

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INSTITUTE OF NORMAL HUMAN ANATOMY	
Professor Luigi Sala - - - - -	Director 1 Stabile
N.N.	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY	
Professor Augusto Moshini - - - -	Director " substitute (non paid)
The same - - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY	
Professor Achille Monti - - - - -	Director 2
Ettore Tibaldi - - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY & HISTOLOGY	
Professor Aldo Perroncito - - - -	Director 4
Piera Locatelli - - - - -	Aiuto (provisario)
INSTITUTE OF PHARMACOLOGY	
Professor Attilio Bonanni - - - -	Director 5
Aldo Patta - - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF LEGAL MEDICINE	
Professor Roberto Magnanini - - -	Director 6
Giovan Battista Maffei - - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE	
Professor Ernesto Bertarelli - -	Director 7
Guido Rigobello - - - - -	Aiuto
MEDICAL CLINIC	
Professor Adolfo Ferrata - - - -	Director 8
Giovanni Guglielmo - - - - -	Aiuto (Provisario)
SURGICAL CLINIC	
Professor Iginio Tansini - - - -	Director 9
Giovanni Morone - - - - -	Aiuto
MEDICAL PATHOLOGY	
Professor Eugenio Morelli - - - -	Director 10
Arrigo Perin - - - - -	Aiuto
SURGICAL PATHOLOGY	
Professor Gaetano Fichera - - - -	Director 11
Franco Piccaluga - - - - -	Aiuto (provisario)
OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY	
Professor Emilio Alfieri - - - -	Director 12
Ernesto Brugnattelli - - - - -	Aiuto
CLINIC OF PEDIATRICS	
Professor Luigi Spolverini - - - -	Director 13
Gian Carlo Bentivoglio - - - - -	Aiuto (provisario)

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CLINIC

Professor Amilcare Bietti - - - - - Director 14
 Angelo Nicolato - - - - - Aiuto

CLINIC OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES

Professor Ottorino Rossi - - - - - Director 16
 Giovanni Bolzani - - - - - Aiuto

DERMOSYPHILOPATHIC CLINIC

Professor Umberto Mantegazza - - - - - Director 16
 Giorgio Falchi - - - - - Aiuto (provisario)

CLINIC OF DENTISTRY

Professor Ludovico Voulliaux - - - - - Director 17
 Luigi Magnaghi - - - - - Aiuto (voluntary)

EAR-NOSE AND THEROAT CLINIC

Professor Enrico Fratti - - - - - Director 18 (substitute)
 " " " - - - - - Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF RADIOLOGY, ELECTROLOGY
AND PHYSICAL THERAPY

Professor Felice Perussia - - - - - Director 19

INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY FOR MEDICAL MEN

Professor Nestore Monti - - - - - Director 20 (substitute)

Admission. See under Turin.

Fees, Scholarships and Students' Expenses.

For fees, see under Turin. There are at Pavia some 14 prizes or fellowships in the Faculty of Medicine, 5 of which are open to undergraduates. There are in addition opportunities for the best scholars to obtain free board and room at the two institutions above referred to, Borromeo and Ghisleri. Effort is made at Pavia to accommodate foreign students in every way possible. Scholarships vary from 180 to 1800 Liras annually.

Degrees. (See under Turin)

Curriculum.

The following page gives the Curriculum and the hours of study for the entire 6 years course.

Number of Students. (See under Turin) Page 114..

Source of Students.

In 1919-20, 18 foreign students were registered in the Faculty of Medicine. A large number of the students at Pavia live in Milan, and



R. UNIVERSITÀ DI PADOVA

Facoltà di Medicina e

ORDINE DEGLI STUDI secondo lo Statuto approvato con D. M. 25 ottobre 1924 e ORARIO approvato

ANNI di Corso	INSEGNAMENTI	INSEGNANTI	AULA o ISTITUTO in cui saranno tenute le lezioni	GIORNI ED ORE DELLE LEZIONI						ANNO
				Lunedì	Martedì	Mercoledì	Giovedì	Venerdì	Sabato	
I	Fisica per i medici	Amerio	Istituto fisico	11-12	—	—	9-10	9-10	—	Gli studenti sono ammessi nell'ordine stabilito. Col ordine diverso, devono far seguito della Facoltà competente. Eccezionalmente, per i corsi di Zoologia e Anatomia, anche dagli studenti del 1923-24 non facevano parte. Oltre ai corsi obbligatori, senza obbligo di essere ufficiali o liberi, a loro scelta, patibilità d'orario. L'orario dei corsi è stabilito. L'iscrizione ad un corso comporta il pagamento di una tassa di 1.000 lire per lezione tenuta dal libero professore. Per aspirare agli assistentati, gli studenti dovranno aver sostenuto alla fine dell'anno nel quale sono ammessi di frequentare tutte le lezioni.
	Chimica per i medici	Monti N.	Aula anatomia patologica	15-16	—	—	—	15-16	9-10	
	Botanica	Montemartini	Istituto Botanico	9-10	9-10	9-10	—	—	—	
	Anatomia comparata	Zavattari	Istituto di Anatomia comparata	10-11	—	10-11	—	—	—	
	Zoologia e Biologia generale	Id.	Istituto di Zoologia	—	15-16	—	15-16	14-15	—	
	Anatomia umana descrittiva (1° anno)	Sala	Istituto di Anatomia	—	11-12	—	11-12	10-11	11-12	
	Istologia	Golgi	Istituto di Patologia generale	—	10-11	—	10-11	—	10-11	
II	Esercizi di fisica	Amerio	Istituto di fisica	Ore da destinarsi	—	—	—	—	—	L'orario dei corsi è stabilito. L'iscrizione ad un corso comporta il pagamento di una tassa di 1.000 lire per lezione tenuta dal libero professore. Per aspirare agli assistentati, gli studenti dovranno aver sostenuto alla fine dell'anno nel quale sono ammessi di frequentare tutte le lezioni.
	Anatomia umana descrittiva (2° anno)	Sala	Istituto di Anatomia	—	11-12	—	11-12	10-11	11-12	
	Fisiologia (1° anno)	Ducceschi	Istituto di Fisiologia	11-12	—	11-12	—	11-12	—	
	Chimica fisiologica *	Id.	Idem	Ore da destinarsi	—	—	—	—	—	
	Patologia generale (1° anno)	Perroncito	Istituto di Patologia generale	—	—	14-15	9-10	—	9-10	
III	Batteriologia e parassitologia *	Veratti	Idem	—	14-15	—	14-15	—	14-15	L'orario dei corsi è stabilito. L'iscrizione ad un corso comporta il pagamento di una tassa di 1.000 lire per lezione tenuta dal libero professore. Per aspirare agli assistentati, gli studenti dovranno aver sostenuto alla fine dell'anno nel quale sono ammessi di frequentare tutte le lezioni.
	Fisiologia (2° anno)	Ducceschi	Istituto di Fisiologia	11-12	—	11-12	—	11-12	—	
	Chimica fisiologica *	Id.	Idem	Ore da destinarsi	—	—	—	—	—	
	Patologia generale (2° anno)	Perroncito	Istituto di Patologia generale	—	—	14-15	9-10	—	9-10	
	Anatomia topografica	Sala	Istituto di Anatomia	—	15-16	15-16	—	15-16	—	
IV	Farmacologia e tossicologia	Bonanni	Istituto di Farmacologia	9-10	9-10	9-10	—	—	—	L'iscrizione ad un corso comporta il pagamento di una tassa di 1.000 lire per lezione tenuta dal libero professore. Per aspirare agli assistentati, gli studenti dovranno aver sostenuto alla fine dell'anno nel quale sono ammessi di frequentare tutte le lezioni.
	Medicina operatoria	Tansini	Istituto di Anatomia Umana	—	11-12	—	11-12	—	11-12	
	Anatomia patologica (1° anno)	Monti A.	Istituto di Anatomia patologica	10-11	14-15	10-11	14-15	10-11	14-15	
	Patologia medica	Morelli	Ospedale - Ist. di Patol. medica	—	16-17	16-17	—	16-17	—	
	Patologia chirurgica	Fichera	Ospedale - Ist. di Patol. chirurg.	—	10-11	—	10-11	—	10-11	
	Igiene e polizia medica	Bertarelli	Istituto d'Igiene	—	15-16	11-12	15-16	—	—	
	Semeiotica e clinica medica (1° anno)	Ferrata	Ospedale - Clinica medica	15-17	—	—	16-17	—	16-17	
	Semeiotica e clinica chirurgica (1° anno)	Tansini	Ospedale - Clinica chirurgica	14-15 ¹ ₂	—	14-15 ¹ ₂	—	14-15 ¹ ₂	—	L'iscrizione ad un corso comporta il pagamento di una tassa di 1.000 lire per lezione tenuta dal libero professore. Per aspirare agli assistentati, gli studenti dovranno aver sostenuto alla fine dell'anno nel quale sono ammessi di frequentare tutte le lezioni.
	Odontoiatria	Goulhaux	Ospedale - Casa Maino	—	8-10	—	—	8-10	16-17 ² ₂	

DI PAVIA

a e Chirurgia

ORARIO approvato dal Consiglio di Facoltà per l'anno 1924-1925

ANNOTAZIONI

Gli studenti sono obbligati a frequentare i corsi nell'ordine stabilito. Coloro che volessero seguire un ordine diverso, devono farne domanda motivata al Consiglio della Facoltà competente a decidere.

Eccezionalmente, per l'anno 1924-25 gli insegnamenti di Zoologia e Anatomia comparata saranno seguiti anche dagli studenti del secondo corso, poichè nell'anno 1923-24 non facevano parte delle materie del primo corso.

Oltre ai corsi obbligatori, gli studenti possono iscriversi, senza obbligo di esami a non più di quattro corsi ufficiali o liberi, a loro scelta, purchè non vi sia incom-

Stabilità d'orario

L'orario dei corsi liberi sarà pubblicato separatamente.

L'iscrizione ad un corso libero importa il pagamento di una tassa di L. 5 per ogni ora settimanale di lezione tenuta dal libero docente, salvo che questi non vi abbia espressamente rinunciato.

Per aspirare agli assegni della Cassa scolastica gli studenti dovranno aver superato ciascun gruppo di esami alla fine dell'anno nel quale avranno regolarmente ultimato di frequentare tutte le materie costituenti il gruppo.

ESAMI

ESAMI SPECIALI

Gli esami speciali sono raggruppati come segue:

- I. GRUPPO - Fisica, Chimica.
- II. » - Botanica, Zoologia, Anatomia comparata.
- III. » - Anatomia umana descrittiva, Istologia (facoltativo).
- IV. » - Anatomia topografica, Medicina operatoria.
- V. » - Fisiologia, Farmacologia e Tossicologia. Chimica fisiologica e Chimica fisica (facoltativo).
- VI. » Patologia generale, Batteriologia e Parassitologia (facoltativo).
- VII. » Igiene e polizia medica, Patologia e clinica della tubercolosi polmonare (facoltativo).
- VIII. » Patologia medica, Patologia Chirurgica, Odontoiatria (facoltativo).
- IX. » Radiologia, elettrologia e terapia fisica.
- X. » Patologia fisiologica.
- XI. Clinica oculistica, Clinica dermosifilopatica.
- XII. Clinica psichiatrica e neuropatologica, Medicina legale, Clinica otorinolaringoiatrica.
- XIII. » Clinica pediatrica, Clinica ostetrico-ginecologica.
- XIV. » Clinica medica, Clinica chirurgica.

AVVERTENZE

Gli studenti che non abbiano superati gli esami dei primi sei gruppi non potranno presentarsi agli esami dei gruppi successivi.

Per potersi presentare ad un gruppo di esami lo studente deve aver frequentati tutti i corsi relativi alle materie costituenti il gruppo.

In via transitoria, gli studenti che già abbiano superato, secondo i passati ordinamenti qualche esame di un gruppo, sosterranno l'esame soltanto sulle altre materie costituenti il gruppo.

Lo studente riprovato non può ripresentarsi allo stesso gruppo di esami che in una sessione successiva.

Lo studente che chiede di ritirarsi da un esame è considerato riprovato.

ESAMI DI LAUREA

L'esame di Laurea consiste:

A) nella presentazione di una dissertazione scritta su tema scelto liberamente dal candidato in una delle materie più strettamente attinenti alla Medicina e Chirurgia, nella discussione sulla dissertazione.

B) e nella discussione di una tesi orale su una materia d'insegnamento della Facoltà.

La dissertazione scritta e l'argomento della tesi orale devono essere presentati alla Segreteria in tre copie, almeno 20 giorni prima dell'apertura della sessione, e debbono essere accettate dal Preside.

I	Anatomia comparata	Alf. Sala Gigli Alfieri	Istituto di Zoologia Istituto di Anatomia Istituto di Patologia generale Istituto di fisiologia	15-16	15-16	15-16	14-15	11-12	siglio della Facoltà compe Escezionamente, pe menti in Zoologia e Anato anche dagli studenti del 1923-24 non facevano par	
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	Ore da destinarsi			—	—	—				
II	Anatomia umana descrittiva (2° anno)	Duccheschi Idem Perroncito Victratti	Istituto di Anatomia Istituto di Fisiologia Idem Istituto di Patologia generale Idem	11-12	11-12	11-12	10-11	11-12	Oltre ai corsi oblig versi, senza obbligo di es ufficiali o liberi, a loro patibilità d'orario	
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III	Fisiologia (2° anno)	Duccheschi Idem Perroncito Sala Bonanni Tansini	Istituto di Fisiologia Idem Istituto di Patologia generale Istituto di Anatomia Istituto di Farmacologia Istituto di Anatomia Umana	11-12	—	11-12	—	11-12	L'orario dei corsi mente. L'iscrizione ad un mento di una tassa di L lezione tenuta dal libero abbia espressamente rinu	
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IV	Anatomia patologica (1° anno)	Monti A. Morelli Fischer Bertarelli Ferrata Tansini Coulliaux	Istituto di Anatomia patologica Ospedale - Istit. di Patol. medica Ospedale - Istit. di Patol. chirurg. Istituto d'Igiene Ospedale - Clinica medica Ospedale - Clinica chirurgica Ospedale - Casa Matto	10-11	14-15	10-11	14-15	10-11	14-15	Per aspirare agli as studenti dovranno aver s alla fine de l'anno nel c mato di frequentare tutt
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	—			15-16	11-12	15-16	—	16-17		
V	Semeiotica e clinica medica (1° anno)	Ferrata Tansini Rossi Alfieri Mantegazza Fratti Bietti Monti A. Magnanini Morelli	Clinica medica Clinica chirurgica Clinica neuropatologica Ospedale - Clinica ostetrica Clinica dermosifilopatica Ospedale - Clinica otorinolaring. Ospedale - Clinica oculistica Istituto di Anatomia patologica Istituto di Medicina legale Istituto di Patologia medica	15 ¹ / ₂ -17	—	15 ¹ / ₂ -17	—	16-17 ¹ / ₂	—	L'iscrizione ad un mento di una tassa di L lezione tenuta dal libero abbia espressamente rinu
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VI	Clinica medica (2° anno)	Ferrata Tansini Alfieri Mantegazza Fratti Bietti Monti A. Magnanini Morelli	Clinica medica Clinica chirurgica Clinica neuropatologica Ospedale - Clinica ostetrica Clinica dermosifilopatica Ospedale - Clinica otorinolaring. Ospedale - Clinica oculistica Istituto di Anatomia patologica Istituto di Medicina legale Istituto di Patologia medica	15 ¹ / ₂ -17	—	15 ¹ / ₂ -17	—	16-17 ¹ / ₂	—	L'iscrizione ad un mento di una tassa di L lezione tenuta dal libero abbia espressamente rinu
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VII	Clinica medica (3° anno)	Ferrata Tansini Alfieri Spolverini N. N.	Clinica medica Clinica chirurgica Clinica Ostetrica Clinica pediatria (da destinarsi)	15-17 ¹ / ₂	—	15-17 ¹ / ₂	—	16-17 ¹ / ₂	—	L'iscrizione ad un mento di una tassa di L lezione tenuta dal libero abbia espressamente rinu
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XXVIII	Clinica medica (3° anno)	Ferrata Tansini Alfieri Spolverini N. N.	Clinica medica Clinica chirurgica Clinica Ostetrica Clinica pediatria (da destinarsi)	15-17 ¹ / ₂	—	15-17 ¹ / ₂	—	16-17 ¹ / ₂	—	L'iscrizione ad un mento di una tassa di L lezione tenuta dal libero abbia espressamente rinu
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XXXI	Clinica medica (3° anno)	Ferrata Tansini Alfieri Spolverini N. N.	Clinica medica Clinica chirurgica Clinica Ostetrica Clinica pediatria (da destinarsi)	15-17 ¹ / ₂	—	15-17 ¹ / ₂	—	16-17 ¹ / ₂	—	L'iscrizione ad un mento di una tassa di L lezione tenuta dal libero abbia espressamente rinu
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NB. — Per le materie segnate con * è obbligatoria la sola frequenza.

Pavia, Dicembre 1924.

IL SEGRETARIO
G. Servetti

take the train each day to and from Pavia. Indeed it is said that as far as Anatomy is concerned the morning train carried the Professor, the assistants, most of the students and the cadavers to Pavia. Probably 80% of the students at Pavia come from Lombardy.

Distribution of Graduates.

Aside from the graduates of Pavia who go into academic medicine the great majority settle in Lombardy near Pavia, especially in Milan. See table on page 116.

Importance as medical Center.

Pavia has been an important medical center but now that the medical faculty of Milan has been established it seems probable that Pavia will have a very difficult struggle to maintain its old prestige. This is largely because it can never command an adequate supply of clinical material and also because the wealth of Milan will be deflected to the University there rather than as of old to Pavia. The effect which Milan is having on Pavia is a characteristic example of the individualism and lack of co-operation which characterizes the Italy of today. Pavia had a chance, I was told, to move the medical faculty to Milan in 1910. They were stubborn and blind not to do so. Instead they secured a grant of a million Liras to build new clinics in Pavia and in 1912 began a large series of buildings which have stood unfinished for twelve years. The entering classes in Pavia are scarcely half of what they used to be, but in the medical sciences Pavia would probably continue by reason of tradition and rich endowment to compete favourably with Milan for at least 10 years more.

Status of Research.

Perroncito's laboratory in General Pathology and Ferrata's Medical clinic are the 2 most active centers of research in Pavia. They are both of excellent reputation in Italy and are teaching centers of considerable importance.

Training of Professors. (See under Turin & Genoa)

P A D U ALocation.

The position of Padua is important in that it is the only university for the whole of the Venetian province and since this province has received recently accessions both of territory and population, Padua is the nearest university to that part of Italy known as the Irredenta. Population of the town is 80,000 inhabitants, but it is a center of the district containing more than 10 times that number.

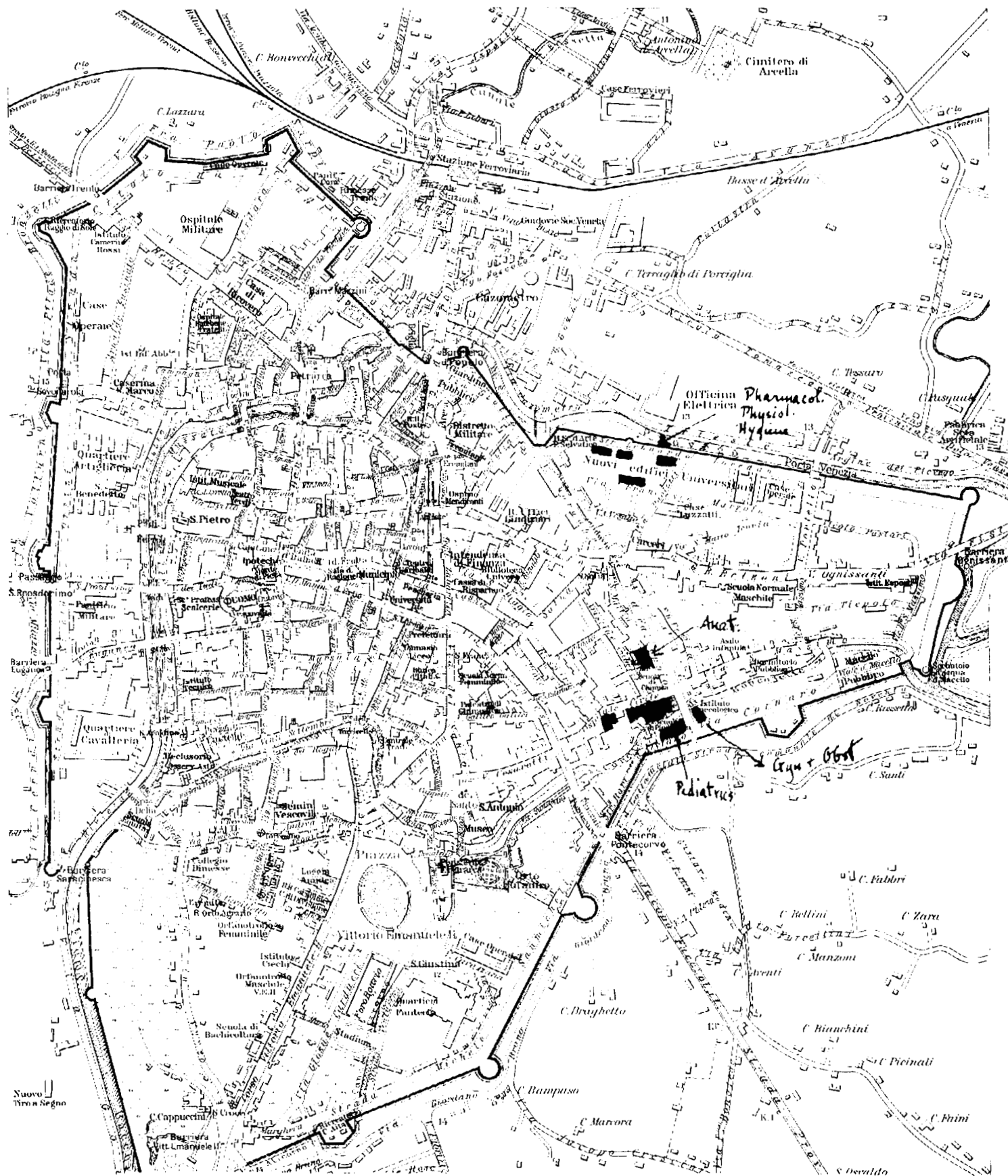
History.

The story of Padua is a long one and not clear in its earlier stages. The studio of Padua was a communal growth; there is no record that it was ever officially or even deliberately founded. In 1222, a considerable emigration from Bologna made up of both teachers and students made possible the establishment of the university. There were in 1228 four guilds of students, each with its own Rector, probably all four in Law. These were recognized by the city in 1260 and municipal support was pledged for two chairs of Law and three of Canon Law. Soon after the chairs of medicine were founded and Padua was first spoken of as a rival of Bologna. In the XVth century, Padua became famous and in the XVIth century it was considered the most famous university in Europe. Absolute freedom of studies was the rule and the students had a large part in the selection of the teachers. It is to be noted that since 1405, Padua was the University of the Republic of Venice. Venice appointed special magistrates to direct the studio in 1517. This position was important and many of the Doges held this position before being made Chief magistrates of the City of the Sea. At that time the guilded students were separated according to the nations and form 22 groups the Germans leading in quantity. Fame followed the freedom of teaching, the Petavina libertas was a great cause of attraction. Harvey and Fabricio ab. Acquapendente were active in Padua. In the XVIIIth century, Padua was much reduced from its high estate. It became Austrian in 1798, French in 1805, and Austrian again in 1813. Then followed the period of decadence until its annexation in Italy in 1866.

Organization (See under Turin)University Finance.

Padua is a class "A" school entirely supported by the government. In 1918-19 the total annual budget was 1,250,000 Liras, the endowment of the institutes 275,300 Liras, the University consortium, 16,800 L. and the income from extra fees 40,000 Liras. No subsequent figures were available. It may be noted that in the case of new buildings a lump sum grant is secured from the government often slightly augmented by funds raised locally. There has been a considerable expenditure of this sort in the past ten years at Padua.

CITTÀ DI PADOVA



Medical School Finances.

Figures are given in the preliminary report for the annual income of the institutes in 1918-19. No more recent information was available.

Buildings.

Since 1493 the university has occupied a building in the center of the city previously used as an inn whose sign was that of an ox and hence called even today "l Bo". The medical faculty occupies some of the buildings shown in the map on the via Loredan together with the new building still unfinished of Anatomy which is nearer the Civil Hospital. These buildings are with the exception of the clinical facilities and the old institute of anatomy, modern and well planned and built.

Laboratory Facilities.

Anatomy: Professor Dante Bertelli, Director. 1 aiuto, 2 assistants. Apparently no allievi. Course in 1st and 2nd year, apparently very poorly given. 180 students, but only 2 cadavers a week for dissection. Building at present occupied is old and when visited was in almost inexcusable disorder. No adequate provision for students, assistants or allievi. Library interesting from historical point of view only. No evidence of activity; equipment wretched. Budget not inquired about. New building construction paralysed.

Physiology: Professor Ducceschi. 2 assistants, no allievi at present. About 200 students divided between 2nd and 3rd year. Housed at present and temporarily in 8 rooms of Zoology building. An excellent and complete institution under construction, though work is held up at present. Library and present equipment inadequate. Professor D. seemed an active and well informed man however. Budget 18,000 Lire a year.

Pharmacology: Professor Luigi Sabbatani, Director. 1 aiuto, 1 voluntary assistant, 3 allievi. Course given in the 4th year, between 80 and 100 students. Institute also used for school of pharmacy. Evidence of good work being done, though individual students do not have ideal opportunities. Building new and well planned. Pamphlet on file in Paris office giving full description of this institute as of 1922. Budget 18,000 Lire, Generally satisfactory impression.

General Pathology: Professor Ignazio Salvioli. 1 temporary aiuto, 1 voluntary assistant, 3 allievi. No evidence of any teaching activity. Excellent building, rooms covered with dust. Equipment fair except for scarcity of microscopes, only 7 of these. Library inadequate.

Hygiene: Professor Oddo Casagrandi, Director. 1 aiuto, 1 assistant paid, and 3 voluntary assistants, 4 allievi. 3 courses are given in this institute, one for students of medicine where emphasis is specially in epidemiology, the second for students in chemistry and pharmacy, and the third for students of engineering, for whom house and soil sanitation are emphasized, also special courses for sanitary officers and ships officers. About 100 students of medicine. Building modern and well planned. 50 desks in the general exercise room; no apparatus, however.

Professors specialty is rust in water pipes! Not much evidence of activity even in this line.

Clinical Facilities.

The present conditions of clinical facilities at Padua leaves much to be desired. There is a bitter opposition on the part of the non-academic chiefs of service in the Civil Hospital to the authority of the clinical professors. A brief visit was paid to the medical clinic but notes were not taken. The clinic of surgical pathology under Professor Fasiani disposes of 12 beds with inadequate laboratory provision. The entire clinical side of Padua seems to be paralyzed by the glory of the past and the complexity of inherited traditions of one sort or another.

Library.

University library containing over 200,000 volumes, housed in new building. Institutes have separate libraries whose usefulness is very limited for references later than 1915.

Professors and Aiuti:

INSTITUTE OF NORMAL ANATOMY	Via Fallopio
Professor Dante Bertelli - - - - -	Director
Giulio Francorazi - - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY	Via Loredan
Professor Giovanni Cagnetto - - - - -	Director
Angiolo Frabis - - - - -	Aiuto (substitute)
INSTITUTE OF CLINICAL SURGERY	Civil Hospital
Professor Mario Donati, - - - - -	Director
Ugo Faccini - - - - -	Aiuto
DERMOSYPHILOPATIC CLINIC	Civil Hospital
Professor Achille Breda - - - - -	Director
Antonio De Giacomi - - - - -	Aiuto
CLINIC OF NERVOUS & MENTAL DISEASES	Spedale Civile (Civil Hosp-)
Professor Ernesto Belmondo - - - - -	Director
Edgardo Morpurgo - - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF CLINICAL MEDICINE	Spedale Civile
Professor Luigi Lucatello - - - - -	Director
Giorgio Cevalotto - - - - -	Aiuto
OCULISTIC CLINIC	Spedale Civile
Professor Giuseppe Albertotti - - - - -	Director
Giuseppe Margotta - - - - -	Aiuto
OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGICAL CLINIC	Via Fallopio
Professor Alessandro Bertino - - - - -	Director
Callisto Bua - - - - -	Aiuto

Professors and Aiuti (Cont'd)

CLINIC OF PEDIATRICS	Via d'Alviano
Professor Guido Berghinz - - - - -	Director (substitute)
Gaetano Salvioli - - - - -	Aiuto /
INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY	Via Loredan
Professor Carlo Foà - - - - -	Director 10
Achille Roncato - - - - -	Aiuto /
INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE	Via Loredan
Professor Oddo Casagrandi - - - - -	Director 11
Andrea Scarpellini - - - - -	Aiuto /
INSTITUTE OF PHARMACOLOGY	Via Loredan
Professor Luigi Sabbatani - - - - -	Director 12
E. Meneghetti - - - - -	Aiuto /
INSTITUTE OF LEGAL MEDICINE	Via Loredan
Professor Attilio Cavidalli - - - - -	Director 13
INSTITUTE OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY	Via Loredan
Professor Ignazio Salvioli - - - - -	Director 14
Guido Oselladore - - - - -	Aiuto /
INSTITUTE OF SURGICAL PATHOLOGY	Spedale Civile
Professor Rodolfo Penzo - - - - -	Director 15
Antonio Carlo Velo - - - - -	Aiuto /
INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL PATHOLOGY	Spedale Civile
Professor Giulio Andrea Pari - - - - -	Director (substitute) 16
Italo Sacchetto - - - - -	Aiuto /

Admission. (See under Turin)

Fees, Scholarships and Students' Expenses.

For fees, see under Turin.

Students' expenses are diminished through the effort of the University authorities who have provided a special eating place where students pay as little as 2, 90 L. per meal or in case of separate meals, L. 3,25. Thus, for example, lunches during the period of one month would cost about 87 Lire, or \$3,60. Scholarships have long been one of the features of the university of Padua. They date back as far as 1363. Naturally at present the value of these scholarships is very small. The university gives 100 scholarships, the Ministry of Public Instruction 32 and the other 68 are drawn from special foundations. The 32 state scholarships have an annual total value of 17,000 Lire. The 68 private scholarships have a value of 43,000 Lire. These sums are characteristic of the present purchasing value of local fellowships in Italy, the buying power being about 1/6 or even 1/10 of what it was 20 years ago.

Degrees.

See under Turin.

Curriculum

The academic year begins with examinations from October 16th. Lectures begin on the 6th of November and continue till the 23rd of December. X'mas recess ends 9th of January. Lenten recess only the 23rd and 24th of February. Easter vacation from April 9th to 22nd. Lectures terminate 15th of June, and the final examinations cease on the 31st of July. The curriculum is on file in Paris office, but closely resembles that of Pavia.

Number of Students. (See Page 114)

Source of Students.

Together with Bari and Milan, Padua enjoys the largest number of students from other countries than Italy. No exact figures exist regarding the Medical Faculty however. Rumanians are prominent among the foreign element. In 1919-1920 there were 9 foreign students registered in the foreign group of the Faculty of Medicine, and the number is probably about 10 or 20.

Of the Italian students the largest portions come from Venezia and since Padua is the nearest University for the North-Eastern part of Italy, a large number of students from the "Irridenta" attend Padua.

Distribution of Graduates.

The largest proportion of the graduates of Padua remain in the Venezia and in the immediate neighbourhood of the University. For example, 296 of the doctors in the province of Padua are from that university, 22 from Bologna, 17 from Naples and no more than 3 or 4 from any other universities in Italy.

Importance as a Medical Center.

Padua's chief importance as a center of medical study is due to its geographical position and its place as the University for Venice and the Venezia. The large number of scholarships for poor students partly provided by the government and partly by private endowments, together with the historical prestige of the University contribute to the importance of this school. It is not likely, however, to have a more distinguished future than its past, and as a medical faculty occupies a place secondary to those of the larger cities in Northern Italy.

Status of Research.

The new buildings in the medical sciences along the Via Loredan are so constructed as to provide adequate housing for some research, but at present the only active laboratory in this point was that of Sabbatani in Pharmacology. The clinical branches are lamentably weak in their resources and backward in their orientation.

Training of Teachers.

Sabbatani in Pharmacology seems to be the only professor with any considerable record as a trainer of investigators and teachers.

Padua is no longer in the class of universities where the best men are willing to remain permanently and consequently but few masters are identified with the school of Padua.

B O L O G N ALocation.

Bologna is at the head of the most fertile valley of Italy, the center of a thickly populated and prosperous population. It is a few hours by rail from Florence, Venice and Milan. The present population of Bologna as a city is given as being 219,000. The population of the province of which it is the capital is given as 642,000. Though Ferrara, Parma and Modena are all university towns within two hours of Bologna, and although regional differences are considerable in spite of ease of transportation in this valley, Bologna commands an important position in this part of Italy.

History.

The University of Bologna is said to be the oldest in Europe dating from the end of the 11th century. Its early prominence was due to the Faculty of Law, both civil and canon. When the school at Salerno had already begun to decline, the medical school at Bologna was at its height. It was there that Mondino re-established the study of Anatomy on the human cadaver as the common privilege of physicians.

During the early years of the Renaissance the School of Medicine was the glory of the University of Bologna, and its glory was the teaching of Anatomy. It was there that lectures were delivered by Malpighi, Valsalva, Morgagni and others.

From the XVIth to the XIXth century the University was under church control and declined in importance. It is now one of the best equipped of the faculties of medicine in Italy.

Organization. See under Turin.

General University Finances.

The Royal University of Bologna is a class "A" institution.

In 1918-1919 the annual government budget was of 1,255,000 Lire. The income of the scientific institutes was 225,500 Lire. No full statement of the present budget of the university obtained.

Medical School Finances.

Professor Ottolenghi furnished the following statement of the budget of the Faculty of Medicine for the year 1923-1924 :-

Budget of the Faculty of Medicine.

130

Received from the State	Lire	673.754
Tuition. (x)	"	500.000
Total	"	<u>1173.754</u>

EXPENSES:

Teaching personnel	Lire	352.500
Titulary professors	"	423.000
Aiuti	"	187.000
Substitute professors	"	60.000
Assistants	"	200.000
Total	"	<u>1222.500</u>

SERVICE:

Technicians	Lire	57.000
Servants	"	152.000
Total	"	<u>-209.000</u>

MAINTENANCE:

Paid to hospitals for laboratory and clinic	"	550.000
Libraries	"	15.000
Clinics & Laboratories	"	179.500
Total		<u>744.500</u>

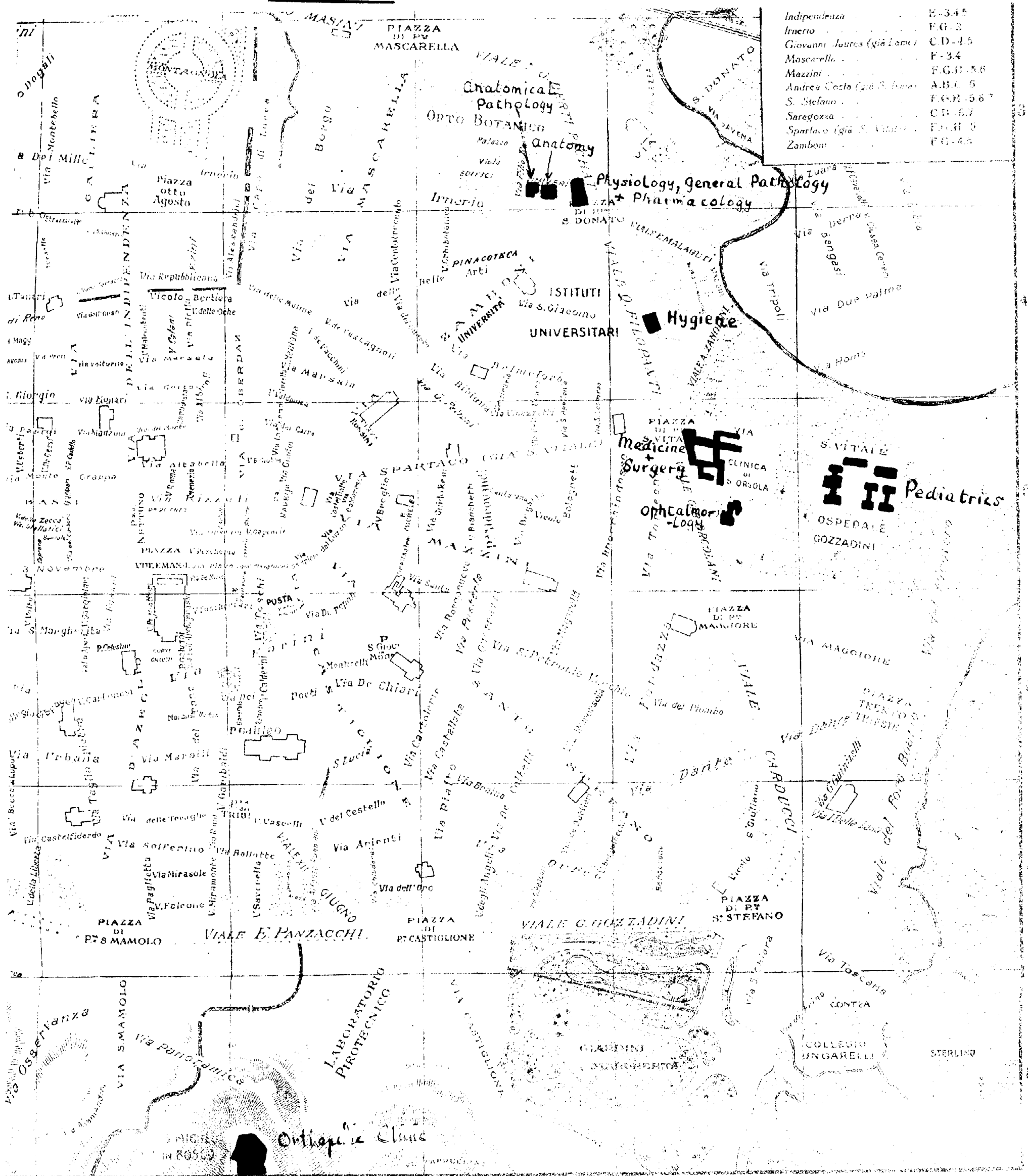
Proportion of the university expenses which
are only applied to the Faculty of Medicine 50%.

ADMINISTRATION:

Maintenance of buildings. Proportion for med.	Lire	25.000
General salaries	" " " "	30.000
General expenses	" " " "	40.000
Aid to poor students ...	" " " "	50.000
Reserve fund	" " " "	10.000

- (x) Special taxes for laboratories which do not figure in the
official list of study expenses published in the official
gazette Lire 100.000

Bologna



Buildings.

As shown by the attached map, the buildings of the University of Bologna are fairly well grouped. The modern buildings are the Pediatrics clinic and the Institutes of Anatomy and Pathology. It will be noted that only the Orthopedic clinic at the "Istituto Rizzoli" is at a disadvantageous distance from the rest of the faculty. The clinics of medicine and surgery are both in old and entirely unsatisfactory buildings; that of Pediatrics is modern in every way.

Laboratory Facilities.

Anatomy:- Professor Valenti. 1 Aiuto, 2 assistants. Between 120 and 130 students each year, totalling nearly 440 for the 3 years. Course, 1st, 2nd and 3rd years. The 1st and 2nd, descriptive and the 3rd topographical anatomy. Ample material. Dissection room open every afternoon. Lectures 3 times a week by the professor. Histology is given as a separate course, though Valenti takes it up to some extent with gross anatomy. Assistants conduct quizzes. Building large, well constructed and adequate. First floor: large amphitheatre. Dissecting hall, 20 tables. There is also a preparation room and a laboratory for the first assistant or Aiuto. Second floor: contains director's office and laboratory, a library and a room for histological work. Museum very large with more than 2000 specimens; excess space is given to the Museum. Top-floor room for maceration and for animals. Refrigerating apparatus in basement. Laboratory shows usual inadequate supply of recent journals. No evidence of work on part of assistants and very little on the part of the professor. Budget: 14,000 Lire a year. Valenti says that heating the institute consumes 5,000 " out of the 14,000.

Physiology:- Professor Patrizi. 1 Aiuto who gives course in Biochemistry, 2 allievi interni. Students total about 350 being from 2nd and 3rd years, students of veterinary medicine being included. Didactic lectures 3 times a week with some demonstrations. No individual laboratory work. The institute is housed in an old and cramped building next to that of Anatomy. Entirely inadequate space. First floor: amphitheatre for 200, connected with a dark and badly arranged demonstration-room, small room for practical exercises and gas analyses. Second floor: rooms for director, aiuto and assistant with two rooms for laboratory. 3 small rooms for laboratory work; 1 physiological chemistry, 1 histology and 1 for graphic records and vivisection.

Pathological Anatomy:- Professor Martinotti. 1 aiuto, no allievi. Students about 370. Courses given as lectures and demonstrations. No individual work by students and autopsies very rare. There is no relation with hospital to obtain material. Institute next to that of anatomy in excellent and spacious quarters; could be put to fine use. Ground-floor: large amphitheatre with preparation room attached. Large room for demonstration holding 30 students. Good autopsy room and good rooms for animal experiments. Second floor: Museum; specimens in the corridors. 2nd room for chemistry with 10 desks in all. Room for microscopical and bacteriological work. A laboratory for the director and 3 other rooms, 2 of which used as laboratories. Apparatus fair but not in use; the whole institute is half dead. Budget is 12,000 Lire with 4,000 extra for heating.

Pharmacology.:- Professor Ivo Novi. 1 assistant who teaches pharmacognosy; 6 allievi interni, 150 students. Course given for one year, lectures and demonstrations. No possibility for individual work. Course has been recently moved to the 2nd year, i.e. before the student has finished anatomy or physiology or bio-chemistry. Laboratories compressed into 8 small rooms on the 2nd floor of the dwelling house. Facilities entirely inadequate. Apparatus antique. No facilities for work in hospital. Budget 7,000 Lire. Novi said that 3,000 Lire were needed each year to keep warm and said that he paid it out of his own pocket, which probably means that he advanced the money until repaid by the university.

Hygiene.:- Professor Ottolenghi. 1 aiuto, 1 assistant, 4 allievi interni and 4 graduate doctors working as voluntary assistants. 130 students in the course. One year course in the 4th year. Other special courses for graduates who pay a fee of 300 Lire. Laboratory housed in a transformed house which is rented for the purpose. 18 rooms, accommodations crowded. Fairly good library. Work in active progress though under limitations of space and equipment. Ottolenghi pays more emphasis to social medicine than most laboratories of Hygiene in Italy. Budget 9,000 Lire with 4,000 Lire supplement for heating. One of the most satisfactory hygiene departments in its orientation thus far visited.

Clinical Facilities

Medicine.:- Professor Viola. 1 aiuto, 5 assistants, 3 voluntary assistants, very few allievi. About 120 students. Clinical lectures 3 times a week; students in groups of 30 rotate between 4 services of medicine and surgery. Clinic housed at the Orsola Hospital together with surgical clinic. 70 beds for teaching in medicine. OPD used for teaching though only about 20 visits a day. 8 rooms used as clinical laboratories: 1 physics, 3 chemistry, 3 histology and 1 spare room. Not very well supplied with equipment. Library well kept. Viola an active teacher and a leader of the so-called constitutional school in Italy. Now that presentation of theses is no longer required in Bologna, allievi have apparently dropped out.

Pediatrics.:- Professor Francioni. 1 aiuto of the university, 3 assistants from the hospital. 10 allievi interni. Hospital for Pediatrics is the Hospital Gozzadini next to the Orsola, finished in 1913. 200 Beds housed in excellent buildings divided as follows:- 1 administration, Out-patients and laboratories, 1 general medical, 1 diphtheria, 1 measles, 1 scarlet fever. Laboratories excellent. Plenty of space. OPD has 20 to 30 cases a day divided among general diseases and tuberculosis and nutrition cases. Francioni is a pupil of Combe of Florence and consequently emphasis is laid on prevention. The clinic has a district nurse. Francioni gives 35 general lectures in the 5th year, 15 in the 6th year, and a separate course in special pediatrics to graduates.

Surgery.:- Professor Bartolo Negrissoli. 1 aiuto, 3 assistants, 4 voluntary assistants, 16 allievi interni. 400 students in last 3 years (total). Students in groups of 30, stay 2 months divided between male and female surgical wards. Clinical lectures 3 times a week.

Surgery: (Cont'd) - Hospital is the Orsola. 80 beds for general surgery including urology. 8 of these beds are pay-beds; said to have about 1500 operations a year. Wards poor in appearance, over crowded; nursing service poor and general impression unfavourable. No opportunities for special work; almost no laboratory facilities whatever. No place seen for autopsies, certainly the professor of anatomical pathology does not do them. Very poor library. OPD 50 visits a day used somewhat for teaching. This hospital is administered by a congregation of charity and the professors are appointed as chiefs of service. Budget not given.

Orthopedics: Professor Vittorio Putti. 1 aiuto from the university in charge of the laboratories, 2 aiuti supported by the institute, 4 assistants of the institute, 4 allievi interni. Students in the 6th year. Lectures 3 times a week with practical exercises. This course is unusual in Italy in being obligatory; examination also obligatory. Hospital is called the "Istituto Rizzoli" situated about 35 minutes walk from the rest of the school. Buildings in a large park. From 1364 to 1397 it was a monastery. Excellent adaptation has been made of the buildings, but the upkeep is apparently very costly. This institute is an organization entirely independent of the university and of the government, although its chief is Professor P u t t i and its organization accommodates one university aiuto and undertakes the teaching of students. 150 beds, 30 of which are for children. At least 30 of the 150 must be free beds. Paying patients in 3 classes. Auxiliary hospital of 100 beds for tuberculosis at Cortina Ampezzo in the Dolomites. Hospital is largely the result of Professor Putti and is an admirable place, very well run. Ample facilities for students of all sorts in Orthopedics. About 30 visits a day in the OPD. There are places for voluntary assistants coming from other countries with living quarters in the institute. One institute aiuto is responsible for the operating room, another for Kinesitherapy. University aiuto in charge of laboratories. Each of the 4 assistants have a ward to take care of. Nurses, good quality, two grades on basis of experience. Budget not secured.

Library Facilities.

The university library was established in 1711.

In 1918 it had 206,000 volumes, 5,000 manuscripts, 156,000 pamphlets. Annual government endowment about 10,000 Lire. The clinics and institutes of Bologna, however, have most of their books separately, and of these the libraries of Anatomy, Medicine and Orthopedics are the best.

Admission.

See under Turin.

Fees, Scholarships and Students' Expenses. Do not vary especially from other schools in Italy.

Degrees. See under Turin.

University of Bologna

INSTITUTE OF NORMAL HUMAN ANATOMY

Professor Giulio Valenti - - - - -
 " Giovanni Perna - - - - -

Director
 Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY

Professor Angelo Ruffini - - - - -

Director

INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY

Professor Giovanni Martinotti - - -
 Dr. Giuseppe Pistocchi - - - - -

Director
 Aiuto

INST. OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY & HISTOLOGY

Professor Guido Tizzoni - - - - -
 Dr. Antonio Luttichau - - - - -

Director
 Aiuto (substitute)

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACOLOGY

Professor Ivo Novi- - - - -
 " Guido Piccinini - - - - -

Director
 Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL MEDICINE

Professor Giuseppe Moriani - - - -
 " Giorgio Benassi - - - - -

Director
 Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE

Professor Donato Ottolenghi - - - -
 Dr. Arturo Tombolato - - - - -

Director
 Aiuto

MEDICAL CLINIC

Professor Giacinto Viola- - - - -
 " Francesco Schiassi - - - - -

Director
 Aiuto

SURGICAL CLINIC

Professor Bartolo Nigrisoli - - - -
 " Augusto Pignatti- - - - -

Director
 Aiuto

MEDICAL PATHOLOGY

Professor Antonio Gasbarrini- - - -
 " Oreste Cantelli - - - - -

Director (substitute)
 Aiuto (Voluntary)

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY

Professor Alfonso Poggi - - - - -
 " Aldo Avoni - - - - -

Director
 Aiuto

OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY

Professor Pasquale Sfameni- - - - -
 Dr. Attilio Oraini - - - - -

Director
 Aiuto

CLINIC OF PEDIATRICS

Professor Carlo Francioni - - - - - Director 13
 " Maurizio Pincherle - - - - - Aiuto

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CLINIC

Professor Ferruccio Tartuferi - - - - - Director 14
 N.N. - - - - - Aiuto

CLINIC OF NERVOUS & MENTAL DISEASES

Professor Silvio Tonini - - - - - Director 15
 N.N. - - - - - Aiuto

DERMOSYPHILOPATHIC CLINIC

Professor Domenico Maiocchi - - - - - Director 16
 Dr. Pieter Tarchini - - - - - Aiuto

CLINIC OF DENTISTRY

Professor Arturo Beretta - - - - - Director 17

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY

Professor Pietro Albertoni - - - - - Director 18
 Dr. Giovanni Castagnari - - - - - Aiuto (substitute)

Curriculum 1925

<u>First Year</u>	<u>Hrs pr Wk.</u>	<u>Hrs pr Yr.</u>	<u>Examination Groups</u>	157
Biology	3	50	Inorganic, organic and physiological chemistry	
Zoology	3	15		
Physics	3	50		
Gen. Chemistry	3	35	General biology, embryology and histophysiology	
Organ. "	3	25		
Bio-chemistry	3	50		
Anatomy	3	50		
Gen. Embryology	3	15		
Histophysiology	3	25		
		<u>315</u>		
<u>Second Year</u>				
Anatomy	3	50	Descriptive Anatomy	
Topog. Anat.	3	50		
Physiology	3	50	Topographical Anatomy	
Gen. Pathol.	3	50		
Pharmacology	3	50	Pharmacology	
Gen. chemistry	3	25		
Organic "	3	35	Inorganic chemistry	
Bacteriology (x)	3	25	Organic chemistry	
		<u>335</u>		
<u>Third Year</u>				
Physiology	3	50	General Pathology	
Gener. Path.	3	50		
Topograph. Anat.	3	50	Anat. descriptive & Topog.	
Anatomy	3	50		
Pathol. anatomy	3	50	Physiology	
Surgical Pathology	3	50		
exercises	6	70	Surgical pathology	
		<u>370</u>	intern service	
<u>Fourth Year</u>				
Oper. med.	3	25	General pathology	
Medical Path.	3	50	Pharmacology	
Surgical "	3	50	Medical pathology	
Med. semeiot.	3	50	Surgical pathol.	
Pharmacology	3	50	Medical semeiotics	
Gener. Pathology	3	50	Operative medicine	
Med. Path. exercise.	6	100	Hygiene	
Clinic Surg.	3	50		
Phat. anatomu	3	50		
Hygiene	3	50		
Radiology (a)	3	25		
		<u>550</u>		

(x) Optional

(a) Attendance only obligatory

(Cont. next page)

Curriculum

(Continued)

158

<u>Fifth Year</u>	<u>Hrs pr Wk.</u>	<u>Hrs per Yr.</u>	<u>Examination Groups</u>
Pathological Anat.	3	50	Patholog. Anatomy
Clinical medicine	3	50	Nervous & Mental diseases
" surgery	3	50	Dentistry
Clin. Neurology & Psy.	3	40	Skin and syphilis
ditto exercises	3	?	Operative medicine
Dentistry	3	10	Pediatrics
Skin clinic	3	25	Orthopedics
Operative med.	3	25	Hygiene
Pediatric clinic	3	30	Legal Medicine
" exercises	3	60	Ophthalmology
Orthopedics	3	17	
Hygiene	3	50	
Legal medicine	3	50	
Ophthalmology	3	25	
		<u>405</u>	
<u>Sixth Year</u>			
Medical Clinic	3	50	Medical Clinic
Surgical "	3	50	Surgical "
Med.Clin. Exercises	6	100	
Surg. " "	6	100	
Obstetrics & Gyn.	3	80	Obstetrics and Gynecology
Orthopedics	3	17	Orthopedics
Pediatrics	3	30	Pediatrics
Ear, Nose and Throat	3	10	Ear, Nose & Throat
Dentistry	3	10	Dentistry
Ophthalmology	3	25	Ophthalmology
Clinical Therapy	3	60	
		<u>532</u>	

A special report on the new curriculum of Bologna, prepared in 1923
is on file in the Paris Office.

Number of Students.

See Page 114 . The catalogue of the University of Bologna gives the number of students inscribed in the medical faculty for the past 10 years. This is instructive as showing the increase in the number of medical students which is characteristic in all Italy during this period. The figures are as follows:-

1914-15	.....	510	1919-20	.....	705
1915-16	.....	514	1920-21	.....	755
1916-17	.....	589	1921-22	.....	749
1917-18	.....	651	1922-23	.....	785
1918-19	.....	522	1923-24	.....	792

Source of Students.

No figures were available to indicate the source of the students in Bologna. The medical faculty draws chiefly from the city and the immediate neighbourhoods with a ~~small~~ sprinkling of students from all parts of Italy since Bologna is very accessible in the point of travel.

Distribution of Graduates. See Page 116.Importance as a Medical Center.

The favourable location by rail of Bologna from many parts of Italy, the wealth of the surrounding regions, the large population of this prosperous industrial center contribute to make the future of Bologna promising as a medical center. In addition to these factors there is the great tradition of the school which appeals strongly to Italians and the wide reputation of a few of the clinics, notably that of Orthopedics and to a lesser extent that of medicine and pediatrics.

Among the Universities of Padua, Parma, Modena and Bologna, the medical faculty of the last named is easily pre-eminent and possesses distinctly the most promising future. It would be fair to place this faculty together with Milan and Turin as among the best in the North of Italy.

Status of Research.

The publications of members of the Medical Faculty are given in the catalogue of the University of Bologna. These show Hygiene, Medical, Surgical and Orthopedical clinics to have been especially active in publications with Pediatrics and Obstetrics also prominent. It is more difficult to judge of the quality of research work done but certainly the Orthopedics department and the department of Hygiene seem best qualified to afford opportunities for good research work.

Training and Development of the Teaching Force.

The leaders in training of future teachers in Italy who are to be found at Bologna are :- Professors - Putti, Viola and Ottolenghi. For the general conditions of teachers' training, see under other faculties.

UNIVERSITY OF MILAN

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Location.

Milan is the principal city of Northern Italy. Population was 862,000 in 1924. The population of the province of Milan is calculated at nearly 2 millions. The wealth and activities of this province are indicated by the fact that one-fifth of the National Loan is held by this province and one-third of all National Bonds. The city is actively growing in many ways and may be considered intellectually also the most active city in Italy. It is preeminently a city of the future rather than in the case of Florence largely in the past.

The clinical activities in Milan have been vigorous since 1905, the date of the establishment of a number of post-graduate courses connected with the Maggiore Hospital.

History.

There have been abortive attempts in the past to establish the University at Milan (1447-1767). The prestige of the University of Pavia nearby doubtless tended to weaken these attempts. After the liberation of Italy, various institutes grew up, as for example the School of Engineering, the Scientific and Literary Academy in 1860, the Superior School of Agriculture in 1870 and the Royal Clinical Institutes for post-graduates' study in 1905. From private initiative have grown the Bocconi Commercial School (1902) and the Catholic University (1921). Owing largely to the initiative of Professor Mangiagalli and to the support of the Fascist Party a movement to establish a university became definitely crystallized in 1923. The university projected was to be composed of four faculties, of Law, Medicine, Letters and Sciences. A convention was signed on the 28th of August 1924 involving the government of Italy, the communes and province of Milan, hospitals and various other organizations in the city. This convention established the university and it was recognized by the government by virtue of this convention. The university was placed in class "B", but by its importance and probable future deserves to be and will eventually become a university of class "A".

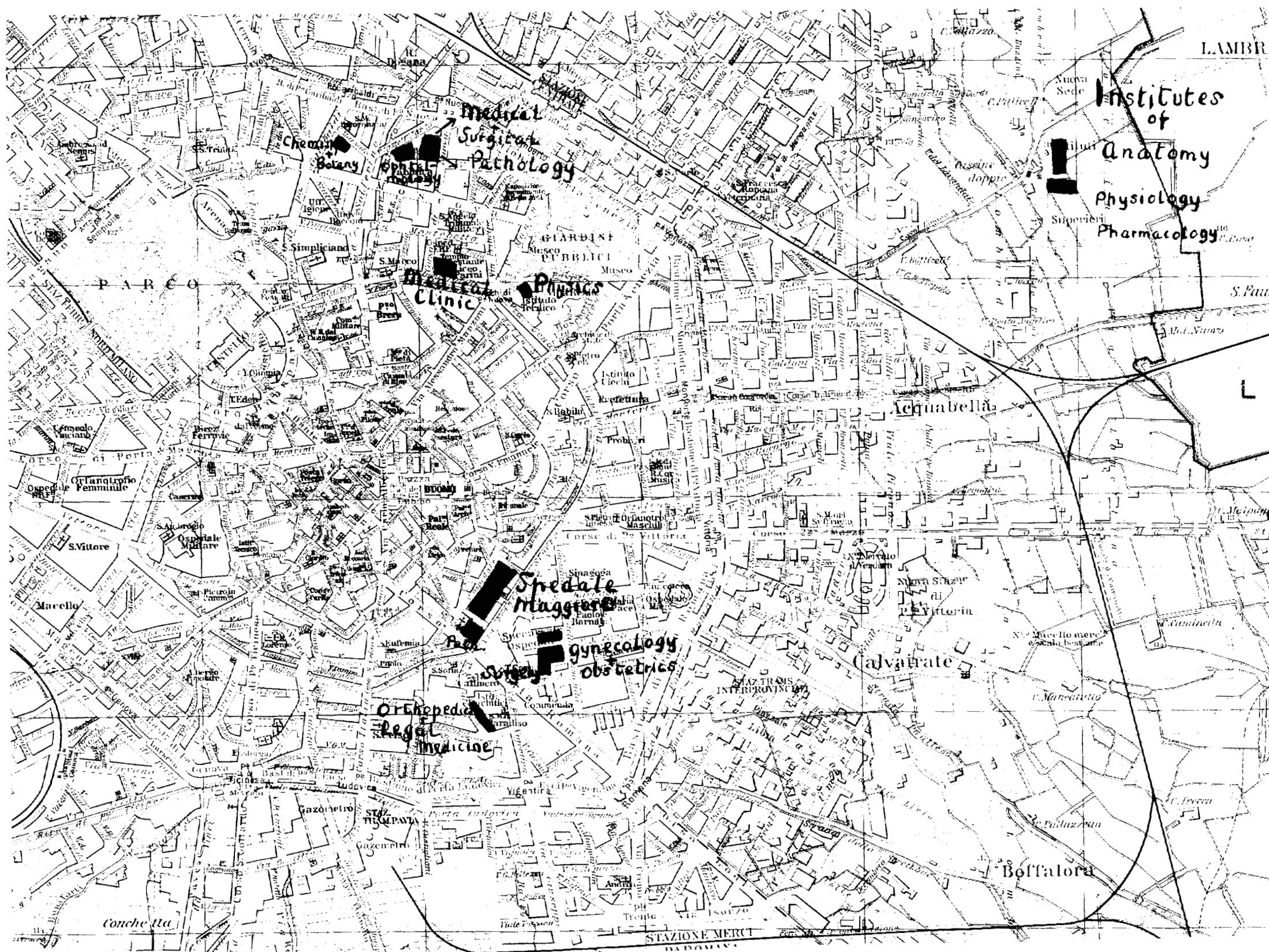
Organization.

The organization of the University at Milan differs only very slightly from organizations of Type "B" universities hitherto described. The officers and governing bodies are the same with the exception that a larger share in the control of the university is given to these associations or individuals which contribute to the financial support of the university. For other phases of organizations, see under Turin.

General University Finances.

No definite statement of Income or Expenditures could be secured since the university was barely established and had not yet begun to function satisfactorily at the time visit was made. More than 10 millions Lire have been secured for the funds necessary to establish the university but no definite facts regarding prominent income are available at present.

Milan



Finances of the Medical School.

Since the Medical Faculty is in its first year of function no figures were obtainable for expenses, nor is it likely that any budget was prepared definitely for this institution. The clinical branches of instruction are out-growths of the previous post-graduate institutes and it is probable that their finances will continue to be largely supported by tuition fees of graduate students. A large part of the expenses of the institutes of medical sciences is being consumed at present in equipment and installation expenses. There is considerable amount of local pride and a great deal of wealth in Milan and it is probable that the medical faculty will be able to call upon a larger number of resources financially than any other university of Type "B" in Italy.

Buildings.

As shown in the accompanying map, there are 3 general districts in which buildings related to the medical courses are situated and these areas are at some ~~far~~ distance from each other. The new buildings of the medical scientific institutes are outside the city on the Via Plinio. The surgical work is at the Hospital Maggiore together with the Pathological anatomy and some of the special clinics. With the exception of the new institutes of Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology, and the surgical and obstetric wards and the pathological laboratory the buildings at Milan are old and ill-adapted to modern needs. No plan at present exists to place the hospital near the new institutes.

Laboratory Facilities.

Anatomy:- Professor Livini. Corps of assistants not yet chosen. Professor Livini formerly taught in the post-graduate courses in anatomy. Laboratory is housed in the new institute of 20 rooms. On the first floor is the Museum, a large room for the allievi interni and another large room for demonstrations. There is an excellent dissection room with 20 tables, and a good amphitheatre. Upstairs there is a laboratory the professor's rooms and rooms for the assistants. Library inadequate.

Physiology:- Professor Carlo Foa. One assistant. Building in course of construction, not visited. Physiology is at present housed in a few rooms later to become the library, probably of Pharmacology. Library very inadequate.

Pharmacology:- Professor Adriano Valenti. Assistants not chosen. Professor in course of organizing his teaching. Laboratory will be housed in 10 new rooms in the same building with Anatomy. Space will be adequate for lectures, demonstrations and work by the professors and his assistants, but no provision is made for individual teaching of students. Library also very inadequate.

Pathological Anatomy:- Professor Alberto Pepere. 1 aiuto, 1 assistant. Course will consist of 3 hours lectures, 3 hours practical exercises and a special section for work for students in making autopsies. 3 to 4 autopsies a day and a complete control of material from the Maggiore Hospital. Pepere at present has four rooms in an old building next to the old part of the hospital and larger temporary quarters in another new building. His future laboratory is to be ready in about a year and will contain ample quarters for allievi (up to 20 in number), 2 rooms for assistants and a class room. This will provide Pepere with one of the best institutes for pathological anatomy in Italy. Library very inadequate like the others, no budget provision being made at present for subscription of journals or purchase of back numbers. Budget not given.

Occupational Diseases:- Professor Devoto. This institute was not visited but is said to be the best of its kind in Italy.

Clinical Facilities.

Medicine:- Professor L. Zoia. 3 assistants, 5 voluntary assistants, 10 allievi interni. Course given in 5th and 6th years, after medical pathology and physical diagnosis. Half-hour lectures 3 times a week, the rest of the time being devoted to ward-rounds. Each student has 10 cases to work over during his course with Zoia. OPD. not used for teaching. Clinic lodged in the old hospital Fatabenefratelli and consists of one large lecture room for clinics, 15 laboratory rooms, 2 wards containing a total of 75 beds. Zoia has a selection of cases at the larger Hospital Maggiore which may be sent him for teaching purposes. Laboratories for Metabolism, micro-chemistry and biological chemistry (the only ones seen in Italy in connection with the medical clinic). Zoia accepts allievi only after they have been allievi in physiology or pathology. On arrangement with the pathologist Pepere, students come to the hospital for all autopsies from Zoia's clinic. Evidences of activity apparent. Equipment somewhat defective and library also inadequate. Budget 18,000 Lire a year contrasting with 80,000 Lire at the University of Pavia.

Surgery:- Professor Baldo Rossi. 3 assistants, 8 voluntary assistants, 15 allievi interni. Course given in 5th and 6th years. Will use OPD. for teaching. Hospital a remodelled pavillion in the Maggiore group built in 1906. About 10 rooms on ground floor, X-Ray equipment, public operating room, laboratories and library. Remodelling under way at time of visit. Second floor devoted to surgical wards, at present 100, and in the future 120 beds for this clinic. Rossi will have selection of surgical cases at the admitting service of the Maggiore Hospital. Autopsies from this service go to Pepere. Rossi has not had usual university career having been simply chief of service in the surgical clinic previous to the organization of the university, but is an active and intelligent man. Budget not given.

Library.

The library situation at the Medical Faculty of Milan is a serious one and no provision has as yet been made for departmental or general library. Considering, however, that the university has not had even one year's function, it is impossible to comment adequately upon the present situation which will doubtless be improved when other installation expenses have been paid.

thus

The principal professors named ~~as~~ far for chairs are as follows:
A more complete list is on file at the Paris office.

Human Normal Anatomy	Professor	Ferdinando Livini
Physiology	"	Carlo Foa
Pathological Anatomy	"	Alberto Pepere
General Pathology	"	Piero Rondoni
Pharmacology	"	Adriano Valenti
Legal Medicine	"	Antonio Cazzaniga
Hygiene	"	Enrico Ronzani
Medicine	"	Luigi Zoia
Surgery	"	Baldo Rossi
Medical Pathology	"	Domenico Cesa-Bianchi
Surgical "	"	Giovanni Castiglioni
Obstetrics & Gyn.	"	Luigi Mangiagalli
Pediatrics	"	Cesare Cattaneo
Ophthalmology	"	Carlo Baslini
Mental & Nervous Diseases	"	Carlo Besta
Dermatology & Syphilis	"	Agostino Pasini
Orthopedics	"	Ricardo Galeazzi
Otorhino-laryngology	"	Umberto Calamida
Dentistry	"	Gaetano Fasoli
Occupational Diseases	"	Luigi Devoto

Admission. See under Turin

Fees, Scholarships and Students' Expenses. See under Turin.

Degrees. See under Turin

See next page for Curriculum.

CURRICULUM

185

FIRST YEAR LECTURES

Botany	3 hrs a wk.	60 hrs a yr.
Zoology	3 " "	60 " "
Physica	3 " "	60 " "
Chemistry	3 " "	60 " "
Anatomy	4 " "	80 " "

EXAMINATIONS
(given in groupsè

Botany - Zoology
Physics and Chemistry

SECOND YEAR LECTURES

Anatomy	4 hrs a wk.	80 " "
Physiology	3 " "	60 " "

Normal human anatomy

THIRD YEAR LECTURES

Physiology	3 hrs a wk.	60 " "
General Pathology	3 " "	60 " "
Bacteriology and Immunology	2 " "	40 " "
Pharmacology	3 " "	60 " "

Physiology and Pharmacol.

General Pathology and
Bacteriol - Immunology

FOURTH YEAR LECTURES

Topog. Anatomy	2 " "	40 " "
Operative med.	2 " "	40 " "
Medical Pathol.	3 " "	60 " "
Surgical "	3 " "	60 " "
Med. Semeiotic	2 " "	40 " "
Surg. "	2 " "	40 " "
Hygiene	3 " "	60 " "
Pathol. Anatomy	6 " "	120 " "

Topog. anatomy and operative medicine.
Medical semeiotics and Pathology.

Surgical semeiotics and
Surgical pathology
Hygiene

FIFTH YEAR LECTURES

Pathol. Anat.	6 hrs. a wk.	120 " "
Medical Clinic	4 1/2 " "	90 " "
Surgical "	4 1/2 " "	90 " "
Ophthalmolo"	3 hrs " "	60 " "
Dermat. "	3 " "	60 " "
Neuro psy.	3 " "	60 " "
Dentistry	1 " "	20 " "
Obstet. lectures	2 " "	40 " "

Pathological anatomy

Ophthalmology

Dermatosyphilology

Neurology and psychiatry

SIXTH YEAR LECTURES

Medical Clinic	4 1/2 " "	90 " "
Surgical "	4 1/2 " "	90 " "
Obstetc-Gyn. #	5 hrs " "	100 " "
Orthop and traumatol. "	3 " "	60 " "
Pediatric "	3 " "	60 " "
Legal Medicine	3 " "	60 " "

Clinical medicine

Clinical surgery and orthop.
and dentistry

Clinical and theoretical
Obstetrics and gyn.

Pediatrics
Legal Medicine

Elective courses are also offered as follows: In first three years psychology. Biological chemistry, 4th yr general pathological histology, semeiotics of nervous dis. 5th yr ophthalmological diagnostics, occupational dis. etc....



R. UNIVERSITA' DI MILANO

FACOLTÀ DI MEDICINA E CHIRURGIA

ANNO SCOLASTICO 1924-25

Orario delle Lezioni

DISCIPLINE	Insegnante	Lunedì	Martedì	Mercoledì	Giovedì	Venerdì	Sabato	S E D E
I. ANNO.								
Botanica	Traverso	14-15	14-15	—	—	—	10-11	R. Istituto Superiore Agrario - Via Marsala 8
Zoologia e anatomia comparata	Monti	15 ¹ / ₂ -16 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂ -16 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂ -16 ¹ / ₂	—	Acquario Civico - Via Gadio 2
Fisica	Murani	—	15 ¹ / ₂ -16 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂ -16 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂ -16 ¹ / ₂	R. Politecnico - Piazza Cavour 4
Chimica	Bruni G.	—	—	—	14-15	14-15	14-15	R. Istituto Superiore Agrario - Via Marsala 8
Anatomia umana normale	Livini	—	9-10	9-10	9-10	9-10	—	Istituto Anatomico - Città degli Studi - Via Plinio
II. ANNO.								
Anatomia umana normale	Livini	—	9-10	9-10	9-10	9-10	—	Istituto Anatomico - Città degli Studi - Via Plinio
Fisiologia	Foà	10-11	—	10-11	—	10-11	—	Istituto di Farmacologia - Città degli Studi - Via Plinio
III. ANNO.								
Fisiologia	Foà	10-11	—	10-11	—	10-11	—	Istituto di Farmacologia - Città degli Studi - Via Plinio
Patologia generale	Rondoni	11-12	—	11-12	—	11-12	—	Istit. di Patologia Gener. - Città degli Studi - Via Plinio
Batteriologia e immunologia	Belfanti	—	15-16	—	15-16	—	—	Istituto Sieroterapico Milanese - Via Darwin 2
Farmacologia, tossicologia e terapia sperimentale	Valenti	—	11-12	—	11-12	—	11-12	Istituto Farmacologico - Città degli Studi - Via Plinio
IV. ANNO.								
Anatomia medico-chirurgica	Bruni A. C.	9-10	—	—	—	—	9-10	Istituto Anatomico - Città degli Studi - Via Plinio
Medicina operatoria	Crosti	17-18	—	—	—	—	17-18	Istituto Anatomico-patologico - Ospedale Maggiore
Patologia speciale medica	Cesa-Bianchi	—	9 ¹ / ₂ -10 ¹ / ₂	—	9 ¹ / ₂ -10 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂ -10 ¹ / ₂	—	Ospedale Fatebenesorelle - Corso Porta Nuova 23
Patologia speciale chirurgica	Castiglioni	—	8 ¹ / ₂ -9 ¹ / ₂	—	8 ¹ / ₂ -9 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ -9 ¹ / ₂	—	Ospedale Fatebenesorelle - Corso Porta Nuova 23
Semeiotica medica	Carpi	—	—	17-18	—	17-18	—	Aula Paletta - Ospedale Maggiore
Semeiotica chirurgica	Majocchi	—	—	16-17	—	16-17	—	Aula Paletta - Ospedale Maggiore
Igiene	Ronzani	—	14-15	—	14-15	—	14-15	Aula Paletta - Ospedale Maggiore
Anatomia e istologia patologica e diagnostica anatomo-patologica	Pepere	11-12	15-16	11-12	15-16	11-12	15-16	Istituto Anatomico-patologico - Ospedale Maggiore
V. ANNO.								
Anatomia e istologia patologica e diagnostica anatomo-patologica	Pepere	11-12	15-16	11-12	15-16	11-12	15-16	Istituto Anatomico-patologico - Ospedale Maggiore

Fisiologia	Foà	10-11	—	10-11	—	10-11	—	Istituto di Farmacologia - Città degli Studi - Via Plinio
Patologia generale	Rondoni	11-12	—	11-12	—	11-12	—	Istit. di Patologia Gener. - Città degli Studi - Via Plinio
Batterologia e immunologia	Belfanti	—	15-16	—	15-16	—	—	Istituto Sieroterapico Milanese - Via Darwin 2
Farmacologia, tossicologia e terapia sperimentale	Valenti	—	11-12	—	11-12	—	11-12	Istituto Farmacologico - Città degli Studi - Via Plinio
IV. ANNO.								
Anatomia medico-chirurgica	Bruni A. C.	9-10	—	—	—	—	9-10	Istituto Anatomico - Città degli Studi - Via Plinio
Medicina operatoria	Crosti	17-18	—	—	—	—	17-18	Istituto Anatomo-patologico - Ospedale Maggiore
Patologia speciale medica	Cesa-Bianchi	—	9 ¹ / ₂ -10 ¹ / ₂	—	9 ¹ / ₂ -10 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂ -10 ¹ / ₂	—	Ospedale Fatebenesorelle - Corso Porta Nuova 23
Patologia speciale chirurgica	Castiglioni	—	8 ¹ / ₂ -9 ¹ / ₂	—	8 ¹ / ₂ -9 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂ -9 ¹ / ₂	—	Ospedale Fatebenesorelle - Corso Porta Nuova 23
Semeiotica medica	Carpi	—	—	17-18	—	17-18	—	Aula Paletta - Ospedale Maggiore
Semeiotica chirurgica	Majocchi	—	—	16-17	—	16-17	—	Aula Paletta - Ospedale Maggiore
Igiene	Ronzani	—	14-15	—	14-15	—	14-15	Aula Paletta - Ospedale Maggiore
Anatomia e istologia patologica e diagnostica anatomo-patologica	Pepere	11-12	15-16	11-12	15-16	11-12	15-16	Istituto Anatomo-patologico - Ospedale Maggiore
V. ANNO.								
Anatomia e istologia patologica e diagnostica anatomo-patologica	Pepere	11-12	15-16	11-12	15-16	11-12	15-16	Istituto Anatomo-patologico - Ospedale Maggiore
Clinica oculistica	Denti	14-15	—	14-15	—	14-15	—	Istituto Oftalmico - Via Castelfidardo 15
Clinica dermosifilopatica	Pasini	—	11-12	—	11-12	—	11-12	Padigl. Dermosifilopatico - Osped. Magg. - Via Pace 9
Clinica malattie nervose e mentali	Besta	—	14-15	—	14-15	—	14-15	Clinica Ostetrico-ginecologica - Via Commenda 12
Clinica medica	Zoja	—	9-10 ¹ / ₂	—	9-10 ¹ / ₂	—	9-10 ¹ / ₂	Ospedale Fatebenefratelli - Via Fatebenefratelli 9
Clinica chirurgica	Rossi	9 ¹ / ₂ -11	—	9 ¹ / ₂ -11	—	9 ¹ / ₂ -11	—	Padiglione Zonda - Osped. Magg. - Via Commenda 16
Odontoiatria	Fasoli	—	—	—	—	16-17	—	Istituto Stomatologico Italiano - Via Commenda 19
Fisiologia e propedeutica ostetrica	Fossati	16-17	—	16-17	—	—	—	Clinica Ostetrico-ginecologica - Via Commenda 12
VI. ANNO.								
Clinica medica	Zoja	—	9-10 ¹ / ₂	—	9-10 ¹ / ₂	—	9-10 ¹ / ₂	Ospedale Fatebenefratelli - Via Fatebenefratelli 9
Clinica chirurgica	Rossi	9 ¹ / ₂ -11	—	9 ¹ / ₂ -11	—	9 ¹ / ₂ -11	—	Padiglione Zonda - Osped. Magg. - Via Commenda 16
Clinica ostetrico-ginecologica	Mangiagalli	—	—	8-9 ¹ / ₂	15-16	8-9 ¹ / ₂	15-16	Clinica Ostetrico-ginecologica - Via Commenda 12
Ortopedia e traumatologia	Galeazzi	11-12	—	11-12	11-12	—	—	Istituto dei Rachitici - Via G. Pini 31 e Istituto Fanny Finzi-Ottolenghi - Gorla I
Clinica pediatrica	Cattaneo	—	17-18	—	17-18	—	17-18	Clin. Pediatr. G. e D. De Marchi - Via Commenda 7-9
Medicina legale	Cazzaniga	14-15	—	14-15	—	14-15	—	Istituto Fanny Finzi-Ottolenghi - Gorla I
DISCIPLINE FACOLTATIVE								
Medicina del lavoro	Devoto	—	11-12	—	11-12	—	11-12	Clinica del Lavoro - Via S. Barnaba 8
Otorinolaringoiatria	Calamida	8-9	—	8-9	8-9	—	—	Aula Paletta - Ospedale Maggiore
Clinica malattie epidemiche e contagiose	Polverini	—	—	14-16	—	—	—	Ospedale dei Contagiosi - Dergano
Semeiotica malattie nervose	Medea	10-11	—	10-11	—	—	—	Padigl. Biffi - Osped. Magg. - Via Franc. Sforza 35
Tisiologia	Ronzoni	—	16-17	—	—	16-17	—	Istituto Clinico-sociale per la difesa della tubercolosi - Via Gaudenzio Ferrari 18
Radiologia	Perussia	17-18	—	—	—	17-18	—	Padiglione Zonda - Osped. Magg. - Via Commenda 16
Diagnostica oftalmica	Baslini	16-17	—	—	16-17	—	—	Aula Paletta - Ospedale Maggiore
Urologia	Lasio	—	8-9	—	—	—	8-9	Aula Paletta - Ospedale Maggiore
Istologia patologica generale	Zenoni	—	—	9-10	—	9-10	—	Istituto Anatomo-patologico - Ospedale Maggiore
Eugenetica	Patellani	—	—	16-17	—	—	16-17	Clinica Ostetrico-ginecologica - Via Commenda 12
Psicologia sperimentale	Doniselli	15-16	—	15-16	—	—	—	Istit. Pedag. e Psicol. sperimentale - Via Sacchini 30
Chimica biologica	Foà	—	—	—	—	—	15-16	Istituto Rizzi - Via Commenda 12
Storia della Medicina	Giacosa	—	—	—	—	—	17-18	Clinica Ostetrico-ginecologica - Via Commenda 12
Igiene infantile e Puericoltura	Spolverini	—	16-17	—	—	—	—	Clin. Pediatr. G. e D. De Marchi - Via Commenda 7-9
Biologia generale	Gianferrari	—	—	15 ¹ / ₂ -16 ¹ / ₂	—	—	15 ¹ / ₂ -16 ¹ / ₂	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale - Via Sacchini 30
Antropologia	Sera	10 ¹ / ₂ -11 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	10 ¹ / ₂ -11 ¹ / ₂	—	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale - Via Sacchini 30.

Milano, 1 dicembre 1924.

IL RETTORE

L. MANGIAGALLI

IL SEGRETARIO GENERALE

G. BIRAGHI

Number of Students.

The first year at Milan numbered 110 students. Since this is the initial year of the Faculty's work, other years are not given.

Source of Students.

The students attending Milan, Professor Foà said, were largely from the city and province of Milan. The establishment of this faculty will have an undoubted effect on the enrollment at Pavia in attracting students who otherwise would have gone there.

Importance as a Medical Center.

The wealth of clinical material to be found in Milan, the prestige conferred upon the new university by the well recognized clinical institutes for post-graduate study which have been active since 1905 and the fact that the new professors at Milan are without exception young and ambitious men at the height of their careers ~~are~~ speaking strongly for the successful future of this faculty. The loyalty and wealth of the Milanese will, in all probability, make up for the fact that at present the university of Milan is a class "B" and consequently not fully supported by the State. Together with Bologna and Turin, Milan should occupy one of the principal places in the medical education of Northern Italy.

Teachers' Training.

The prestige and practice already secured through the institutes for post graduate research make the Faculty of Milan likely to be of importance in the training of teachers of medicine in Italy in future. Zoia and Pepere are both highly capable men able to utilize the great wealth of the clinical material at their command and it is to be expected that the general atmosphere of hard work and the relatively close contacts maintained by the Milanese with other parts of Europe will enable these men to have an important influence on Italian medical education. There is however a definite chance that the purely clinical representation of the faculty will prove unduly strong.

UNIVERSITY OF MODENALocation.

Modena is a city of 84,000 inhabitants located in a province of approximately 400,000. It is distant only one hour from Bologna. Within the city proper there are no more than 25,000. Modena is the center of an industrious and wealthy farming population.

History.

The history of this university is relatively unimportant. Founded in 1306 it was always over-shadowed by prominent neighbouring faculties of Bologna. The University was restored in 1678 by Duke Francis II and its greatest reputation was reached under Francis III in 1772; ~~until~~ decadence followed in 1887 when it was placed ~~xx~~ on the same technical basis as other universities in Italy.

Organization.

Similar to other Class "B" universities.

University Finances.

It is interesting to know the main features of the Budget of this university since it is fairly typical of the smaller Italian universities.

Income.

Received from Endowment:.....	10,000	Lire
Annual contributions from the Italian Gov.	1,000,000	"
" " " " following		
local organizations:-		
Commune of Modena	390,000	"
Savings Bank of Modena	100,000	"
Province of Modena	200,000	"
Chamber of Commerce	10,000	"
Bank S. Geminiano of Modena	10,000	"
Popular Bank of Modena	10,000	"
3 Charitable foundations of Modena	16,000	"
Contributions from 33 surrounding		
communes, totalling.....	59,650	"
Income from Tuition fees;.....	320,000	"
	<u>2,125,650</u>	
Total funds received :	<u>2,125,650</u>	Lire

Expenditures:-

Salaries: Permanent teaching ~~for~~ (i.e.)
 Official professors,
 12 in Law Faculty
 16 " Medical Faculty
 7 " Sciences " and
 1 " Pharmacy "

totalling 36 at average of L.
22,050 each 846,000 Lire

Expenditures (cont'd)

..... 846,000 Lire

Salaries of Substitute professors:

Law Faculty.....5
 Medical "5
 Sciences "3
 Pharmacy "1

at average of L. 7,500 each..... 105,000 "

Salaries for Assistants:

Med. Fac. Aiuti..... 16
 Sciences " 4
 Pharmacy Aiuto..... 1

at average of 11,000 Lire each, 231,000 "

Med. Fac. Assist^s ... 9
 Sciences " ... 5
 Pharmacy " ... 1

at average of 10,000 Lire each, 150,000 "

Technicians:

Medical Fac., 2
 Sciences " 5
 Pharmacy " 1

at average of 9,500 Lire each, 76,000 "

Servants:

Medical Fac.,..... 16
 Law " 1
 Sciences " 9
 Pharmacy " 1
 Administration ... 4

at average of 8,000 Lire each, 248,000 "

Chief midwife in Obstetrical clinic, 6,000 "

Assist. " " " " " 4,750 "

Personnel of Secretary's office, 40,000 "

Insurance contribution for subordin. person., 10,000 "

To bring forward : 1,716,750 "

Expenditures (Cont'd)

	.....	1,716,750	Lire
<u>Maintenance Expenses:-</u>			
Maintenance of Clinics,		88,900	"
" of Law Institute,		10,000	"
" " all Medical Institutes,		105,000	"
" " the Faculty of Sciences,,		41,000	"
" " " School of Pharmacy,		8,000	"
" for the Rector's office:-			
secretary's office,		10,000	"
Rector's office,		35,000	"
Fuel,		20,000	"
Funds for poor students,		31,000	"
Reserve fund,		60,000	"
General total:		<u>2,125,650</u>	"

Medical School Finances. Included in above note, of University Finances. No other information secured.

Buildings.

The accompanying map shows the buildings to be reasonably well grouped. The buildings are all old and ill-adapted for modern uses.

Laboratories.

Notes are on file in Paris office regarding the laboratories of Physiology, General Pathology and Legal Medicine.

Clinics.

None of these laboratories are adequately equipped nor satisfactory in the amount of space provided. Clinics of medicine and surgery visited. Notes on file in Paris office. Inadequate in number of beds, laboratory facilities and teaching personnel.

Library Facilities.

Opposite the medical and surgical clinics is the "Estense" library which attempts to maintain a satisfactory collection on medical journals.

This library though well located is however inadequate in number and character of journals and books and not satisfactorily administered. The Superior Institute and clinics have their own small collections which have been interrupted considerably since 1915.

Faculty.

Names of teaching personnel on file in Paris office. None of the older men occupy positions of any importance in medical education in Italy. A few of the younger men whose appointment at Modena is the first step in their academic careers may obtain some prominence later, but only after they have left this faculty.

Admission.

Uniform with the other faculties in Italy.

Fees, Scholarships and Students' Expenses.

Practically uniform with other faculties in Italy, though living expenses are somewhat lower than in Bologna.

Degrees.

Uniform with other faculties in Italy.

Curriculum. Found on following page.

Number of Students. See Page 114

Source of Students.

The students attending the Faculty of Modena are sharply limited to the surrounding communes since the reputation of this faculty is not such as to attract Italians from other provinces, or foreigners.

Distribution. See Page 116

The support given to the University of Modena by the surrounding communes is largely due to the fact that the graduates return to these communes to practice medicine. Modena is highly a local school, both in its support and in its influence.

Importance as a Teaching Center.

Modena is negligible in this regard and would appear one of the first universities to be suppressed providing the central government were able to enforce such a policy. This could however be done only against the angry opposition of the local politicians if the region of Emilia whose local needs for country doctors Modena helps to supply.

Status of Research.

Other than the handicapped efforts of some of the younger men who at Modena hold their first position as professors, there is no evidence

ORDINE DEGLI STUDI ED ORARIO

		Lunedì	Martedì	Mercoledì	Giovedì	Venerdì	Sabato
1.° CORSO							
Chimica generale	Prof. BIANCHI . .	17-18		17-18	17-18		
Fisica sperimentale	» MAZZOTTO . .				11-12	11-12	11-12
Botanica applicata alla Medicina	» BÉGUINOT . .		15 ¹ - 16 ¹ .	15 ¹ - 16 ¹ .	16-17		
Zoologia ed Anatomia comparata	» ROSA		14-15		14-15		14-15
Anatomia descrittiva ec.	» SPERINO . . .	11-12	11-12	11-12	15-16		15-16
2.° CORSO							
Anatomia descrittiva ec.	Prof. SPERINO . .	11-12	11-12	11-12	15-16		15-16
Anatomia topografica	» SPERINO . . .				11-12	11-12	11-12
Chimica biologica	» CENTANNI . .		10-11		10-11		
Bacteriologia	» SANFELICE . .	17-18		17-18		17-18	
Storia della medicina	» SIMONINI . . .						17-18
Fisiologia ed esercitazioni	» AGGAZZOTTI . .	15-16		15-16		15-17	
3.° CORSO							
Anatomia topografica	Prof. SPERINO . .				11-12	11-12	11-12
Fisiologia ed esercitazioni	» AGGAZZOTTI . .	15-17		15-17		15-16	
Patologia generale	» CENTANNI . . .	14-15		14-15		14-15	
Esercizi di patologia generale	» CENTANNI . . .						10-11
Materia medica ed esercitazioni	» PICCININI . . .	9-11		9-11		9-11	
Patologia speciale medica	» VANNI		9-10		9-10		9-10
Semeiotica medica	» VANNI		10-11		10-11		
Patologia spec. chirurgica e semeiotica	» FIORI	17-18		17-18		17-18 ¹ .	17-18 ¹ .
Anatomia patologica	» TAROZZI . . .	11-12	15 ¹ - 16 ¹ .	11-12	15 ¹ - 16 ¹ .		15 ¹ - 16 ¹ .

Corsi liberi con

Legislazione sanitaria	Prof. ALTANA . .	Lunedì Mercoledì . .	17-18	Cat. 2. ^a
Patologia medica	» BACCARANI . .	Lunedì Venerdì . . .	14-15	» Ospedale civile
Anatomia patologica dell'apparato digerente	» BARBANTI . .	Martedì Sabato . . .	16-17	» Ist. anat. patolog.
Polizia sanitaria	» BOCCOLARI . .	Mercoledì Sabato . .	9-10	» Uff. Igiene Munic.
Clinica dermosifilopatica	» CASARINI . . .	Martedì Sabato . . .	16-17	» Clinica dermosifil.
Sifilide ereditaria	» CASOLI	(da destinarsi) . . .		
Ostetricia e ginecologia	» FORNERO . . .	Martedì Sabato . . .	16-17	» Clinica ostetrica
Lussazioni e fratture	» MARCHETTI . .	Lunedì Venerdì . . .	16-17	» Ist. pat. chirurgica
Malattie dell'apparato digerente e sangue	» MONARI	Mercoledì Venerdì . .	17-18 ¹ .	» Ospedale civile
Patologia e clinica dermosifilopatica	» MORINI	Lunedì Mercoledì . .	15-16	» Clinica dermosifil.

V.° IL RETTORE
P. COLOMBINI

ED ORARIO PER L'ANNO ACCADEMICO 1924-1925

Venerdi	Sabato			Lunedì	Martedì	Mercoledì	Giovedì	Venerdi	Sabato
4.° CORSO									
11-12	11-12	Anatomia patologica	Prof. TAROZZI	11-12	15 1/2-16 1/2	11-12	15 1/2-16 1/2	11-12	15 1/2-16 1/2
		Clinica medica ed esercitazioni . . .	» BARLOCCO		8 1/2-10 1/2		8 1/2-10 1/2		8 1/2-10 1/2
	14-15	Clinica chirurgica	» SCHIASSI	8-10		8-10		8-10	
	15-16	Medicina operatoria	» SCHIASSI		16 1/2-17 1/2		16 1/2-17 1/2		
		Igiene ed esercitazioni	» SANFELICE	10-11		14 1/2-16 1/2		14 1/2-16 1/2	
				14 1/2-16 1/2					
		Ortopedia	» GAZZOTTI			10-11			
		Radiologia ed Elettrologia	» BALLI . .	18-19		18-19			
	15-16	Odontoiatria	» MANICARDI				17 1/2-18 1/2		
11-12	11-12								
5.° CORSO									
17-18	17-18	Clinica medica ed esercitazioni . . .	Prof. BARLOCCO		8 1/2-10 1/2		8 1/2-10 1/2		8 1/2-10 1/2
15-17		Clinica chirurgica	» SCHIASSI	8-10		8-10		8-10	
		Clinica oculistica ed esercitazioni . .	» PES		10 1/2-12 1/2				10 1/2-12 1/2
		Clinica dermosifilopatica ed esercitaz.	» COLOMBINI	10-11			10 1/2-12 1/2	10-11	
		Clinica pediatrica ed esercitazioni . .	» SIMONINI .	16-17		16-18		16-18	
11-12	11-12	Clinica mal. mentali e nervose ed esercit.	» DONAGGIO		14 1/4-15 1/4		14 1/4-16 1/4		14 1/4-15 1/4
15-16		Medic. legale ed infortunistica ed eserc.	» LATTES . .	14-15		14-15		14-16	
14-15									
	10-11								
9-11	9-10								
		Clinica medica	Prof. BARLOCCO		8 1/2-10 1/2		8 1/2-10 1/2		8 1/2-10 1/2
		Clinica chirurgica	» SCHIASSI	8-10		8-10		8-10	
17-18 1/2	17-18 1/2	Clinica ostetrica e ginecol. ed esercit.	» GUZZONI .	10-11	10 1/2-11 1/2	10-11	10 1/2-11 1/2	10-11	
	15 1/2-16 1/2						e 16-17		
		Terapia generale	» BARLOCCO		15 1/2-16 1/2			15 1/2-16 1/2	

Corsi liberi con effetti legali.

2.°	Clinica ostetrico-ginecologica	Prof. NAVA . . .	Mercoledì Sabato . .	15-18	Cat. 2.ª
Ospedale civile	Clinica pediatrica	» NIZZOLI . . .	Martedì Sabato . .	15 1/2-16 1/2	»
Ist. anat. patolog.	Malattie dell'apparato respiratorio e circolatorio . .	» PLESSI . . .	Martedì Giovedì . .	8-9	» Ospedale civile
Uff. Igiene Munic.	Clinica medica	» ROCCAVILLA	Martedì Sabato . .	17 1/2-18 1/2	» Clinica medica
Clinica dermosifil.	Chirurgia ortopedica e medicina operatoria . . .	» SEGRÈ . . .	Giovedì Sabato . .	14-15	» Clinica chirurgica
	Dell'anafilassi	» SILVESTRI . .	Lunedì Venerdì . .	18-19	» Clinica medica
Clinica ostetrica	Patologia speciale chirurgica	» TENANI . . .	(da destinarsi) . .		»
Ist. pat. chirurgica	Traumatologia di guerra	» TIRELLI . . .	Lunedì Venerdì . .	15-16	» Clinica chirurgica
Ospedale civile	Clinica oculistica	» TREROTOLI .			» Clinica oculistica
Clinica dermosifil.	Semeiotica e diagnostica di chirurgia addominale .	» VACCARI . .	Lunedì Mercoledì . .	15-16	» Ospedale civile

IL PRESIDE DELLA FACOLTÀ
E. CENTANNI

of any research work being carried on, nor any reason to believe that such work could be undertaken on any satisfactory scale.

Training of Teachers.

Modena shares with some of the other type B. faculties, especially those in Sicily and Sardinia, the role of proving ground for young professors who have just left the ranks of Aiuto or "Libero Docente".

Professor Lattes in Legal Medicine, Aggazzotti in Physiology and Barlocco in clinical medicine are capable young men who will spend from three to five years at Modena before some opportunity for advancement to another more satisfactory faculty occurs.

As long as such faculties continue in Italy they will continue to be a handicap upon the adequate training of future professors in the more important faculties. Since these schools remain a necessary stage in the academic career of nearly all of the professors of medicine in Italy, it is difficult to see what advantage an ambitious and capable young man can draw from wasting from two to five years enjoying the title of professor with no facilities to further his training in his chosen branch of medicine.

P A R M ALocation.

Parma is located about 2 hours from Bologna in the Po Valley and is the center for a province of 360,000 people. The population of the town is about 50,000 to 60,000. It is 1 hour from the city of Modena and the center of a large agricultural population.

History.

Parma began as a center of studies in the liberal Arts in the 11th century and was fairly prominent in the 12th and 13th centuries, in the latter of which the school of medicine developed. The university reached its highest reputation in 1545 under the domination of Farnese. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was frequented by many students from Germany, Hungary and other parts of Europe. Under the Bourbons the university lost much of its prestige until Ferdinand I, in 1768 who revived the position of the university with large gifts. Again in the Napoleonic period the university of Parma was given a number of privileges, especially that of absolute independence academically. With the decree of 1831, the faculty was closed to Foreigners and the university was subsequently suspended until 1854. With the Independence of the New Italy, the university experienced better fortune and the number of students has grown from 238 in 1887 to 772 in 1920.

Previous to the war a series of new buildings for the medical faculty was begun. These buildings with the exception of one for Obstetrics have not however been completed and the classification of the university as belonging to type "B" places it distinctly among the lesser universities in Italy.

Organization.

Uniform with other type "B" universities of Italy.

University Finances.

No detailed statement regarding University Finances was requested. The university receives 1 million Lire annually from the State and 700,000 Lire from the provincial and local sources. (See under other Type "B" universities.)

Medical School Finances. Not obtained.

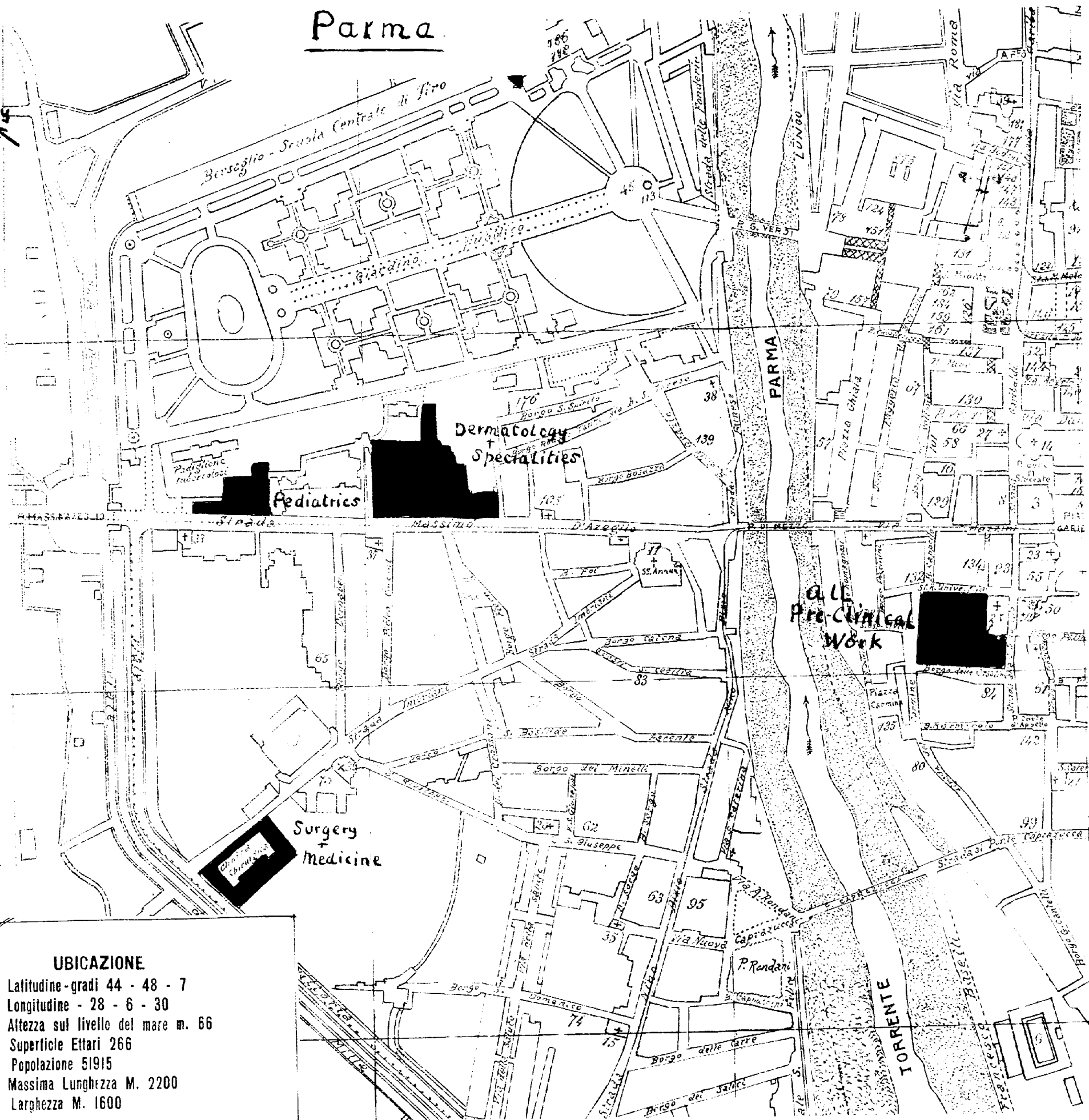
Buildings.

The accompanying map shows the buildings of the Medical Faculty to be widely scattered. Pre-clinical work is carried on in an inadequate and utterly ineffective building on the Borgo delle Orselini. Surgery and medicine are at present installed in a surgical clinic on the Strada Imbriani in a fairly modern building which is rather crowded by the demands of the two clinics of surgery and medicine. Specialties and Dermatology are housed in a wretched old hospital which is over-crowded

New
University
Buildings
(off the
map)

Latitudine-gradi 44 - 48 - 7
 Longitudine - 28 - 6 - 30
 Altezza sul livello del mare m. 66
 Supertficie Ettari 266
 Popolazione 51915
 Massima Lunghezza M. 2200
 Larghezza M. 1600

Scala 1: 5000



with patients and not adapted for teaching. The new university buildings which could not be shown on the map obtainable, are at some distance from the city and provide for clinics and pre-clinical sciences. These buildings are half finished with the exception of the clinic for obstetrics and gynecology, but their completion is indefinitely postponed. They are on the pavillion system and if completed would provide ample space for the demands of teaching from this faculty.

Laboratory Facilities.

Descriptions of facilities in Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene are on file in the Paris office. None of these laboratories are adequate to even the simplest demands for teaching and the funds for maintenance are impossibly small.

Clinical Facilities.

Description of clinical facilities in surgery and medicine, dermatology and gynecology are in file in the Paris office. The most modern of these is the clinic for gynecology and obstetrics. Professor Accucci. 1 Aiuto, two assistants from the faculty, one assistant from the hospital. Students live in for three services of a week each and usually manage to see about 20 deliveries. There are 80 beds half of which are used for obstetrics. Among these 80 beds there are 5 pay-beds. There are about 800 births a year in obstetrics and 700 cases annually in gynecology. The hospital is a clean modern building of two floors devoted to wards and laboratories, and the third floor for dermatology purposes. Thirty-two midwives are enrolled in the school of midwifery. The building was planned by an architect without any consultation of the professors or the staff. The first floor devoted to gynecology, operating-room, laboratories and OPD.; the second floor for pre and post-partum cases, two delivery rooms and a separate section of 8 beds and a treatment room for septic cases. Details of other clinics on file in Paris office.

Library Facilities.

No central library. Separate clinics have small collections of books and journals, the latter in all cases much interrupted since 1915.

Faculty.

List of the Faculty on file in Paris office. No outstanding men at present found in this school.

Admission.

Uniform with other medical faculties in Italy.

Fees, Scholarships and Students' Expenses.

Matriculation Fee,	300 Lire
Annual Tuition,	750 "
Charge for Diploma,	300 "
Special annual tax for each examination at termination of obligatory courses,	150 "
Special tax for final examination	75 "

For general students' expenses see under other faculties. Full details of examination fees, etc., on file.

Curriculum.

No change from curriculum of 1915 which is on file and which is closely similar to curriculum given under the university of Florence.

Number of students.

The students at the university of Parma in the faculty of medicine have been as follows:-

1905/6	153	1910/11	129
1906/7	138	1911/12	119
1907/8	121	1912/13	99
1908/9	111	1913/14	160
1909/10	107	1914/15	137

No figures available until 1922/1923 when the Faculty of medicine contained 165 students. During that year the other faculties were as follows:-

Law ... 123 - Natural Sciences ... 104 - Certificate in Pharmacy 24
 Diploma in Pharmacy45 - Veterinary Medicine ... 62 - Course
 for Sanitary Officials ... 52 - and Obstetrics ... 58.

During that year the medical school graduated 49 students in medicine, 30 in Obstetrics, and 31 sanitary officials received diploma for course of special studies.

Source of Students.

The medical Faculty at Parma draws most of its students from the district of Parma, Cremona, Piacenze, Mantova and Brescia.

Distribution of Graduates. See Page 116

Importance as a Medical Center.

Parma is comparable with the nearby University of Modena. Its importance is purely local as far as the distribution and influence of its graduates goes and the only other claim which the medical faculty at Parma has is that it acts as a proving ground for the younger professors who may after a short period of service there be called to more important positions in the larger faculties.

Training and Development of Teaching Force.

Again Parma ranks with Modena in importance in this particular. The majority of the Faculty at Parma are elderly men who have not been able to leave this university and the general impression is that of an unimportant and very badly supported school.

P I S ALocation.

Pisa is a town of about 60,000 population in a province of 360,000. There are not apparently many industries in the town excepting marble works though some textile industries are said to be located there and to be in good financial condition. The city has grown considerably in the last 20 years but gives the impression of a quiet provincial town. It is about 2 hours distant from Florence and is on the main line from the North to Rome. It is probable that the representatives of this province have considerable authority in Rome, during the war numerous favours having been secured for the town of Pisa in the way of flying fields, cantonments, etc...

History.

The University of Pisa can be considered to have 1343 as its date of foundation, since in that year the pontifical bull recognized the school of Pisa as "studium generale"; as a center of teaching Pisa is even older. The papal bull referred to provided for faculties of theology, canon law, civil law and medicine. The university passed through various vicissitudes until 1473 when Lorenzo di Medici restored the faculties by transferring to Pisa several subjects which had been taught in Florence. The Botanical Gardens were founded by Cosimo di Medici in 1544 and it was he who called to the chair of Anatomy Andrea Vesalius. Gallopius and Malpighi also taught at Pisa. During the early part of the 17th century Pisa had no rivals to fear among other Italian universities. Gallileo made his famous experiment with the pendulum in the campanile there. The University of Pisa maintained its prestige successfully in the succeeding centuries and it is now one of the 10 universities of Type "A", the only one of this type in Tuscany.

Organization. See under Turin.

University Finances.

The University of Pisa as a class "A" institution is entirely supported by the State. In 1918-1919 the annual government budget was about 1 million 120,000 Lire and the endowment of the Institute of 186,500 Lire. No detailed figures were furnished by the authorities of the university.

Medical School Finances.

The medical faculty receives from the university 500,000 Lire for the maintenance of the institutes and clinics; of these 300,000 are devoted to the clinics. No other detailed figures were available excepting those for the year 1918-1919 which were as follows:-

	<u>Yearly Income</u>	
Anatomical Institute	3,000	Lire
Cabinet pathological anatomy	3,000	
Institute of physiology	5,000	
Inst. of Materia medica & Exp. Pharmacy ...	1,000	

.....

Yearly Income (cont'd)

Institute of Hygiene	1.500	Lire
Inst. of General Pathology	1.500	
General Medical clinic	2.500	
Cabinet of medical pathology	1.000	
Operative medicine and surgical clinic .	5.000	
Cabinet special demonstrative surg.path.	1.500	
Eye clinic	1.500	
Dermosyphilopathy clinic	ml.500	
Obstetrics & gynecological clinic	1.000	
Institute of Legal medicine	1.000	
Clinic of nervous & mental diseases.....	1.500	

Buildings.

The buildings as shown in the attached map are somewhat scattered; the new buildings of Physiology and Hygiene being at considerable distance from the rest of the medical school.

These structures devoted to Physiology and Hygiene are new having been completed in 1914 and 1919 respectively and are in excellent condition. The clinics of surgery and medicine are also new buildings and well maintained. A clinic for neurology and psychiatry is under construction. The other institutes and clinics are housed in antiquated and inadequate quarters.

Laboratory Facilities.

In the absence of the Professor of Anatomy this institute was not visited.

Physiology:- Professor Adduco. 1 Aiuto, 1 assistant (for bio-chemistry), 10 allievi. 100 to 120 students. Courses given in 2nd and 3rd years, lectures and demonstrations; no individual laboratory work. The new building devoted to physiology was finished in 1914 and consists of four floors with a generous amount of space planned in the following way: 1st floor, servants, workshop, general supplies, and room for string-galvanometer; the second floor devoted to special laboratories of gas analyses, electro-physics, balance room (five balances), vivisection (2 rooms), dark room, room for students in physical physiology and room for students in bio-chemistry, each with 16 desks. Third floor, large lecture hall with excellent appointments; library, Professor's private library and a museum of physiological instruments, 18 microscopes, other equipment adequate, all in good order and well^afanged. Fourth floor, for special researches, not seen. Not much evidence of activity. Budget only 8,000 Lire.

Pathological Anatomy:- Professor Cesaris-Demel. 1 Aiuto, 1 assistant, 10 allievi. 60 students. Course given in the 4th year. 3 hours a week lectures, 3 hours a week in autopsies and practice, 3 hours a week in histological pathology. 16 desks and classes run in sections. Space inadequate though the building is old; laboratory occupies two floors. Equipment seems entirely adequate. 400 autopsies a year. 25 microscopes. Library is small no books or journals in English except what the R.F. has given. Work is actively in progress though budget is only 8,000 Lire annually.

General Pathology:- Professor Sacerdotti. 1 Aiuto and 1 assistant. Number of allievi not stated. 120 students. Course given in the 2nd and 3rd years. Special emphasis on bacteriology which is given by the Aiuto. Space ample in the old building which has been well adapted. Apparatus in general fairly adequate, though much of it dates to before the war. Library inadequate; not much evidence of activity.

Hygiene:- Professor De Vestea. 1 Aiuto, 1 assistant and 1 voluntary assistant. 40 to 50 students. An entirely new building finished in 1919. Course given in the 5th year. Lectures and demonstrations with some laboratory work done in sections since 16 desks only are provided for students. The building is rather lavish in its appointments. An attempt has been made to illustrate in the building itself all the latest needs of hygiene, for example the seats in the lecture hall are considered to be models for school hygiene, the windows show certain forms of ventilation and a special bath room is found in the building which illustrates the apparatus that Professor De Vestea thought a bath-room should have. The institute contains four floors and in general is like the building of physiology. Equipment shows De Vestea's interest to be principally in teaching hygiene and in chemistry, rather than in bacteriology or preventive medicine. Apparatus not in very great quantity, only 10 microscopes, 2 animal houses, both empty. Library inadequate. No evidence of active work in progress. Budget 8,000 Lire.

Clinical Facilities.

Medicine:- Professor Queirolo. 1 Aiuto, 4 assistants and 6 voluntary assistants. Professor was absent as he is a Senator. Building new, location satisfactory. Clinic contains 4 wards, 78 beds with annexe for 50 isolation beds. OPD not in function. Ample space for laboratories in which not much work is in progress and that apparently languidly. Clinic has a general air of absentee directorship and of a fine building being operated on a very low maintenance charge.

Surgery:- Professor Taddei. 1 Aiuto, 5 assistants and 3 voluntary assistants. New building close to the other clinics housing 90 beds. Fairly well equipped and active, about 900 operations a year. Cases selected from general hospital admissions. OPD used very little for teaching. Laboratory space adequate. Autopsies, as in the case of medical clinic done by the Professor of pathological anatomy. No sub-divisions of surgery; a general surgery only.

Ophthalmology:- Professor Gonella. Aiuto's post not occupied. 1 assistant and 1 voluntary assistant. 12 old rooms in the old part of the hospital. Equipment old and dirty. 100 patients in OPD per day. No comment worth making. Budget 4,000 Lire a year.

Neurology and Psychiatry:- Professor Pelizzi. 1 Aiuto, 1 assistant, 2 voluntary assistants. Next to the clinic of Ophthalmology. Said to have 50 cases for teaching purposes. Referred to by Professor Cesaris-Demel as a scandal. Not visited.

Library Facilities.

The university library at Pisa is said to have 200,000 volumes, 100,000 pamphlets, 814 manuscripts, 114 incunabula and 780 journals. It is housed in the administration building and is useless for the modern needs of a medical faculty. Individual institutes and clinics have their own libraries supplemented by the private collections of the professors; that of physiology the best, but all lacking in recent publications.

x personal hygiene

FACULTY

INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY		Via Solferino
(x) Professor Guglielmo Romiti - - - - -		Director 1
(x) Dr. Francesco Pardi - - - - -		Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY		
(x) Professor Vittorio Aducco - - - - -		Director 2
Dr. Giuseppe Buglia - - - - -		Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY		
(x) Professor Antonio Cesaris-Demel - - - - -		Director 3
Dr. Guido Sotti - - - - -		Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY		
(x) Professor Cesare Sacerdotti - - - - -		Director 4
Dr. Bruno Poletтини - - - - -		Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF MATERIA MEDICA & PHARMACOLOGY		
Professor Dario Baldi - - - - -		Director 5
Dr. Cesare Paderi - - - - -		Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF LEGAL MEDICINE		
Professor Carlo Ferrai - - - - -		Director 6
Dr. Naftoli Emdin - - - - -		Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE		
(x) Professor Alfonso Di Vestea - - - - -		Director 7
Dr. Cosimo Pieri - - - - -		Aiuto
MEDICAL CLINIC		
Professor Giov. Battista Queirolo - - - - -		Director 8
Dr. Giulio Carreras - - - - -		Aiuto
SURGICAL CLINIC		
Professor Domenico Taddei - - - - -		Director 9
Dr. Francesco Nassetti - - - - -		Aiuto
MEDICAL PATHOLOGY		
Professor Carlo Pedeli - - - - -		Director 10
Dr. Giovanni Gentili - - - - -		Aiuto
SURGICAL PATHOLOGY		
Professor Guido Ferrarini - - - - -		Director 11
Dr. Arcangeli - - - - -		Aiuto
OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY		
Professor Attilio Gentili - - - - -		Director 12
Dr. Dino Bogi - - - - -		Aiuto
CLINIC OF PEDIATRICS		
Professor Gennaro Fiore - - - - -		Director 13
OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CLINIC		
Professor Giuseppe Gonella - - - - -		Director 14
N.N.		Aiuto

CLINIC OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES

Professor Giov. Battista Pellizzi - - - - -	Director
Dr. Umberto Sarteschi - - - - -	Aiuto

DERMOSYPHILOPATHIC CLINIC

Professor Cosimo Lombardo - - - - -	Director (Substitute)
N. N.	Aiuto

CLINIC OF DENTISTRY & RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY

Professor Vittorio Grazzi - - - - -	Director
Dr. Francesco Maltese - - - - -	Aiuto

(x) On full time.

Admission. Uniform with other Faculties in Italy.

Students' Fees and Expenses. See under Florence.

Curriculum.

The academic year extends as in the cases of other faculties in Italy from about October 15th to July 31st. The first and last 30 days of this period being devoted exclusively to examinations.

Obligatory subjects are as follows:-

First Year	....	Physics - General and Organic Chemistry - General Botany-- Comparative Anatomy and Zoology - General Histology and Embryology - Normal and Descriptive Human Anatomy.
Second Year	....	Normal and descriptive Human Anatomy - Physiology - Bio- logical Chemistry - General Pathology - Physiopathology.
Third Year	....	Physiology - General Pathology and Physiopathology - Pharmacology & Material Medica - Microparasitology.
Fourth Year	....	Anatomy & Pathological Histology - Special Medical Pathology Special Surgical Pathology - Applied Anatomy - Radiology - Operatory Medicine - Medical Semeiotica - Surgical Semeiotica. Hygiene - Dentistry - Otho-rhino.Laryngology.
Fifth Year	....	Anatomy and Pathological Histology - Technic & Diagnostic anatope-pathology - General Medical clinic - General surgical clinic - Oculistical clinic - Mental & Nervous maladies' clinic.
Sixth Year	.....	General Medical Clinic - General Surgical Clinic - Clinic of Pediatrics - Obstetrics & Gynecology - Legal Medicine.

Number of Students. See Page 114

The students in the following faculties of the university are:

Law ... 242 - Letters ... 140 - Medicine ... 343 - Natural
Sciences ... 386 - School of Pharmacy ... 130 - School of
Obstetrics ... 28 Total number: 1,269

Source of Students.

The majority of students in Pisa come from the province in which it is located together with a few students from the Island of Sardinia. There are as a rule no foreign students registered in this faculty.

Distribution of Graduates.

As will be seen on Page 116 the large number of practitioners in the district of Pisa are men trained locally; the next most numerous being graduates from Florence and in considerably less numbers, graduates from Bologna and Naples.

Importance as a Medical Center.

As the only Type "A" medical faculty in Tuscany, Pisa commands a position somewhat more important than it would otherwise hold. The likelihood, however, that the town will never become large enough to provide for great clinical resources makes it less likely that in the future Pisa will occupy an important position among the chief faculties in Italy. It is more owing to tradition and political influence than to any other factors that the school is given the rank of a Type "A" faculty.

Training and Development of Teaching Force.

Professor Adduco, Professor Cesaris-Demel, and to a less extent, Professors Di Vestea and Sacerdotti are men whose abilities and material equipment qualify to occupy a position of some importance as teachers of young men planning academic careers in medicine.

On the clinical side, however, Pisa occupies a distinctly less important position and in general in its importance as a training center it may be said to be in the upper rank of the second rate institutions.

UNIVERSITY OF ROME.

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Location.

The population of Rome in 1923 was 746,000. The province of Lazio in which it is situated has a population of 1,600,000. Rome is not an industrial city nor does it have cultural traditions or activities outside of those related to the institutions of the Catholic church and the Italian government. Its central position in Italy and its importance as the capital of the country are, however, of great interest in considering the influence upon medical education in Italy which the Faculty of Medicine at Rome undoubtedly has and will continue to have.

History.

Rome cannot boast of having one of the oldest universities in Italy, nor is the history of its Studium especially distinguished. Charles d'Anjou, a ruler of Sicily founded the "Studium Generale" in Rome in 1265. The great impulse of learning in the middle ages had however but little effect at Rome in comparison, for example, with the intense activity of Bologna. In 1303, Boniface VIII created the university anew and teachers and students were given special privileges, but the university of Rome was soon however, allowed to decay and to die after a few years of obscure existence. A significant fact is that Petrarch, although Roman, went to study at Prague, left his library to Venice and cut off his relation with Rome almost completely. The old ruling families of Rome, such as the Orsinis, Colonnas also sent their sons to Paris and in 1307 the university was actually closed. The faculties were re-opened in 1406 but not until the papacy of Leo X (di Medici), did teaching in Rome experience any marked revival. By his order demonstrations were added to the lectures (Charter of November 4, 1513). Down to the middle of the XVIIIth century the history of the faculty at Rome was one of uncertain support and continuous threats of closure. In 1775 two faculties were added, that of Languages and Religious subjects and the university was fairly prosperous. Napoleon's influence was strongly felt from 1809 to 1813, but subsequent administration by the Popes had but little rejuvenating effect. The young King of Italy favoured the Roman faculty in as far as his meager means permitted and since 1875 the prestige and the importance of the university has steadily increased. It has, however, never enjoyed the traditional prestige of many of the universities of the North.

Organization.. See under Turin.

University Finances.

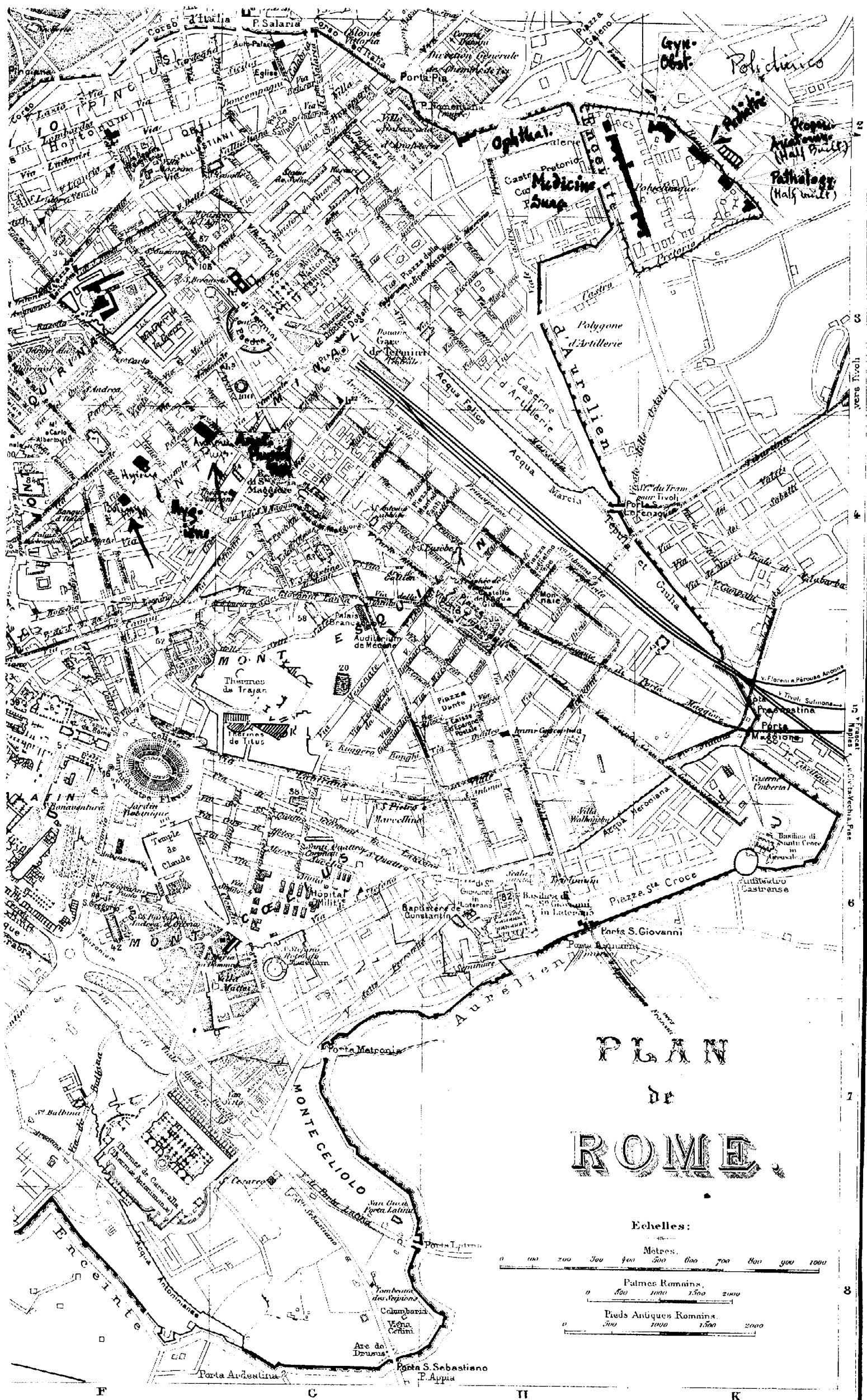
From the budget of 1924-1925, the following figures have been extracted. Complete information is on file in Paris office.

INCOME:

Yearly grants from private sources	339,000 Lire
Support from the Commune of Rome	100,000
Provincial grants	50,000

489,000

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INCOME (Cont'd).

	489,000	Lire
Italian Government		5,260,000	"
" " (Grants for special purposes)		13,994	"
Income from Endowments, rents, and other properties		116,420	"
Students' Fees		4,345,384	"
Total Income		<u>10,224,798</u>	

EXPENDITURES:-

45 Substitute professors		337,500	Lire
46 Aiuti		506,000	
83 Assistants		830,000	
6 Special assistants		26,400	
47 Technicians		446,500	
136 Servants		1,024,000	
Nurses		1,800,000	
Special Expenses personnel		54,800	
Pensions for Administrative personnel		56,302	
Scholarships and grants for poor students		407,956	
Allotments for maintenance of clinics, institutes and special schools.		2,247,677	
General administration and maintenance		1,777,040	
Miscellaneous		192,301	
Total Expenditures:.....		<u>9,706,476</u>	

It must be noted that the salaries of the professors do not appear in the Faculty Budget since these are paid directly as State employees. The amount may be calculated approximately at 1,800,000 Lire.

Medical School Finances.

A complete statement of Finances on file in the Paris office. The following grants for maintenance, exclusive of heating, are shown below:-

Anatomy	25,000	Lire
Physiological Chemistry	9,000	
Physiology	21,000	
Hygiene	21,000	
Materia Medica	13,000	
Legal Medicine	11,000	
General Pathology	16,000	
Surgical pathology	13,000	
Medical Pathology	13,000	
Psychology	4,000	

General funds for maintenance of beds in the clinics,...	710,000	Lire
Surgical clinic	21,000	
Medical clinic	21,000	
Dermatology & Syphilis	17,000	
Neurology and Psychiatry	16,600	
Ophthalmology	26,000	
Obstetrics & Gynecology	19,000	
Pediatrics	22,800	
Orthopedics	8,000	
Dentistry	13,000	
X-ray and Electro-therapy	11,000	
In addition to these for special laboratory work,		
Institutes and clinics are given	98,900	
and for special demonstrations	27,280	
for maintenance of poli-clinics	223,800	

The above figures are in-round numbers and give a satisfactory idea of the support received by the institutes and clinics. The statement of the Finances is very involved and the above figures probably represent a minimum statement of the amounts received by the institutes and clinics.

Buildings.

As is shown in the accompanying map the medical faculty is scattered among a number of buildings with the pre-medical sciences located in the heart of Rome and the clinical facilities grouped in a large assembly of buildings known as the Poli-clinico outside the old walls of the city; the laboratories of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology at present in the Via Depretis are greatly over-crowded in the old building poorly adapted for its present use. The same is true of the building devoted to hygiene. The plan for the future, which is in part realized, is to group the pre-clinical institutes at the site shared by the clinics. The anatomy building is half completed and the pathology building is slightly more advanced. Physiology and Hygiene have not yet been begun. In general it may be said that the plans for the medical faculty at Rome which are in the course of being realized allow for the wise centralization of all the pre-clinical and clinical buildings at the Poli-clinico site, and with the passage of time and the improved financial condition of the Italian government these plans are likely to be fully realized. Although not completely modern the clinical facilities are in general conveniently planned and well adapted to their functions, commanding a very large supply of clinical material for teaching purposes. Fuller description of these buildings will be found under laboratory and clinical facilities.

The buildings used by the Faculty of Sciences are scattered in various parts of the city and there is no likelihood that the courses in chemistry, biology and botany will ever be placed in convenient relation to the other institutes of the medical faculty. Urgent necessity exists in completing the institutes of pathological anatomy, normal anatomy, general pathology and pediatric clinics. These buildings were begun in 1900 and have not yet been completed.

Laboratory Facilities.

Anatomy:- Professor Versari. 1 Aiuto, 3 assistants, 1 voluntary assistant. About 270 students. Courses given in 1st, 2nd and 3rd years.

First Year Bones, joints and Muscles.

2nd Year Nerves and circulatory apparatus, histology & typical tissues.

3rd Year Topographical anatomy, microscopical and gross splanchnology.

Ample material for dissection. By the end of the courses, the student has made 100 preparations in the forms of regional dissections. 3 lectures a week and 3 demonstrations by the assistants. Present quarters in the Via Depretis, very greatly over-crowded and inadequate. Other buildings near the Policlinico provide for an excellent 3-storey structure with lateral wings as dissecting rooms and central auditorium. The building thus far cost 5 million Lire and is not yet completed. All Versari's assistants pass on to clinical work later. Some evidence of activity. Budget 25,000 Lire.

Physiology:- Professor Baglioni. 1 Aiuto, 2 assistants. No allievi mentioned. 80 to 100 students. Course given in the 3rd year and consists of lectures 3 times a week with demonstrations. Individual work by students in groups. Desk accommodations in one room 14, in Bio-chemistry, 12. Laboratory located in the old building at 92 via Depretis which houses Anatomy, General Pathology, Pathological anatomy and bio-chemistry. Rooms consist of the professor's room, one fair-sized general class room, 3 rooms for assistants, 2 small rooms for the deficient library and a small room for bio-chemistry. Equipment dusty and apparently not in use. Very slight evidence of any activity whatever. Baglioni much interested in the history of medicine, but does not seem to have any power to draw students. Foundations are laid for a new institute near the policlinico, but erection ~~for~~ of building is uncertain since all work was stopped years ago. Budget said to be 15,000 Lire for all expenses, except assistants' and servants' salaries.

Pathological anatomy:- Professor Dionisi. 1 Aiuto, 2 technicians, 25 allievi. About 250 students. Course is given in 4th and 5th years. First, there are 50 daily lessons of 1 hour each in which autopsy is done before the students as the full class. Dionisi relates clinical history before making the autopsy and brings the two together as closely as possible. Sections of tissues are made and shown next day with the help of only 14 microscopes. After this series of 50 lessons by the autopsy method, 50 more exercises are given by the professor in systematic and theoretical pathology, but not attempting to cover the entire field but only to treat thoroughly some few subjects such as arterio-sclerosis. The students get a general comprehension of pathology in the second half of this course together with doing themselves all the possible autopsies under the direction of Dionisi's 3 assistants. These autopsies the students do in groups of 15 at several of the different hospitals. Thus, 45 of the 90 or 100 students are at work at anyone time and meanwhile, in groups of 15, other men are studying microscopical work throughout the year. Dionisi has 25 allievi interni and for these places he accepts not the students who wish to go into practice immediately after graduation, but those men who are expecting to train for hospital internships; these men often keep on under Dionisi's direction ~~and~~ after their graduation in order better to prepare themselves for examinations for internships at the Policlinico. Dionisi has made himself remarkably useful to these young men at all stages of their careers, and in return for his teaching

he gets from them when they become interni or even chiefs of services a large amount of pathological material which he can use for study and for teaching. There is a surprising amount of activity in this institute. At present the center of activity is in two small laboratory rooms in the Via Depretis which are very much over-crowded. At the Policlinico there are two over-crowded rooms and a small amphitheatre for autopsies. D. gives his lectures at the Psychiatry clinic. No opportunities exist for individual work by the students.

General Pathology:- Professor Bignami. 1 aiuto and 1 assistant. No allievi mentioned. 100 students in 7 groups of 15. Course consists of 3 hrs a week lectures with demonstrations, plus practical exercises 3 hrs a week under the professor and assistants. In the latter case the 3 hours are given by the professor. It does not mean that each student receives this amount of instruction. A student gets an hour's instruction from the professor approximately once in every two weeks. It is in this course that Bacteriology is presented for the first time to the student. In general, however, it is an introduction to disease processes. The laboratory is at 92 via Depretis, much over-crowded, under equipped and like the other departments with incomplete library facilities. There is not much evidence of active work being done in this institute. Budget, 15,000 Lire for all expenses except service.

Biological Chemistry:- Professor Lo Monaco. 1 assistant, 1 voluntary assistant, no allievi. 80 to 100 students. Course given as lectures 3 times a week during the 3rd years. No room whatever for practical work. At this time the student's interest in chemistry is over-shadowed by the final examinations which fall at the end of this year, and therefore the student is badly prepared for this course and treats it with the minimum of attention. The laboratory consists of 4 rooms, one of which belongs to the professor and is used at the same time as a library. All these rooms hopelessly over-crowded and disorderly.

Hygiene:- Professor Sanarelli. 2 aiuti and 2 assistants. Building near other institutes on the via Depretis. First floor, very poor lecture room, capacity about 250 and rest of space devoted to anti-rabies service. Second floor, laboratories in Bacteriology and Parasitology. (Two former assistants have recently become professors in these two subjects at Rome owing to Sanarelli's political influence). Third floor, large laboratory with individual students' work, 18 desks well lighted and in good order. This, of course, means that the class of about 90 must be divided into sections and individual students receive only a small amount of laboratory work. Lectures 3 times a week in last year. No evidence of active research work being done in this institute. Budget given as 21,000 Lire.

Clinical Facilities.

Medicine:- Professor V. Ascoli. 5 aiuti, 4 paid assistants, 12 voluntary assistants. Number of allievi not given, presumably about 15. Students about 250 in the 4th, 5th and 6th years, principally the last two. Professor Ascoli gives lectures 3 times a week and twice a week gives 1 hr. and 1/2 on clinical subjects. Students work in groups of 20 under the direction of the aiuti and assistants for two weeks period of intensive training. Medical clinic located at the Policlinico. 90 beds with small and well equipped OPD. maintained exclusively for teaching and accommodating 10 students at a time. The clinic is on the second floor with separate ...

separate rooms for laboratory^{ies} of chemistry, bacteriology, cardiography, graphic work and microscopy. Building constructed in 1890. The most interesting feature of this service is the utilization of the OPD for purposes of instruction only. Budget not specified. Good library facilities.

Surgery:- Professor Alessandri. 4 aiuti, 4 paid assistants, who are allowed to remain only 8 years. About 250 students. 100 beds located in the university clinic at the Policlinico group. OPD. 10 new cases a day. Clinical laboratory inadequate and poorly developed. Two of the Aiuti rotate between admitting room (OPD) and wards; the two other aiuti work in rotation, one on the laboratory side and one in wards. Students are obliged to spend 15 days in the 6th year in intensive course following cases of the wards and looking on at operations. Clinical instruction of students largely done by the aiuti and assistants assigned to each ward. The clinic receives 120,000 Lire a year to pay for food, medicine and for dressings of all their patients, 18,000 Lire a year devoted to laboratory work. Much clinical instruction is received by students, however, outside the university clinic at the hands of "Liberi docente" who are chiefs of other surgical services in the Policlinico hospital. These other chiefs are not under any control by Professor Alessandri.

Obstetrics:- Professor Pestalozza. 2 aiuti, 5 assistants, 6 allievi interni. 170 students in the 6th year. Practical work given to group of 10 students at a time who sleep in the hospital and see approximately 35 deliveries. Deliveries actually done by midwives. Clinic located at Policlinico. 120 beds divided between Obstetrics (80) and Gynecology (40). 2000 deliveries a year. Autopsies by the professor of pathology. Experience of students seems large enough in regard to pathological cases, but there is no district work and no first hand responsibility given to the students. Lectures by the professor in gynecology and obstetrics 3 times a week, totalling 50 to 60 in a year. Budget for this clinic not given.

Pediatrics:- Professor Caronia. 2 aiuti, 3 assistants. 7 allievi interni. 110 students. Course given in the 6th year. Lectures 3 times a week and clinical demonstrations to groups of 20 to 25. Course for sanitary officials to perfect themselves in pediatrics is also offered and is taken by about 40 men from all over Italy. This course lasts 2 months. Clinical exercises every day 2 to 3 hrs. and lectures 3 times a week. Clinical work is located in the new building near the Policlinico, one wing being still incompleated. First floor contains 5 rooms for OPD work, 1 room for general clinical laboratory work and a ward for infectious diseases. Lecture room, appearance excellent, seems well administered. 2nd floor, Professor's rooms, 4 rooms for research equipment, good quality work in progress. Splendid impression. 40 beds at present available, about 20 of infectious diseases. When completed the empty wing will allow the hospital to be divided into the following sections: infectious diseases, infant feeding, general medical, tuberculosis and children's surgery. OPD. 5 rooms used in the morning for general cases, in the afternoon for special clinics. Active, regular work, orderly, good records. 150 total attendance. 60 new cases a day, inadequate^{can} on the infant feeding side. Further information on this clinic on file in the Paris office.

Ophthalmology:- Professor Cirincione. 2 aiuti, 2 assistants and 6 voluntary assistants. Information not obtained regarding type of teaching. Building part of Policlinico group extensive 3 story structures Basement used for printing press for clinic publications, for histories, pathological specimens and for artist's room in connection with histological work, also special study rooms for tuberculosis. Ground floor, OPD, rooms for photography, large room for fundus examinations and library. Second floor, wards and patients and operating room. Third floor, residence quarters. The most complete ophthalmological clinic in Italy. Space and equipment for almost every conceivable research and study of the eye, especially on histo-pathological side. Heavily supported privately by Professor Cirincione. Figures not available. Excellent institute.

Library Facilities.

The university library called the "Alessandrina" after his founder Pope Alexandre VII in 1667 contains 180,000 volumes and 115,000 pamphlets. Number of journals received annually, 100, exclusive of political journals. Importance to medical faculty very small. All institutes and clinics have individual libraries which are inadequate with the possible exception of the ophthalmological clinic. Professor Ascoli succeeded in pooling the resources of his clinic with that of the Academy of Medicine at Rome in a common library located in one of the rooms of the medical clinic. Efforts are beginning to succeed in forming a card catalogue of the entire books and journals resources of all the different clinics and institutes in the faculty, but these separate collections will be kept in the respective clinics and institutes to which they belong, the card catalogue being filed in the central library in the medical clinic.

Faculty of Medicine.

INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY

Professor Riccardo Versari - - - - -	Director 1
Dr. Gaetano Scoppetta - - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY

Professor Silvestro Baglioni - - - - -	Director 2
Dr. Antonio Galamini - - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF HISTOLOGY & GEN. PHYSIOLOGY

Professor Giulio Fano - - - - -	Director 3
Dr. Enrico Sereni - - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY

Professor Antonio Dionisi - - - - -	Director 4
Dr. Filippo Guccione - - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY

Professor Battista Grassi - - - - -	Director 5
Dr. Giulio Cotronei - - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY

Professor Amico Bignami - - - - -	Director 6
Dr. Marco Almagia - - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACOLOGY

7 Professor Gaetano Gaglio - - - - - Director 7
 Dr. Pietro Di Mattei - - - - - Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL MEDICINE -

6 Professor Salvatore Ottolenghi - - - - - Director 8
 Dr. Boldrino Boldrini - - - - - Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE

7 Professor Giuseppe Sanarelli - - - - - Director 9
 Dr. Alberto Scala - - - - - Aiuto

MEDICAL CLINIC

10 Professor Vittorio Ascoli - - - - - Director 10
 Dr. Giuseppe Sabatini - - - - - Aiuto

SURGICAL CLINIC

8 Professor Roberto Alessandri - - - - - Director 11
 Dr. Sebastiani Gussio - - - - - Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

10 Professor Sante de Santis - - - - - Director 12
 Dr. N. N.

MEDICAL PATHOLOGY

12 Professor Agenore Zeri - - - - - Director 13
 Dr. Raimondo Doria - - - - - Aiuto

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY

10 Professor Giovanni Perez - - - - - Director 14
 Dr. Rosario Pandolfini - - - - - Aiuto

CLINIC OF OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY

6 Professor Ernesto Pestalozza - - - - - Director 15
 Dr. Valerie Artom di S. Agnese - - - - - Aiuto

CLINIC OF PEDIATRICS

10 Professor Giuseppe Caronia - - - - - Director 16
 Dr. Salvatore De Villa - - - - - Aiuto

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CLINIC

6 Professor Giuseppe Cirincione - - - - - Director 17
 Dr. Luigi Maggiore - - - - - Aiuto

CLINIC OF NERVOUS & MENTAL DISEASES

8 Professor Giovanni Mingazzini - - - - - Director 18
 Dr. Giacchino Fumarola - - - - - Aiuto

CLINIC OF DERMOSYPHILOPATHY

6 Professor Pier Lodovico - - - - - Director 19
 Dr. Giuseppe Maria Garibaldi - - - - - Aiuto

EAR NOSE & THROAT CLINIC

10 Professor Gherardo Ferreri - - - - - Director 20
 Dr. Deodato de Carli - - - - - Aiuto

TRAUMATOLOGY AND ORTHOPEDICS

Professor Riccardo Dalla Vedova - - - - - Director
 Dr. Silvio Crainz - - - - - Aiuto

DENTISTRY

Professor Angelo Chiavaro - - - - - Director

INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY - -

Professor Domenico Lo Monaco - - - - - Director
 Dr. Ubaldo Sammartino (Assistant)

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRO-THERAPY AND RADIOLOGY

Professor Francesco Ghilarducci - - - - - Director
 Dr. Gastano Melcolese - - - - - Aiuto

Admission Requirements. See under Turin.

Fees & Students' Expenses. See under Florence, Turin etc....

Degrees. Uniform with other faculties in Italy.

Curriculum.

FIRST YEAR:- (Obligatory Courses) - Anatomy; lectures & dissection
 Botany; Experimental physics as applied to medicine.
 Zoology; and Comparative Physiology

SECOND YEAR:- (Obligatory Courses) - Anatomy with dissections - Histology
 with practical exercises - General chemistry as applied to
 medicine - Physiology with exercises.

THIRD YEAR:- (Obligatory Courses) - Anatomy with dissections - Topo-
 graphical anatomy with exercises - Physiology:- Lectures
 and laboratory work - Pharmacology:- Lectures and labor-
 atory work - General Pathology: lectures & laboratory work.
 (Optional Cses) Bio-chemistry: lectures and laboratory work (no facilities
 exist for laboratory work) - Experimental psychology;
 exercises and laboratory work.

FOURTH YEAR:- (Obligatory Courses) - Pathology: gross and microscopic with
 practical exercises - General surgical clinic: lectures and
 practical exercises - General medical clinic: " "
 " " Special surg. pathology: " "
 " " " med. " "
 " "

(Optional Cses) - Bacteriology and parasitology.

FIFTH YEAR:- (Obligatory Courses) - Pathology: gross and microscopic with
 practical exercises - General surgical clinic: lectures and
 exercises - Neurology and Psychiatry : lectures and clinics -
 Dermatology & Syphilis: lectures and clinics - General
 medicine: lectures and clinics - Bphtalmology: lectures
 and clinics - Hygiene, lectures and practical work - Operative
 medicine : lectures and practical work.

SIXTH YEAR:- (Obligatory Courses) - General surgery: lectures and clinics.
 " medicine: " " "
 Obstetrics and Gynecology: " " "
 Pediatrics " " "
 Legal Medicine . " " exerc.^s
 (Optional Courses) - Orthopedics & Traumatological surgery:
 lectures and clinics - Electro-therapy; and Radiology: lectures
 and practical work.

Professor L. Silvagni in the "Federazione Medica" gives the following figures regarding the production of doctors in Italy:- "During the past quarter century from 1901 to 1906 the number of graduates varied from a maximum of 1049 to a minimum of 859. From 1907 to 1914, the yearly number of graduates varied between a maximum of 765 and a minimum of 575. In 1918 there were 2430 graduates; in 1920, 1248; in 1923, 2126, and in 1924, 1795. It is calculated that in 1926 there will be 1339 and in 1928, 1743. From 1923 to 1928 there will be between 700 and 800 more men receiving the degree of M.D. per year than in the years from 1905 to 1919. It is thus clear that at the present rate Italy is being much over-supplied with doctors."

The Faculty at Rome has apparently a more generalized and wider selection of medical students than any other faculty in Italy. This does not mean that larger numbers attend from different provinces at Rome, but that the complexion of the student body at the faculty in Rome represent more completely the different provinces in Italy than any other one faculty. Rome has a greater representation from the Southern part of Italy than any other faculty except Naples and the faculties located in the South itself. There is also a considerable number of foreign medical students registered in the faculty. In 1920 for example, there were 53 such students.

An interesting account of what has become of the ordinary graduating class in the faculty at Rome was given me by Dr. Enrico Sereni. Dr. Sereni entered the Faculty of Rome in 1918 in a class of 300 and graduated in a class of 200. His impression was as follows:-

200 Graduates, of whom
50 went immediate to small towns to practice.
150 stayed for extra courses and
10 after 3 or 4 months or more of such courses go to practice.
140 try for assistantships at the first opportunity, but only
30 are successful the first year.
110 get jobs later as assistants at later opportunities.

As is indicated by Dr. Sereni, a position as assistant in the clinics of the Policlinico is considered of great importance by the young graduates of the university of Rome and are sharply competed for. There are about 40 of

these hospital positions each year and about 80 candidates. After 2 to 3 years as assistants in medicine or surgery the young men take another examination which on the approval of the professor gives them positions of aiuti and they continue as such for at least 3 years. They then may take examinations to become "Liberi docente" and subsequently possibly "Primarii", or chiefs of services. It is to be noted that by no means all of these positions as assistants and aiuti are in the university clinics but are of the other services maintained by the hospital. For example, Raffaello Bastianelli, who is considered the finest surgeon in Rome, is a "primario" of one ward at the Policlinico. His only academic position is that of "libero docente" but in this capacity his clinics are much frequented and the opportunity to become one of his assistants or aiuti is considered a great prize by young graduates.

Importance as a Medical Center.

The Faculty of Medicine at Rome owes its importance to its geographic position, its political importance and to the numerous ancillary factors usually found in national capitals. With the power of controlling the selection of professors vested in a government council meeting at Rome, it is natural that the professors of the medical faculty there should often times exert a slightly larger influence on the course of academic appointments than would be the case were they not situated in the capital. The prominence of the Roman faculty is perhaps especially important in the field of Hygiene where liaisons with governmental agencies are especially important. One further factor tends to operate in favour of the medical faculty at Rome. The professors have a more ready access to plead the cause and explain the needs of their faculty to persons in positions of influence in the government. It might also be added that the wise provision in regard to the future location of the pre-clinical institutes near the clinics is gradually operating to increase the prestige of the medical faculty at Rome.

Training of Teachers.

The Roman faculty on the pre-clinical side does not contain any men who are recognized both as authorities in their subjects and as capable of drawing large numbers of disciples or special students, with the ~~possible~~ exception of Dionisi in pathology. It is fair to observe, however, that the defective equipment and inadequate laboratory facilities may be largely responsible for this fact, and even in the case of Dionisi it should be noted that his influence is principally upon men who subsequently go into clinical work since, as he observes, pathology as a career is at present impossible unless the men have independent means. In the clinical branches the situation is somewhat different. Cirincione in ophthalmology is a master, both in ability and influence in his field. Caronia in pediatrics will doubtless exert considerable influence in the future and is already considered to be one of the best and most influential teachers in his specialty. Ascoli in medicine and Pestalozza in obstetrics have both facilities and prestige. As an example, taken from the past, of the effectiveness of one of the teachers in the Faculty at Rome, Francesco Durante, Professor of Surgery (now dead), has left behind him as professors in different parts of Italy, Tricomi in Palermo - Roncali in Naples - Fichera in Cagliari - Alessandri in Rome, - Padula in Naples and Leotta in Bari.

It is reasonable to assign to the faculty at Rome a place among the first four faculties in Italy in its importance as a training center in developing future teachers of medicine in Italy.

F L O R E N C ELocation.

The population of Florence itself is about 270,000; that of the city with its suburbs, 700,000, and the province of the same name, 980,000. Florence is the capital of Tuscany and was for a short time the capital of modern Italy, the stepping stone for the King from Turin to Rome. It has easy, satisfactory communications both to the South and North and occupies a central position in the country as a whole. It continues the artistic and perhaps the intellectual capital of Italy, though by no means as important industrially as the cities of Northern Italy.

History.

As early as 1320, Florence possessed a "Studium Generale".

The proximity of Bologna, Sienna and Pisa with their universities is probably responsible for the fact that Florence has had no university with the long and distinguished past which one might expect in a city so important in the general history of Italy. When the capital of Italy was in this city there was established an institute of higher studies which was formed in imitation of the "College de France". When the capital was moved to Rome this institute diminished in power and importance, consisting up until 1923 of a loosely organized group of special institutes with the name of "Regio Istituto di Studii Superiori e di Perfezionamento". The present university of Florence as a Type "B" university is the creation of the Gentile Reform and came into active function as a university only in 1924. Consequently, much of the information ordinarily given regarding the university is difficult to secure since the year 1924 is substantially the first year of the university's life. The first catalogue will probably be published in 1925.

Organization. (See under Milan)University Finances.

As a class "B" university Florence receives from the Italian government an annual grant of 2,400,000 Lire. From the city, province and other sources including students' fees, ~~the income supplemental~~, the State grants, all form a total income of 4,000,000 Lire. Details are not published by the university authorities regarding the present or proposed budget.

Medical School Finances. No information published.Buildings.

The present buildings of the university Faculty of Medicine are widely scattered. Anatomy, Histology, Pharmacology, Pathology and the medical and surgical clinics are located in the via Alfani 33. Physiology and Chemistry are located in old buildings about 5 min. walk in the via Gino Capponi 3. General Pathology is at least 3/4 of an hour's ride from the center of the city in the Viale Morgagni. At about 10 min. distance from the central group in the via Alfani, Pediatrics and Surg. pathology are located in the Ospedale Meyer. The buildings with the exception of Gen. Pathology are old and crowded, but effective use is made of them and the general appearance of both laboratories and clinics was a favourable one under the handicaps

imposed by old buildings and over crowding. It is planned to transfer Hygiene, and later other pre-clinical sciences to the site of the present structures of General Pathology. This will place these institutes near one of the hospitals of Florence, but it will apparently never be possible to concentrate the medical faculty's work in this new site since the hospitals located in the center of the town will continue to be used for clinical purposes.

Laboratory Facilities.

Anatomy: Professor Chiarugi. 2 Aiuti, 1 assistant, 5 allievi interni. About 70 students to each year, so that the total in anatomy is of about 210. Course continues over the 3 first years under the same general divisions as that at Rome, except that the aiuto gives the course on topographical anatomy instead of the course of histology which is here given by Professor Chiarugi. Good lecture hall, good-sized dissection rooms, 1 for 8 and the other for 4 tables; 6 students to a table. The teaching in histology is done by lectures and demonstrations only. Adequate space for assistants and allievi. General equipment satisfactory. Evidence of activity in spite of limited funds. Budget not given. General impression is that anatomical work is well supervised and the department well run.

Physiology: Professor Rossi. 1 Aiuto, 1 assistant, 3 voluntary assistants, 6 allievi interni. Students about 150 over the two years. Course is given as lectures 3 times a week. Laboratory work in the first year is in Biochemistry under the aiuto; in the second year, of physiology itself. The laboratory work is 3 times a week but is divided into sections of 15 at a time, with sub-sections of 3 or 4 to each table, so that each student gets work only about once in two weeks. No note books kept nor was there space or equipment for the students, ~~except for the students' use.~~ Assistants and allievi have plenty of space. Students 12 desks in physiology and 8 in chemistry. Library inadequate. Slight evidence of activity. Budget not given.

General Pathology: Professor Lustig. 1 aiuto, 1 assistant, 3 voluntary assistants, 8 allievi interni. Class between 60 and 90 students. Lustig gives lectures 3 times a week and assistants manage class work in sections of 10 to 15 also 3 times a week; thus the students get some section work about every two weeks. Work is done in the 5th year, not apparently as closely related to clinical work as at Rome. Laboratory new, rather wasteful of space, well equipped. Provision for allievi and assistants more generous than that for students. Library more intelligently administered than elsewhere. Active work is going on in this laboratory. Budget not given.

Hygiene: Professor Gardenghi. 1 aiuto, 1 assistant, 1 voluntary assistant, no allievi at present. Students 60 in number. Previous Director was Professor Sclavo. The present one does not command as much prestige. Course given in the 6th year consisting of 3 lectures a week. Examination is obligatory. The orientation of the course is largely upon chemical analyses of water and the study of proper drainage and house construction. No question of bacteriology or epidemiology considered in this course. Social aspects of medicine are treated in legal medicine. Laboratory in Via Alfani, 8 rooms filled with apparatus for chemical analyses of food and water. Library inadequate. General satisfactory appearance.

Legal Medicine: Professor Guido Banti., previously director, no successor found at time of visit. 2 Aiuti, 2 allievi interni. Course given

in 6th year. 3 lectures a week with 3 hours of laboratory work in groups of 15, thus each student gets about once in two weeks 1 hour of laboratory work or 10 hours in total in the course. Emphasis of the course is on accident cases and on social medicine. Laboratory work consists of autopsies and the technic of medical legal examinations. The institute is housed in 5 rooms in the Via Alfani. The professor does the medical legal work for the city of Florence.

Pharmacology:- Professor Coronedi. 1 aiuto, 1 assistant, 1 voluntary assistant, 6 allievi interni. Students about 70 in number. Lectures in 5th year, 3 times a week with laboratory exercises 3 times a week divided into sections, so that the student gets about 10 exercises during the year of laboratory work. Professor under the impression that the students come to his course inadequately prepared from the Physics and chemistry courses of the first year in the medical school. Institute housed in 6 rooms well appointed for work and with some active work in progress. Good accommodations for allievi and for assistants. Very little work for the students as such. Apparatus adequate. Department does toxicological work for the city when necessary in medical legal cases.

Clinical Facilities.

Medicine:- Professor Schupfer. 1 aiuto, 2 assistants, 5 voluntary assistants, 10 allievi interni. The course is in the 5th and 6th years and is given to about 150 students. The students have taken furthermore in their 4th year courses in physical diagnosis. In addition to the general clinics in the 4th and 5th years the students are divided into groups of 15 each for practical bedside examinations. This work is given by the aiuto and assistants. Students must take their own histories but these are only for comparison with the official records kept by the aiuti or assistants. In the 6th year the students perform clinical clerk's work in the afternoons. Hospital has 80 beds for these clinics and Schupfer can select from all the medical cases entering the hospital Santa Maria Nuova. There are about 500 beds outside those of the university clinics in the hospital and administered as in Rome by primarii heading services of about 100 beds each. No OPD. General appearance of the wards antiquated, but well run, clean and effective looking. Clinical laboratories small but compact and well administered. Generally satisfactory impression.

Surgery:- Not visited.

Obstetrics:- Not visited.

Pediatrics:- Professor Comba. 1 aiuto, 2 assistants, 5 voluntary assistants. Course given in the 6th year. About 30 students. Lectures and clinical demonstrations. Clinic is located in the Ospedale Meyer. The separate children's hospital located in Florence about 10 minutes walk from the Via Alfani, well administered. About 140 beds with separate infectious wing housing 50 beds. Laboratory inadequate but in general service appears well run. OPD is used for teaching. Social phases of pediatrics emphasized by Comba who is one of the leaders of Pediatrics in Italy. Further notes on file in Paris office.

Dermatology:- Professor Pellizzari's service. In general the separate clinics in Florence have profited by some 30 years of existence in connection with the Royal Institutes of Special Studies and are well rounded-out and capable of giving excellent clinical instruction. As in the case of Milan, Florence enters the ranks of universities with an already well equipped effective group of clinics.

Library Facilities.

The university, institutes and clinics have separate libraries which are inadequate and have been much interrupted by the post-war conditions. The university has a central library which is fairly well administered and attempts to serve the students, especially in this point being rather unusual among the libraries in Italy. There are numerous other libraries in Florence with however largely a historical value rather than an importance to modern medicine. One of the State libraries is found in Florence, and from this books and journals can, with some difficulty, be borrowed for short periods of time.

Faculty.

INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY

Professor Giulio Chiarugi - - - - -	Director
Dr. Luigi Castaldi - - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY

Professor Gilberto Rossi - - - - -	Director
Dr. Igino Spadolini - - - - -	Aiuto

INST. OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

Professor Angelo Senna - - - - -	Director
Dr. Giuseppe Scortecchi - - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY

Professor Luigi Picchi - - - - -	Director
Dr. Fortunato Broccolo - - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY

Professor Alessandro Lustig - - - - -	Director
Dr. Guido Vernoni - - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACOLOGY

Professor Giusto Coronedi - - - - -	Director
Dr. Mario Aiazzi-Mancini - - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL MEDICINE

Professor (previous) Guido Banti - - - - -	Director
Dr. Augusto Antonini - - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE

Professor Gardenghi - - - - -	Director
Dr. Giovanni Petraghiani - - - - -	Aiuto

MEDICAL CLINIC

Professor Ferruccio Schupfer - - - - -	Director
Dr. Santino Pisani - - - - -	Aiuto

SURGICAL CLINIC

Professor Enrico Buroi - - - - -	Director
Dr. Antonio Comolli - - - - -	Aiuto

Medical Faculty of Florence
(Continued)

MEDICAL PATHOLOGY

1 Professor Cesare Frugoni - - - - -	Director	11
Dr. Ernesto Signorelli - - - - -	Aiuto	

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY

1 Professor Girolamo Catti - - - - -	Director	12
Dr. Giovanni Roello - - - - -	Aiuto	

OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY

1 Professor Ersilio Ferroni - - - - -	Director	13
Dr. Giacomo Aymerich - - - - -	Aiuto	

CLINIC OF PEDIATRICS

1 Professor Carlo Comba - - - - -	Director	14
N. N. - - - - -	Aiuto	

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CLINIC

1 Professor Agostino De Lieto Vollaro - - - - -	Director	15
Dr. Francesco Wissich - - - - -	Aiuto	

CLINIC OF NERVOUS & MENTAL DISEASES

1 Professor Eugenio Tanzi - - - - -	Director	16
Dr. Mario Zalla - - - - -	Aiuto	

CLINIC OF DERMOSYPHILOPATHY

1 Professor Celso Pellizzari - - - - -	Director	17
Dr. Lodovico Tommasi - - - - -	Aiuto	

INSTITUTE OF PHOTO-THERAPY

1 Professor Celso Pellizzari - - - - -	Director	18
Dr. Luigi Mazzoni - - - - -	Aiuto	

INSTITUTE OF RADIOLOGY (Annexed to Medical Clinic)

1 Professor Luigi Siciliano	Director	19
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ANTI-RABIES INSTITUTE (Annexed to Medical Clinic)

20 Professor Ferruccio Schupfer - - - - -	Director	20
Dr. Santino Pisani - - - - -	Aiuto	

NOTE - OTHO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY was taught in 1923 by the present

Professor, as Libero Docente: Cammillio Arturo Torrigiani.

Admission.

Uniform with other universities in Italy.

Fees, Scholarships & Students' Expenses. (As given by Dr. Scimone)

	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Yearly Exam.</u>	<u>Labor. Fees.</u>	<u>Matriculation</u>
FIRST YEAR:	750	150	-	300
SECOND "	750	150	250	-
THIRD "	750	150	250	-
FOURTH "	750	150	250	-
FIFTH "	750	150	250	-
SIXTH "	750	150	250	Gradud. Fee 300 Diploma 75
Totals:	4,500	900	1,250	675
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	Lire: <u>7,325.</u>			

OTHER EXPENSES

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Average</u>
FOOD (per month)	500	320	410
ROOM " "	150	100	125
Miscellan. "	400	150	275
BOOKS (per year)	1400	800	1100
CLOTHES & LAUNDRY (per year)	4 ⁰⁰ 00	2000	3000
TOTAL:	6450	3370	4910

Curriculum.

The following curriculum table shows that in Class "B" medical schools, the classes do not vary much with those of Class "A". Dr. Cinge Ceconi in an article published in the "Minerva Medica" on April 1st, 1924, declares that class "B" medical schools will offer only subjects which are absolutely necessary for the preparation of students; thus foreexample, omitting Physiological chemistry, Bacteriology, and Histology. Bacteriology is still in Italy inadequately recognized, but it is not likely that Dr. Ceconi's prophecy will prove true. Type "B" schools provided as in the case of Florence and Milan which have adequate clinical facilities will be able to prepare students as well as any other faculties.

CurriculumFirst Year

	LECTURES	Hrs. per week
Descriptive Anatomy	3	"
Embryology	2	"
Physics	2	"
Botany	3	"
Chemistry	3	"

Second Year

Anatomy	3	"
Embryology	3	"
Physiology	3	"
Comparative Anatomy	3	"
Bio-Chemistry	2	"
Zoology	3	"

Third Year

Anatomy descriptive	3	"
Topograph. anatomy	3	"
Physiology	3	"
General Pathology	3	"
Bacteriology	3	"

Fourth Year

Surgical semeiotics	2	"
Medical "	2	"
Pharmacology	2	"
" exercises	2	"
Operative medicine	2	"
Medical pathology	2	"
Surgical "	2	"
Pathologic. anatomy	2	"
Autopsy technique	3	"

Fifth Year

Surgical clinic	4	"
Medical clinic	4	"
Pathologic. anatomy	3	"
Technical autopsy	2	"
Ophthalmol. clinic	2	"
Neurology and Psychiatry	3	"
Hygiene	3	"
Radiology & Electrother.	3	"

Sixth Year

Surgical clinic	4	
Medical "	4	
Skin and syphilis clin.	3	
Obstet. and Gyn.	5	
Pediatrics	3	
Legal Medicine	3	
Pediatric. surgery	1	

Number of Students.

This is not possible to give year by year as in the case of established faculties, since the university of Florence is only beginning its career as a university this year. The division by subject is however possible to give, and, for the year 1922-1923, they were as follows:-

Letters & Philosophy:	159	-	Natural Sciences:	124
Medicine & Surgery:	314	-	School of Pharmacy:	78
School of Obstetrics:	80	-	Grad. in Obst. & Medicine :	72
<u>Graduates in Letters:</u>	24	-	" " Sciences	<u>9</u>
School of Paleography:	3	+	School of Pedagogy:	65
" " Dentistry	8	-	Listeners at Separate Courses:	14

There were graduated with the degree in Letters	29
- - - - - Natural Sciences	5
- - - - - Pure Chemistry	24
- - - - - Chemis. & Pharmacy . . .	2
- - - - - Med. and Surgery	37

Diplomas for graduate work were given as follows:-

4 in Letters	-	1 in Sciences	-	12 in Medicine
7 in Pharmacy	-	41 in Midwifery	-	132 in Normal Schools.

Source of Students.

The majority of the students at Florence are restricted to Tuscany. A number of the students in the clinical branches come from Camerino and Perugia, where up till the present only the pre-clinical years have been given. This is still the case at Camerino. No definite figures exist regarding the source of students in Florence.

Distribution of Graduates.

As shown on Page 116 the graduates at Florence are found largely in central Italy, especially in Tuscany.

Importance as a Medical Center.

The importance of Florence as a medical center is due, first, to the site and prestige of the city as the chief city of Tuscany and one of the most important regions intellectually in Italy. The site of Florence ensures adequate clinical material. The traditions and political importance of the town come near to guaranteeing the excellence and vigour in the pre-clinical sciences. As in the case of Milan the position of Florence as a type "B" university is not significant of any inferiority except that, perhaps, of its youth. As in the case of Milan also it is not unlikely that Florence will move from type "B" to type "A" within the next 15 years.

Training of Teachers.

The present position of Florence as a university establishes it more intimately in the academic life of Italy and opens to younger professors another university, the professorships of which are the equivalent of similar positions elsewhere. This is especially true of the clinical branches where before Florence became a university it was impossible for a man without academic qualifications to be the head of teaching in one of the post-graduate institutes. This will no longer be possible.

On the pre-clinical side of the faculty, the best known professors who exert a considerable influence in Italy are: Professor Chiarugi in Anatomy, and Professor Lustig in General Pathology. Ceronedi is also recognized as one of the best pharmacologists in Italy, and the death of Professor Guido Banti has robbed the Florentines of a dominating figure in Italian Pathology. In clinical medicine Schupfer is a sound, thorough-going and unpretentious teacher, and Frugoni is highly intelligent and very active. Comba in Pediatrics is the leader of the central Italian group, he is emphasizing the prevention and social aspects of children's diseases rather than scientific investigation which has been characteristic in the group led by Jemma. Lustig is the dominating personality in the medical faculty and indeed one of the important leaders in medical education in Italy. His approval is said to be necessary for any young man expecting to secure a professorship in pathological anatomy or general pathology. It is to be expected that this power will diminish to a certain extent since Lustig is not a devotee of Fascism.

In general my impression was that there is likely to be always in Florence a group of one or two teachers, either in the pre-clinical or clinical branches who are important in the training of teachers of medicine in Italy, but that the school does not actually present, with the exception of Lustig, any very remarkable teachers.

S I E N N A.Location.

Sienna is a small town of 43,000 population, 96 kilometres from Florence and 253 kilometres from Rome. With villages close by, the town may be considered to have a population of about 150,000, and the province in which it is located has a population of 250,000. It is characteristic of several of the towns of central Italy in that it does not have a vigorous industrial life, but is simply a center for a rich agricultural population. Changes in population are very slow in such centers and it may be presumed that Sienna will not be subject to appreciable growth in the near future.

History.

Full notes on file in Paris office. Schools existed as far back as 1056 and the "Studium Senese" was a continuation of this type of instruction. The teaching of medicine, the tradition in Sienna is very old. It was in the hospital Santa Maria della Scala that the first systematic treatment of the sick was given in Italy. This hospital was founded in the 13th century. Regular teaching was certainly in force as early as 1250, but not until 1357 was the recognition of the Emperor obtained and this date is given as the official one for the creation of the university. In 1557 the town of Sienna lost its liberties and the university began to decline. By the end of the 18th century it was very poor. Napoleon I. ordered that the medical faculty should be re-established in Sienna but under the tutelage of Pisa. In 1840 the medical faculty of Sienna was suppressed and all the students were ordered to continue their practical studies in Florence, but in 1859 the provisional government re-established the university in full, and in 1863 the faculties of Sienna resumed their earlier importance among the faculties of central Italy. The position of Sienna in the last 25 years has been however undoubtedly unimportant and this is especially true of the Medical Faculty.

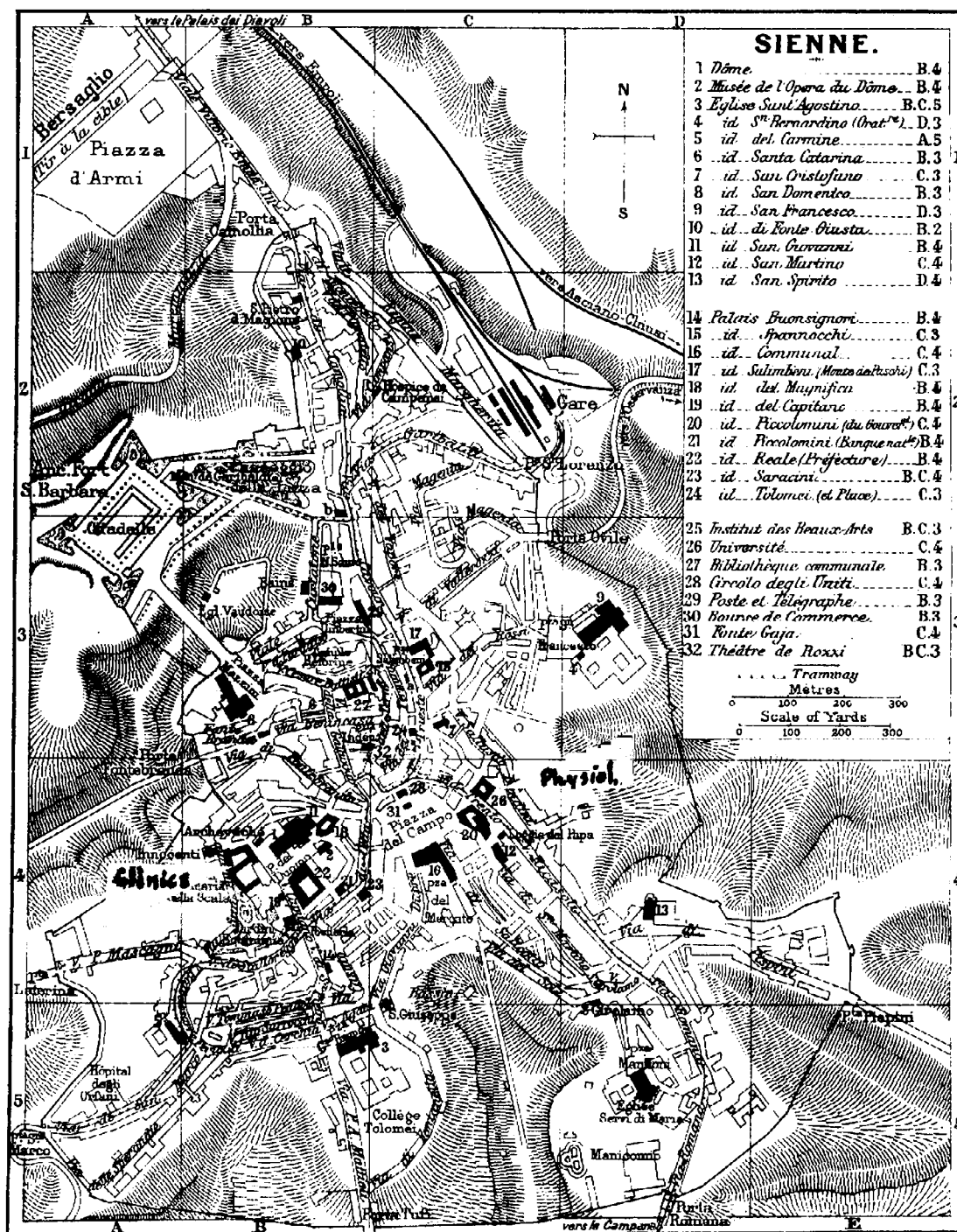
Organization.

Similar to other Type "B" universities.

University and Medical School Finances.

No information available except that given under Universities (See Page 81), and the following amounts for maintenance:--

L.			
Medical Clinic	6,000	Surgical Pathology	4,000
Surgical "	5,000	Anatomy	6,000
Obstetrical "	4,500	Pathological Anatomy ..	5,000
Ophthalmological ..	4,000	General Pathology	5,000
Dermatological	5,000	Hygiene	5,000
Neurology & Psychiatry	5,000	Legal Medicine	3,000
Pediatrics	4,000	Physiology	6,000
Med. Pathology	4,000	Pharmacology	5,000



BUILDINGS.

The laboratories are housed in the main university building and the Royal Institute of Sciences which is a fairly modern building capable of housing only very small departments and crowded by the present numbers of students. The clinics are housed in the Hospital Santa Maria della Scala and are being remodelled and amplified. This hospital is at some distance from the laboratories and is one of the oldest hospital buildings in Italy.

Laboratory Facilities.

Anatomy:- Professor Staderini. 1 aiuto, no allievi. 30 students in each year making a total of about 60 students. Course given over two years, in the second of which histology is given separately under a substitute professor. Laboratories at the Royal Institute ample space for the number of students: 7 tables, material hard to obtain, small lecture room, small museum, equipment inadequate, 12 old microscopes. Library inadequate. In general an ineffective institute. No evidence of investigative activity. Budget 6,000 Lire.

Physiology:- Professor Bocci. No assistants at present. Professor a very old man who has been teaching in Sienna for 23 years. About 40 to 50 students divided between two years. 2 lectures a week, 1 demonstration, no laboratory work by the students. Library in the central building of the university. Space divided as follows: Professor's room, small library, assistant's room, room for allievi with 8 desks, small, and rooms for preparation of annual experiments and reading-room for students. General impression very poor. Budget 6,000 Lire a year. No evidence of activity of any sort.

Hygiene:- Professor Selave. 1 aiuto. Professor Selave one of the leading hygienists of Italy has come to Sienna as result, it is said, of disagreements with Lustig in Florence. Ample space, equipment antiquated, fairly good library. Course takes up analyses of food and water and emphasizes epidemiology, especially in its bacteriological aspects. The facilities distinctly limited. Notes in Paris office on laboratories of Physiology, General Pathology and Legal Medicine.

Clinical Facilities.

These are located exclusively in the Ospedale Santa Maria della Scala, containing between 400 and 500 beds which are in part ceded to the university for clinical purposes. Surgery, 100 beds, medicine, 80 beds. General impression poor.

Neurological, Dermatological and Ophthalmological clinics in the course of reconstruction. As an addition to this hospital, laboratories are being provided for these specialties. Laboratories entirely inadequate for medicine and surgery. Detailed notes on file in Paris office. General impression on clinical facilities in Sienna is that they are distinctly inadequate, even for small classes attending this school.

Library Facilities.

With the exception of the Institute of Hygiene, library facilities in Sienna are entirely inadequate. No central collection exists which is of any use to the modern student of medicine and the separate libraries in the institutes and clinics have been almost completely stopped since 1915.

Faculty.

INSTITUTE OF NORMAL HUMAN ANATOMY

1 Professor Rutilio Staderini - - - - -	Director 1
Dr. Giovanni Tramontano-Guerriore - - - - -	Aiuto (Provisory) ✓

INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY

2 Professor Balduino Bocci - - - - -	Director 2
Dr. Luigi Bellucci - - - - -	Aiuto ✓

INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY

3 Professor Ottone Barbacci - - - - -	Director 3
Dr. Berdardino Lunghetti - - - - -	Aiuto ✓

INSTITUTE OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY

4 Professor Nazareno Tiberti - - - - -	Director 4
Dr. Aldo Luzzatto - - - - -	Aiuto ✓

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACOLOGY

5 Professor Carlo Raimondi - - - - -	Director 5
Dr. Vincenzo Mazzi - - - - -	Aiuto ✓

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL MEDICINE

6 Professor Cesare Biondi - - - - -	Director 6
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INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE

7 Professor Luigi Piras - - - - -	Director 7
Dr. Giuseppe Bretzu - - - - -	Aiuto ✓

MEDICAL CLINIC

8 Professor Vincenzo Patella - - - - -	Director 8
Dr. Darie Romani - - - - -	Aiuto ✓

SURGICAL CLINIC

9 Professor Giuseppe Bolognesi - - - - -	Director 9
Dr. N. N.	Aiuto ✓

MEDICAL PATHOLOGY

10 Professor Adolfo Ferrata - - - - -	Director 10
Dr. Valentino Sebastiani - - - - -	Aiuto ✓

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY

11 Professor Giuseppe Bolognesi (See Surgical Clinic)	Director 11
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CLINIC OF OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY

12 Professor Paolo Gaifami - - - - -	Director 12
Dr. Piero Perazzi - - - - -	Aiuto ✓

CLINIC OF PEDIATRICS

Professor Angiola Berrino - - - - - Director 13

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CLINIC

Professor Vittoriano Cavara - - - - - Director 14

Dr. Alberto Bencini - - - - - Aiuto

CLINIC OF MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES

Professor Onofrio Fragnito - - - - - Director 15

Dr. Serafino d'Antona - - - - - Aiuto

CLINIC OF DERMOSYPHILOPATHY

Professor Leonardo Martinotti - - - - - Director 16

N. N. - - - - - Aiuto

History of Medicine - - - - - Dr. Domenico Barduzzi

(Paid by the bank "Monte dei Paschi" a very solid and important bank originally of Sienna.)

Admission.

Uniform with other faculties in Italy.

Fees, Scholarships and Students' Expenses.

See under Perugia.

Degrees.

Uniform with other faculties in Italy.

CURRICULUM.

FIRST YEAR:- Anatomy. 3 hrs. a week - Physics. 3 hrs. a week
Org. and Inorg. chemistry. 3 " "
Histology and general Physiology.... 3 " "

SECOND YEAR:- Anatomy. 3 hrs. a week (as in first year dissections done at convenience of student when material is obtainable)

Physiology. 3 hrs. a week - Zoology. 3 hrs. a week
Compar. anatomy. 3 hrs. a wk. Botany. 3 " "

THIRD YEAR:- Pharmacology. 3 hrs. a wk. Physiology. 3 hrs. a wk.
Gen. Pathol. 3 " " Bacteriol.
& Immunology 3 " "

FOURTH YEAR:- Surg. pathol. 3 " " Pathol. anat. 3 hrs. a wk.
Medical " 3 " " Surgic. "
Hygiene 3 " " & Oper. techn. 3 " "
Dermatol. & Sph. 3 " " Hist. of med. 2 " "

Curriculum (cont'd)

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<u>FIFTH YEAR:-</u>	Pathol. anatomy	3 hrs a wk.	- Legal Med.	3 hrs a wk.
	Clinic. medicine	4 " "	Ophthalmol.	3 " "
	" surgery	3 " "	Pediatrics	3 " "
<u>SIXTH YEAR:-</u>	Clinic. medicine	4 " "	Neurology &	
	" surgery	3 " "	Psychiatry	3 " "
	Dentistry	3 " "	Obst. & Gyn.	5 " "

There is further a list of Optional courses most of which are subdivisions in above subjects or specialties.

Full Curriculum is on file in the Paris office.

Number of Students. (See Page 114)

Source of Students.

The students at the Faculty of Sienna come almost exclusively from the surrounding province.

Distribution of Graduates.

Even with the small number of graduates the Faculty at Sienna produces more doctors than can be absorbed by the region in which the faculty is located. It is said that the considerable number of graduates in Sienna find service in the Army, Navy and Merchant Marine. As shown on Page 116 the distribution of graduates at Sienna is so small as to place this faculty in a subordinate position among the Type "B" schools in Italy.

Importance as a Medical Center.

The faculty at Sienna is of very slight importance in the medical education of Italy, except in so far as it supplies practitioners for Sienna and the immediate neighbourhood. With the exception of Selave there are no teachers at Sienna of any importance in the academic ranks of Italy in general.

Status of Research.

In the medical faculty at Sienna this may be said to be at the minimum, the department of Legal Medicine and Hygiene perhaps being slight exceptions to the almost complete absence of any investigative activity.

Teachers' Training.

With the exception of Professor Selave in Hygiene, the Faculty at Sienna exerts no influence upon the development of teachers of medicine in Italy. In this matter, this faculty is practically negligible and does not even play the role of the faculties in Sardinia and Sicily as proving grounds for the younger professors.

P E R U G I ALocation.

Perugia is the capital of Umbria. There are 25,000 people within the city walls, and this, plus the continuous population outside the city walls proper, gives a total of about 60,000 inhabitants. The population of Umbria is 636,000. Perugia is 3 hours from Florence and 4 hrs. 1/2 from Rome.

History.

Perugia began as a teaching center as early as the 11th century and was well established by 1300. It has had a history which is more interesting in its illustration of the developments of the university in the middle ages than for any special contribution to the knowledge of teaching of medicine now considered of any importance. The right to confer degrees in medicine was given by Pope Giovanni in 1334, but no definite evidence of the corporate existence of the university dates earlier than 1306. The university flourished especially between 1300 and 1500, its decline beginning with Paul III in 1550. The Jesuits established a college of their own in Perugia in 1552. By 1680 they tried to take over the university and in less open ways contributed to diminish the prestige and influence of the university which they accused before the mothers and fathers of the students as being "multa libera e dissoluta". The Perugians' zeal for independence proved far from acceptable to the Popes in later years, and except for Napoleon's support in presenting the university with a monastery which had been taken from the religious orders, the years from 1797 to 1860 were gloomy ones for the once great university. In 1860, when the unity of Italy brought freedom from papal domination, Perugia was recognized again as an independent university. In 1886, the university was taken from the city whose pride it has been for 600 years and put under the control of the young State of Italy which was passing at the time through mania for centralization. In 1923 Independence was restored, but economic wealth no longer flows uphill to fortified towns and the prestige of Perugia has faded and its "independence" means that the State is free of financial responsibility for the university,

The history of Perugia presents in their medieval garb certain practices which are nowadays regarded with sympathy as interesting experiments and innovations. Foundations granting fellowships to students regardless of their nationality were established as early as 1362. The university extension movement occupied the attention of the city Council of Perugia as early as 1266 when it resolved to send envoys to neighbouring towns not possessed of a university, "to encourage culture and learning". A students' fraternity was in existence as early as 1475 and among its members was a De Montfort, a Poniatowsky and a Hohenzollern. (Full history on file in the Paris Office.)

Perugia

c 214

Hospital
Monteluce

All Clinics

INSANE ASYLUM

- 29. — Church of St Agata.
- 30. — Torre degli Sciri.
- 31. — Church of the Madonna della Luce.
- 32. — Arco di San Luca.
- 33. — Oratory of St Bernardino.
- 34. — Accademia delle Belle Arti.
- 35. — Church of St Francesco.
- 36. — Church of St Martino.
- 37. — Teatro Morlacchi.

- 38. — Maestà delle Volte.
- 39. — University and Museum.
- 40. — Church of St Agostino.
- 41. — Church of St Angelo.
- 42. — Convent of St Agnese.
- 43. — Morlacchi's House.
- 44. — Arco d'Augusto.
- 45. — Church of St Elisabetta.
- 46. — Pinturicchio's House.
- 47. — Cloister of St Maria Nuova.
- 48. — Church of St Maria Nuova.
- 49. — Church of Monteluce.
- 50. — Church of the Carmine.
- 51. — Church of St Fiorenzo.
- 52. — Convent of Beata Colomba.
- Remains of Etruscan walls.

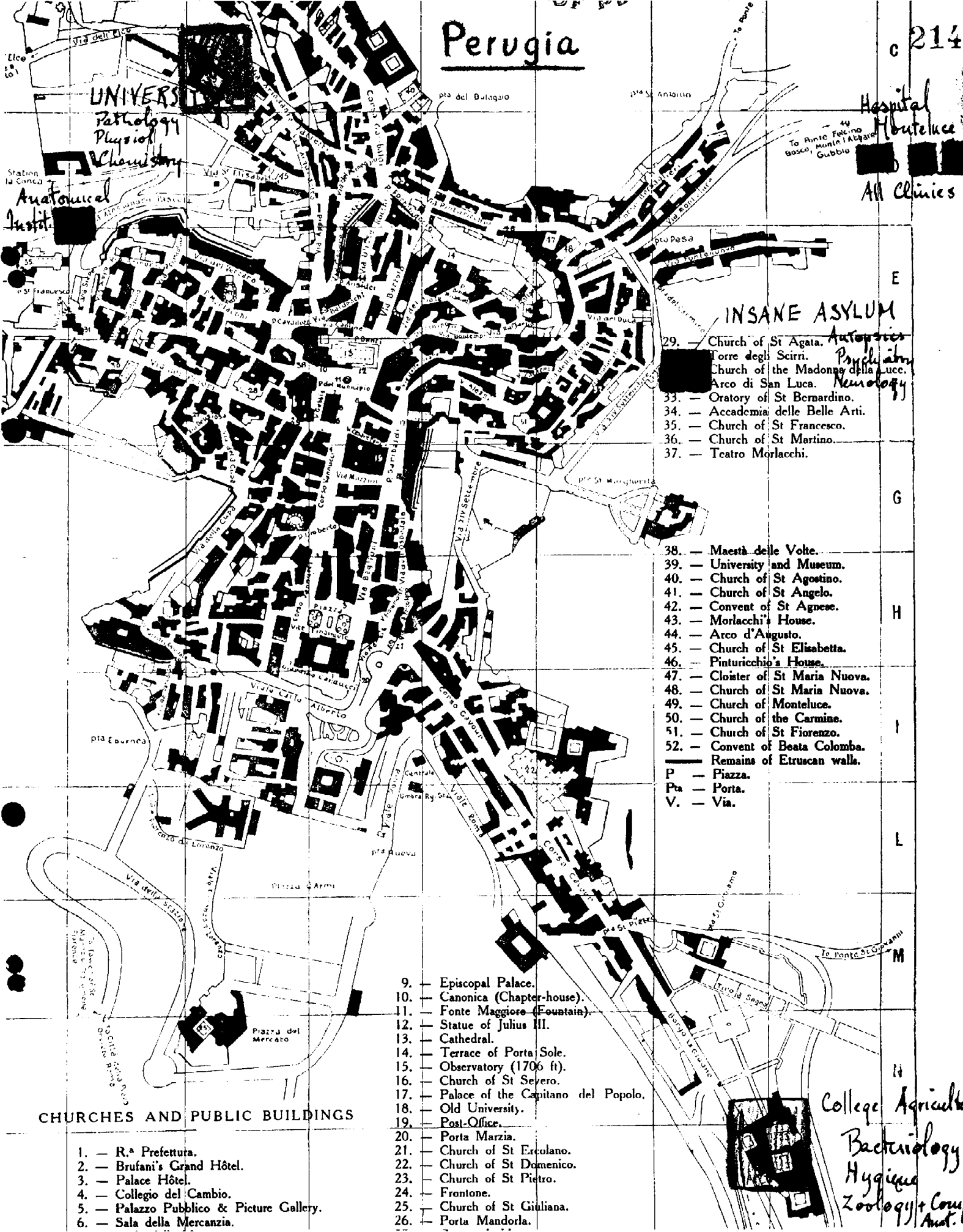
P — Piazza.
Pta — Porta.
V. — Via.

- 9. — Episcopal Palace.
- 10. — Canonica (Chapter-house).
- 11. — Fonte Maggiore (Fountain).
- 12. — Statue of Julius III.
- 13. — Cathedral.
- 14. — Terrace of Porta Sole.
- 15. — Observatory (1706 ft).
- 16. — Church of St Severo.
- 17. — Palace of the Capitano del Popolo.
- 18. — Old University.
- 19. — Post-Office.
- 20. — Porta Marzia.
- 21. — Church of St Ercolano.
- 22. — Church of St Domenico.
- 23. — Church of St Pietro.
- 24. — Frontone.
- 25. — Church of St Giuliana.
- 26. — Porta Mandorla.

CHURCHES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

- 1. — R.ª Prefettura.
- 2. — Brufani's Grand Hôtel.
- 3. — Palace Hôtel.
- 4. — Collegio del Cambio.
- 5. — Palazzo Pubblico & Picture Gallery.
- 6. — Sala della Mercanzia.

College Agricoltura
Bacteriology
Hygiene
Zoology & Comp. Anat.



Organization.

The university of Perugia was at the time of my visit a so-called free university. As it has been since granted the privilege of being a Royal university, and the organization will conform closely to that of type "B" universities in general. The traditions and local support has been somewhat more marked at Perugia than elsewhere among the faculties visited.

University Finances.Assets:-

(x) Support from the town of Perugia	250,000	Lire
(x) " " " province "	300,000	"
(ee) College Pia de Sapienza,	30,000	"
Students' Fees, first 4 years,	172,904	"
" " 5th and 6th yrs.,	24,000	"
Endowments of various sorts,	9,578	"
Rent from university property,	270,800	"
Other permanent endowments,	39,478	"
	<u>1096,760</u>	"
Plus, amount for hospital maintenance	32,000	"
	<u>1128,760</u>	Lire
T o t a l :-		

Expenditures:-Teaching Personnel:

Rector	3,000	Lire
Full professors, 21, in number,	467,250	
Temporary prof. 3 "	48,000	
Incaricati (subs.) 13 "	65,000	
Aiuti, 11	66,000	
Assistenti 4	16,000	
Technician 1	6,400	
Administrative personnel, 6,	52,600	
Servants, etc.,	102,050	
Pension funds set aside, excluding amount paid by professors and others,	35,285	

Maintenance:

Rectors office,	9,500
Laboratories and libraries,	80,500
Buildings,	40,000
Miscellaneous,	76,214
Cassa scolastica (aid for poor students),	18,250
Reserve Fund,	<u>10,730</u>
T o t a l :	<u>1096,279</u>

- (x) Certain over periods of 5 yrs. at a time
(ee) A trust fund.

Medical School Finances.

Assets:- No separate classification is here possible. The funds are not kept separately from the university funds.

Expenditures:-

Bissanti estimates the following as closely approximating the Medical Faculty's Expenses:-

Direct Medical Faculty's Expenses.

Teaching Personnel:			
Full professors,	220,500	Lire	
Temporary,	16,000		
Incaricati,	30,000		
Aiuti,	42,000		
Assistenti,	16,000		
T o t a l :	-----	"	342,500
Service:			
Technicians,	8,700		
Servants,	58,500		
T o t a l :	-----	"	67,200
Maintenance:			
Paid to hospital for clinical laboratories	32,000		
Laboratories and libraries,	42,000		
T o t a l :	-----	"	74,000
Overhead charges for general University Expenses: 60%			
Administration:			
60% Rectors salary,	1,800		
60% Admn. salaries,	31,560		
T o t a l :	-----	"	33,360
Maintenance:			
60% Rectors office,	5,700		
60% Buildings,	24,000		
60% Miscellaneous,	25,729		
T o t a l :	-----	"	55,429
Pensions fund (60%),	21,171		
Poor students aid (60%),	10,950	"	32,121
Reserve funds on hand (60%)	6,400		6,400
Total Direct and Overhead:-		Lire	593,010

(Continued overleaf).

Medical School Finances (Cont'd)

The following salary rates are in force :

Regular professors receive	16,000 L. (10 of them)
After permanent appointment	20,000 "
Increased by 1,500 for every five years service	
When acting as Rector receives	3,000 " more
Substitute professors get a minimum of..	6,000 " (five)
If another public service,	4,000 "
Aiuti (7 of them), receive each a minimum	6,000 "
Assistants (four) " " "	4,000 "

The faculty receives from the Congregation of Charity for professional work, a sum of..... 32,000 Lire.

Buildings.

The accompanying map shows the five different centers for teaching which are used by the Medical Faculty. The university buildings which house physiology, pathological anatomy and chemistry are inadequate and antiquated. The Institute of Anatomy about 5 minutes walk from the university is a small two story building with 5 tables in dissection room, a small museum, a fair-sized lecture hall and 3 special rooms for the professor. The Ospedale Monteluce about 30 minutes walk from the university building is a modern construction on the pavillion plan, 70 beds to each pavillion and houses medicine, surgery and obstetrics. The hospital for the insane (1500 beds) is about 20 minutes walk from the university, fairly modern, well ranged and adequate. Hygiene and Bacteriology are taught in the Agricultural Institute, about 40 minutes walk from the university. In general, as will be seen, the arrangement of buildings at Perugia is unfortunately scattered. The university building and the anatomical building are old and poorly adapted for their function.

Laboratory Facilities.

Information on file for laboratories of Anatomy, Histology, Physiology and Hygiene.

The Institute of Pathology has been for the past year without a professor and notes were not taken.

Clinical Facilities.

The Monteluce Hospital located about 10 minutes walk from the center of the town. Building finished in 1921. With the exception of the Insane asylum it is the only hospital in which teaching is done. Total number of beds 285, plus 30 extra beds in foundlings' home which are used for pediatrics. These beds are divided as follows:- Medicine 125, Surgery, 98, Obstetrics and Gynecology 50, Ophthalmology 12, Dermatology 20. Admissions to the hospital in 1923 were about 1700. This amount of beds is permanent and inelastic and each professor may fill the beds under his control or leave them empty as he chooses. Only in the latter part of students' work on the wards does he do any practical work in taking histories or doing physical examinations. Instruction is by the assistants and the aiute. The

History and physical examinations not thorough, no adequate laboratory notes on cases. Autopsies are theoretically required on every hospital case, but very few provisions were in evidence for this work. Clinical laboratories not used by the students, work being done by assistants. The surgical and medical clinics have adequate space for laboratories, but these are poorly equipped and apparently only in occasional use. Two microscopes and one centrifuge in each laboratory. Relations between hospital and school are excellent. Hospital is closed to doctors outside the university staff. OPD has about 150 cases divided between medicine and surgery, per day. Insane asylum, full notes in Paris office.

Library.

The library facilities at Perugia are divided between the university library, the library of the faculty of medicine and the scattered libraries of the clinics and institutes. The university library contains about 60,000 volumes, most of them of only historic value. The library of the Faculty of Medicine contains about 5,000 volumes, and periodicals, 75 Italian and 82 foreign. The libraries of the clinics and the institutes are under the control of individual professors and are but little used by the students or the other professors of the faculty. General poverty in maintenance since 1915.

Faculty.

PHYSICS	(x)	Professor Bernarde Dessau
INORGANIC CHEMISTRY	(x)	Professor Efinio Mameli
ZOOLOGY	(x)	Professor Giulio Trinci
ANATOMY & HISTOLOGY		Professorship Vacant
		Substitute: Pr. Luigi Castaldi
PHYSIOLOGY	(x)	Professor Osvaldo Pelimanti
GENERAL PATHOLOGY & PATHOL. ANATOMY		Professor Businco
PHARMACOLOGY	(x)	Professor Edeardo Filippi
MEDICAL PATHOLOGY & CLINICAL MEDICINE ..		Professor Raffaele Silvestrini
SURGICAL " " " SURGERY ...		Professor Carlo Righetti
BACTERIOLOG. & HYGIENE		Professorship Vacant
		Substitute: Prof. Gino Di Rossi
OBSTETRICS & GYN.,		Professorship Vacant
		Substitute: Pr. Giacomo Aymerich
NEUROLOGY & PSYCHIATRY		Professor Cesare Agostini
DERMATOLOGY & SYPHILIS		Professor Bizzosere Enze
LEGAL MEDICINE		Professor Cesare Agostini
RADIOLOGY		Professor Eugenio Milani
DENTISTRY		Professor Arrigo Piperno
PEDIATRICS		Professor Di Villa
OPHTHALMOLOGY		Professor Le Cassio

(x) Are said not to be practising medicine.

Admission Requirements.

Professor Dessau who teaches Physics also in one of the preparatory schools, says that the preparation of the students who will enter medicine in Physics is 2 hours a week of lectures for one year, followed by a second year with 3 hours a week of lectures. There is no laboratory work at all in Physics. In chemistry, Professor Dessau said that the preparation amounted to 2 hours a week of lectures for one year, that instruction in biology is very much diluted with that given for all the natural sciences and that all natural sciences are given in one year, 3 hours a week. He is sure that preparation is poor in biology and that no students entering the medical faculty are familiar with any of the apparatus used in chemistry or physics. This is in agreement with the opinion of Professor Carlo Feà at Milan.

For other requirements, see under Turin.

Fees, Scholarships and Students' Expenses.

The following statement of Tuition fees at Perugia was given by the secretary and treasurer of the faculty:-

	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Yearly Exam.</u>	<u>Matriculation</u>
FIRST YEAR:	L. 750	L. 150	L. 300
			<u>Labor. Fee</u>
SECOND YEAR:	750	150	250
THIRD YEAR:	750	150	250
FOURTH YEAR:	750	150	250
FIFTH YEAR:	750	150	250
SIXTH YEAR:	750	150	250

In addition to the usual fees for the sixth year there is a fee of 300 Lire as a graduation fee, and a special fee of 75 Lire for Diploma.

Thus the cost of instruction per student for the six years is about 6,825 Lire. It is calculated that the room and board on a medium estimated cost about 3,420 Lire, per academic year.

For the year 1923-1924, dividing the expenses of the medical school which are calculated at 593,000 Lire on the number of students, 138, it is said that the cost of medical instruction per year, per student is 4,300 Lire. The student thus pays about 1,150 Lire for his instruction. Scholarships available in Perugia are 4 in number. There are, however, provisions for the remission of the tuition of the unusually promising student, providing they obtain 27 points on a scale of 30 in their work. There is also at Perugia a school for the orphans of all Italian doctors which pays the expenses of the children of doctors through the medical faculty, if they were to become physicians. That school is supported by each doctor in Italy through the payment of about 50 Lire a year.

Degrees.

Up to 1924-1925 the Faculty at Perugia did not continue the medical curriculum beyond preparation in the pre-clinical sciences, and did not therefore give degrees in medicine to its students. The students entered their clinical work largely at the University of Rome, Florence, Bologna and Naples.. From 1924 on the university will give the degree in medicine, the requirements for this degree being identical with those elsewhere in Italy.

Curriculum.

<u>FIRST YEAR:</u>	Botany -	3 times a wk,	totalling about 50 hrs of lectures in the year.
	Gen. chemistry -		id.
	Physics		id.
	Anatomy.....	2 hrs lectures a week.	Dissections indefinite and depending on material and available time of the student.
<u>SECOND YEAR:</u>	Zoology	3 hrs a wk.	totalling about 50 hrs a year
	Physics	" "	id.
	Practical work in Physiology -	1 hr "	irregular and totalling 12 exercises in the year.
	Anatomy	3 hrs. "	lectures. Dissection as above noted.
	Topographical Anatomy	2 " "	" id.
<u>THIRD YEAR:</u>	Anatomy	3 " "	" id.
	Physiology ...	3 " "	Exercises as above.
	Gen. Pathology -	3 " "	Lectures
<u>FOURTH YEAR:</u>	Med. Pathology	3 " "	"
	Surg. "	3 " "	"
	Pharmacology . -	3 " "	"
	Physical Diagn.-	3 " "	"
	Clin. medicine -	6 " "	"
	" surgery -	10 " "	"
<u>FIFTH YEAR:</u>	" medicine -	6 " "	"
	" surgery -	10 " "	"
	Ophthalmology -	3 " "	"
	Pediatrics....	3 " "	"
	Pathol. Anatomy	3 " "	"
	Operative med. -	2 " "	"
	Dermatology ...	3 " "	"
	and Syphilis ..		"
	Surgical Diag. -	2 " "	"
<u>SIXTH YEAR:</u>	Medical clinic -	6 " "	"
	Surgical "	10 " "	"
	Legal medicine -	3 " "	"
	Neurology & Pay.	3 " "	"
	Hygiene	3 " "	"
	Obstetrics ...	3 " "	"

With the exception of Physiology and Anatomy there are no hours of laboratory work noted for individual exercises by the student. Complete details are on file in Paris Office.

Number of Students.

At the University of Perugia the number of men included in the courses of the medical faculty is somewhat confused by the presence of the pre-clinical courses of veterinary, pharmacy and agriculture students who take certain courses in common with medical students. Pharmacy and medicine share inorganic and organic chemistry, physics, botany, pharmacology and pharmacognosy.

The following table gives the number of men inscribed at Perugia :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Fourth</u>	<u>Fifth</u>	<u>Sixth</u>
1918-19	23	34	21	33	-	-
1919-20	24	28	76	46	-	-
1920-21	34	34	60	94	-	-
1921-22	17	21	17	33	-	-
1922-23	17	21	20	20	-	-
1923-24	17	21	20	20	(x) 21	(x) 20

post

The large figures of the war years are due to soldiers returning to take up or to complete their studies.

Source of Students.

The source of students in Perugia is distinctly local, especially since up till 1924 that the faculty did not confer a medical degree. About 60% of the students come from the province of Umbria and the rest from Tuscany and the Marches. No student comes from outside of Italy. There is very little emigration from other schools to Perugia.

Distribution of Graduates.

There have been no graduates from Perugia. Since 1924 only the first four years of the full medical course was given, and as noted above, the students from Perugia have in the past secured their degrees from Rome, Florence, Bologna and Naples.

Importance as a Medical Center.

Professor Polimanti considers that the importance of Perugia as a medical center lies in the fact that it is small enough for each student to be known by his professors and to be closely disciplined in his work. Students from the university of Perugia in the past are said to have had good records during their 5th and 6th years at other universities. This opinion hardly outweighs the fact that there is a lack of adequate laboratory facilities, good teachers and assistants in the Faculty of Perugia and that the clinical material is distinctly limited. Among other faculties in Italy, Perugia occupies a definitely subordinate position.

(x) Probable Figures.

Professor Polimanti sketched this order of progression for a young graduate:-

- 1 to 5 years as voluntary assistant, without pay.
- 2 to 5 years as a paid assistant,
- 1 to 10 years as aiuto.

A young physician will then either pass a concorso for a professorship going to one of similar faculties like Cagliari, Sassari or Messina, or he becomes a "libero docente" to secure a professorship later, or, as is often the case, to continue as libero docente in addition to maintaining private practice if his docenteship is in clinical fields.

Perugia is unimportant in the developments of the best type of teachers of medicine in Italy.

CAMERINO.

This Medical Faculty, in view of its relatively small size, inaccessability and unimportance in medical education in Italy, was not visited. Two letters were sent requesting information in the form of printed matter, catalogues etc., but no answer was received.

Location.

Camerino is a town of 12,000 population in the province of the same name which has a population of 50,000; the population is thus less than half that of Sassari. Camerino is 180 kilometres from Rome, is not situated upon a railroad and is found in one of the poorest districts of Central Italy.

History.

The University was founded in 1727, and in 1860 - together with Perugia, Urbino, Macerata and Ferrara - the University of Camerino became one of the so-called Free Universities, and has since enjoyed none of the privileges of the Royal Universities of the first or second class.

Organisation.

The University is qualified to grant degrees in Law, diplomas in Pharmacy and Obstetrics; it is further allowed to give the first four years in Medicine and part of a Veterinary course. Its organisation as a Free University is similar to that already described under Perugia.

Finances.

Support is entirely provincial, municipal, and from such few endowments as the University may possess. The Kingdom of Italy gives no assistance whatsoever.

Buildings.

No information obtained.

Laboratories.

There are, listed in the annual of scientific institutes of Italy, the following as belonging to the Medical Faculty of Camerino:-

Institutes of Anatomy, Materia Medica, "Pathology and Clinical Medicine" and "Pathology and Clinical Surgery". There are further noted, laboratories of physiology, and of general pathology and pathological anatomy. This was the only information available.

Clinics.

In a town with a population of 12,000, it may be presumed that the clinical facilities are extremely meagre. The only information available is that there is an Obstetric Clinic. The precise meaning of the terms "Pathology and Clinical Medicine" and "Pathology and Clinical Surgery" already noted under "Laboratories" was not obtained. Very few professors in academic circles of the Royal Universities had any knowledge of the conditions at Camerino.

Library.

There is no University library, the only collection of books being apparently that of the Communal Library of 40,000 volumes; this may be inferred to be similar to the ordinary Communal Libraries of Italy, which are insignificant in so far as modern books or journals are concerned.

Professors.

A list of the professors of the University of Camerino during the year 1918-1919 is available in the annual of Scientific Institutes in Italy (on file in the Paris Office). It is of importance to note that the selection of professors in the Free Universities is not rigorous nor subjected to the same form of control that obtains in the Royal Universities, nor do the professors enjoy the privileges of pension, academic standing, etc., which belong to the academic life of the other Universities.

Admission Requirements.

Admission is known to be much easier in the case of Camerino than in the case of the Royal Universities.

Students' Fees.

In 1912, students' fees at Camerino were only a quarter of what they were in other universities. It is safe to assume that they are still far below those mentioned for other faculties visited in Italy.

Degrees.

Camerino is not qualified to give the medical degree; only the first four years of the medical course are provided for in this faculty. Students would be fairly widely scattered in their choice of a university in which to complete their studies: Naples, Rome, Florence and Bologna are probably the favourites.

Curriculum.

Not obtained.

No. of Students in Medical Faculty.

During 1919, this was given as 110; presumably about the same during the past year.

Source of Students.

Probably highly circumscribed. Certainly no students whose homes were outside the Italian Marches would think of going to the Medical Faculty of the University of Camerino.

Distribution of Graduates.

The fact that no degrees are given makes it difficult to know definitely the distribution of men who have spent their first four years at the Medical Faculty of the University of Camerino. Nothing would indicate, however, that they are widely spread throughout Italy, since the school is highly local in its appeal and influence.

Importance as Medical Centre.

The Medical Faculty of the University of Camerino is probably the least important medical faculty in Italy. It is not used as a stepping stone in the academic career of any intelligent Italian professors, since it is not possible to pass from a Free University of such standing to any other place in Italy. The local needs of the province could be well supplied by graduates coming from other parts or from other schools of Italy, and it is difficult to see why the Government allows the Faculty to continue.

N A P L E S.Location.

Naples is the largest city in Italy and has considerable industrial wealth, and has grown, especially during the last 20 years. Its population is about 800,000 inhabitants. Though no longer the chief port -- in Italy, it continues as the chief city in southern Italy. This is more particularly true in regard to medicine since up to the recent foundation of the University of Bari, Naples was the only clinical and educational center, south of Rome, and its easy access to Sicily by boat has always drained the three Sicilian faculties of much of their prestige medically.

History.

The University of Naples was founded by Emperor Frederick II in 1224 as a rival to that of Bologna in the study of Law and Theology. In 1252 the university was moved to Salerno and joined to the medical school which has existed there since the XIth century. After a few years the entire university including the medical faculty was transferred to Naples where it flourished intermittently and has become pre-eminent only since 1861 when a special law provided for its extensive development. A complete history of this faculty is on file in the Paris Office.

University Finances.

The University of Naples is a Class "A" university and as such is entirely supported by the government. No figures are published regarding the university budget. The annual endowment of the Institute connected with the university is about 500,000 Lire and the government's support is said to be approximately 3,500,000 Lire for the University.

Medical School Finances.

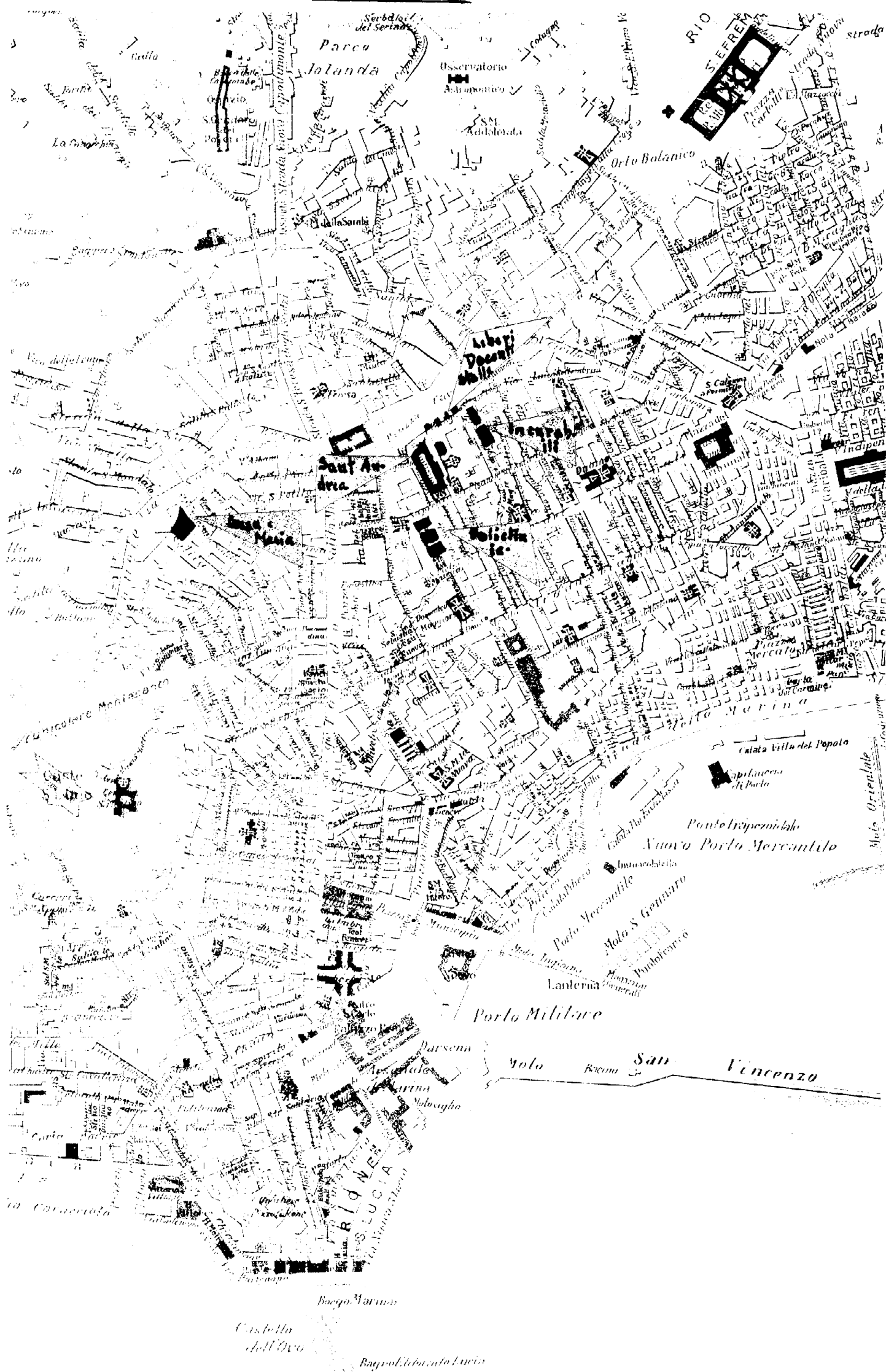
No recent figures regarding the Medical School Finances were available and a request for such figures, as in the case of numerous other schools in Italy, was not made since a request would unquestionably have been misinterpreted and led to complications which it was desirable to avoid.

The professors' salaries are uniform with those of other type "A" schools. The budgets for Institutes and Clinics are given wherever possible under the clinics and institutes visited. ~~in general~~. It is true that the actual sums for maintenance of the clinics and institutes are somewhat larger than those of many of other schools in Italy, but the great over-crowding in the medical faculty at Naples makes it wrong to infer that proportionate to the needs, clinics or institutes are better supported than elsewhere.

Buildings.

As shown in the accompanying map, the buildings of the medical faculty are, with one exception, reasonably centralized. The Policlinico

Naples



group is the most recent of all the buildings used by the medical faculty, all other structures being adaptations of old churches and convents. The new university building in the Corso Umberto Primo is not used by the medical faculty. Even the Policlinico group, though relatively recent in construction (1895) is quite inadequate to the teaching demands of the school.

Laboratory Facilities.

Laboratories maintained by the Liberi Docente. In Naples the system of instruction by the Liberi Docente is developed to such an extent as to constitute practically an "extra mural" school of medicine. The Liberi Docente are practitioners who have, through examinations, secured the right to teach, on their own responsibility, as many students as they may be able to attract and see fit to accommodate. Many students justly disappointed at the entirely inadequate facilities provided by the university professors and their assistants, inscribe in the private courses given by the Liberi Docente. These teachers hire rooms in the vicinity of the Policlinico group where they give such courses as they are able to those students whom they have secured. One professor teaching anatomy managed to attract classes of 40 to 50 students to whom he gave instruction in 2 rooms with such anatomical material as he had personally collected or from time to time secured. Students up to the number of 100 have been accommodated in such courses, but 40 to 50 is the average number. Students are enabled to take examinations for laurea (or degree) in medicine, basing their qualifications for the examinations solely upon the instruction offered by the Liberi Docente.

The Liberi Docente used to receive pay from the scholars which was collected in the form of special fees according to the number of lectures attended by the student. Since the war the obligation to collect the fees has been put directly on the Liberi Docente and since the students are almost uniformly poor and since the Liberi Docente find it financially advantageous to retain the title, they are no longer able to collect more than 10% of their teaching fees. The special hall for the Liberi Docente consisting of about 100 rooms in an old convent is provided for both laboratory and clinical subjects. There are in the Naples Faculty 450 Liberi Docente, and it is likely that this number will not diminish, though the character of the teaching may well go below even its present degraded level.

Jealousy between the head professors and the Liberi Docente is frequent and the professors only rarely give any opportunity to a Docent to use the clinical material controlled by the professor. The result is that there are practically two separate teaching forces in the University of Naples at odds with each other. The strength of the Docent's position lies in the fact that the number of students he teaches is often small enough to enable him to give some individual attention to students, but the quality of this instruction is gravely qualified by the inadequacy of equipment and of clinical material available. A Docent may continue to hold this title if he does not omit giving 40 to 50 lessons per year for more than two consecutive years at a time.

Anatomy:- Not visited. Professor Giugno Salvi. 2 aiuti, 4 assistants. Course given during first 3 years, said to be inadequate in dissection material for the 1000 students of the first 3 years.

Physiology:- Professor Filippo Bottazzi. 1 aiuto, 3 assistants. 650 students divided into sections of 50 for practical work. Teaching given in the 2nd, and 3rd years. 3 hours of lectures in physiology and 3 hours of bio-chemistry (in charge of assistants) per week, and 3 hours of practical work by sections. Each section is said to get practical work every 2 weeks, but, I saw only three sections listed for this work. Much absenteeism during the first 3 years of medical school work. Practical work lasts for 2 hours, half of section watching an experiment, while other half receives informal explanation of experiments or of subject matter of lectures. No individual exercises by the student. Laboratory located in building known as Sant'Andrea delle Dame of one floor consisting of small office room for professor with small private laboratory adjoining, 1 large room for spectroscopic work. Rooms for assistants; 2 rooms for bio-chemistry for the students' demonstrations. Laboratory well equipped with apparatus; few workers. One amphitheatre much too small for classes of 650. Excellent library, large, orderly and well supplied. Budget 20,000 Lire a year. Main difficulty of Professor Bottazzi is finding assistants. He has one for bio-chemistry and 4 for physiology, only two of whom are of real use. Personally Bottazzi creates an excellent impression. Financial support for his work entirely inadequate and classes impossibly large.

Pathological Anatomy:- Professor Giuseppe Pianese. 1 aiuto, 3 paid assistants, 3 voluntary assistants, 1 artist and 1 "diemer". Said to have 70 allievi interni whom he charges 5 Lire a month and whom he prepares to be assistant in the clinics later. For these allievi 70 microscopes and 65 desks. 500 to 600 students, but as Professor Pianese remarked, only those who are willing come. His course in the 4th and 5th years and is divided into general lectures on theory, and lectures on special pathology, organ by organ, with demonstrations of gross specimens and diagrams; he also gives microscopic demonstrations for which he has 10 microscopes. As to recent material for pathological study, Pianese said :- "I could be happy if I had 10 times the amount of material I get". Library inadequate; large amount of space very little used, most old material. Impression given that he is unable to relate pathological anatomy to clinical work and is much isolated. Apparatus quite inadequate. Budget not given.

Legal Medicine:- Professor Corrado. 1 aged aiuto, 2 aged assistants, 2 voluntary assistants. 500 to 600 students divided between optional course in the 5th year and obligatory course in the 6th year. Corrado also gives a course for Law students in their 2nd year. The course for medical students consists of 3 lectures a week. Space ample but laboratory bare, and antiquated and peculiarly depressing. Assistants incompetent. Museum almost useless. One of the poorest institutes in Italy.

Pharmacology:- Professor Marfori. 1 aiuto, 1 assistant. 250 to 300 students. 5 to 6 allievi interni. Lectures in 5th year, 3 times a week and practical exercises for groups of 30 to 40 students, so that an individual student gets from 2 to 5 exercises during the course. Laboratory occupies 6 rooms in the Sant'Andrea delle Dame group. Apparatus inadequate. Inadequate provision for students and allievi. Professor Marfori maintains an ambulatory clinic to show to students the effect and consequences of drugs, and gives practice in prescription writing. Library small. Budget not given.

Clinical Facilities.

Medicine:- Divided between two services, the first and second medical clinics.

Second Medical Clinic. Professor Zagari. 3 paid aiuti, 3 voluntary aiuti, 5 paid assistants, 10 to 12 voluntary assistants. 20 to 30 allievi. Students 700 to 800 in the 4th, 5th and 6th years. Course consists of 3 clinical lectures a week with smaller demonstrations to about 50 students at a time in theory. Some clinical in smaller groups by aiuti and assistants in practice. Most of the clinical work secured by students is at hands of the Liberi Docenti. Second medical clinic shares half of one of the buildings of the Policlinico group with the First medical clinic and occupies 4 floors, the first being devoted to demonstrations, OPD. library and amphitheatre. The 2nd floor devoted to wards, 25 male, 25 female patients. 3rd floor, private beds, 20 in number, and dormitory for resident assistants. 4th floor, laboratories. - OPD, 2 small, dirty rooms, examination and waiting-room being combined. Patent medicines dispensed gratis in whatever quantity the manufacturers or firms will give them to the clinic. Attendance 25 to 40 per day. No selection before entry. Medical and surgical cases received. Clinic must pay expenses of patients in hospital. Wards clean and well kept. Isolation facilities inadequate. Histories of patients well kept. Private ward cases not used for teaching, except on permission. ~~Maximum individual assistants.~~ Laboratory on 4th floor for chemistry, physiology, bacteriology and X-Ray work. Autopsies rare done in amphitheatre. No co-operation with professor of pathological anatomy. Budget for this clinic 78,000 Lire (about \$4000) annually from which must be paid: patients' food, all medicines, material for research, scientific apparatus, scientific journals and laboratory servants' salaries. Full notes on file.

First Medical Clinic. Professor Castellino. 3 paid aiuti, 3 voluntary aiuti, 5 paid assistants, 5 voluntary assistants. Allievi interni, number not given, (Approximately 20). Located in other half of building shared with the Second medical clinic. Course consists of 3 lectures a week given in 4th, 5th and 6th years. Attendance 700 to 800. Apparently prof. Castellino has somewhat more prestige than Zagari as a teacher. 50 beds in same general condition and plan of building as in second medical clinic. Library a replica of that of the second medical clinic next door. OPD. divided into special services, totals about 100 a day of visits. Budget 78,000 Lire a year for same purpose as second medical clinic.

Surgery:- Second surgical clinic shares buildings with first surgical clinic. Professor Pascale. 2 aiuti, 2 paid assistants, several voluntary assistants. Teaching 3 clinics per week attended by as many as can get into the amphitheatre, 500 to 600, though course should be attended by the 700 or 800 students. 100 beds, small OPD. No laboratory seen. Budget not given. Clinic seems to be well run by the aiuto, Dr. De Gaetano.

Pediatrics:- Professor Rocco Jemma. 1 aiuto 3 paid assistants, 12 voluntary assistants. Teaching in sections in limited space at the Sant' Andrea delle Dame Hospital where clinic occupies 1 small floor. Only 18 beds. OPD. 100 cases in Summer, 50 to 60 in Winter, used for teaching only to a small extent. Laboratory cramped, but in active function. Cases well studied. Library excellent as to order and use. Good opportunities for specialization only for the assistants; almost no room for allievi interni.

Professor Jemma has plans for a new building of 4 floors with 200 to 300 beds which will cost 4 to 6 million Lire. Construction indefinitely post-poned. Jemma seems a good director of his students. Budget for care of patients, medicines, journals, scientific material and equipment: 60,000 Lire a year.

Ophthalmology:- Professor Angelucci. 1 Aiuto 3 paid assistants, 8 voluntary assistants. Number of allievi not given. Teaching is by lectures 3 times a week and practical demonstrations in groups of 20 students at a time, so that each student is said to get from 1 to 4 exercises a year. Clinic housed in buildings at Sant'Andrea delle Dame. 3rd floor, spacious, clean, well equipped, 50 beds, not occupied during vacations since clinic must pay all charges. OPD 300 a day, 200 of whom are suffering from trachoma. Budget 140,000 Lire. Director is in his dotage.

Surgical Pathology:- Professor Roncali. 1 aiuto, 2 assistants. Building being remodelled and service organized by Professor Roncali who has recently arrived at Naples. Teaching by lectures 3 times a week and section work in groups of 50 by assistants. Professor Roncali said that his wards would be open to some of the Liberi Docente. This is exceptional. The clinic will have 30 beds and teaching here will ~~not~~ differ from that of the first and second surgical clinics since ~~that~~ surgery will be presented in a schematic and elderly fashion rather than from a purely clinical basis. Occupies 4th floor in the Policlinico group. Will contain 30 beds and will utilize the OP. service for collection of cases, but not for teaching. Budget not given.

Dermatology and Syphilis:- Professor Stanziale. 2 aiuti, 3 assistants, about 10 voluntary assistants. Allievi not mentioned. Teaching is offered in 5th year to about 250 students and consists of lectures 3 times a wk. for practical work once a week to 50 students at a time, consequently a student takes part in "practical" exercises from 2 to 3 times in a year. Clinic occupies a separate block in the Policlinico group. Beds for 12 male and 12 female patients, together with 10 private beds. OPD has from 100 to 120 patients treated a day and is used for teaching. It is well equipped. Stanziale has extended the work of the clinic by fusing it with the institute of his own creation called the "Istituto Foto-Radio-Terapico" which is housed in this building on the 2nd floor. For this institute he secures about 200,000 Lire as a year. Laboratories and general equipment adequate, but scant evidence of work being done in the laboratories. Stanziale said that the Liberi Docente could use his cases for teaching, but this is contradicted by the Liberi Docente consulted.

Obstetrics and Gynecology:- Professor Miranda. 2 aiuti, 5 paid assistants, 18 voluntary assistants, 10 allievi interni. About 250 students. Teaching consists of 3 lectures by the professor per week. Students divided into groups in such a way that they see a minimum of 3 and an average of 6 to 7 deliveries, but take no active part themselves. Students desiring to specialize must register in the first year of their medical course for the privilege of being allievi interni in their 6th year. Clinic located in the Sant'Andrea delle Dame Hospital, houses 100 beds. Patients cost clinic about 15 Lire a day and hence it is closed entirely during vacations. Clinic occupies 3rd floor in an old convent, spacious but with sanitary and kitchen arrangements poor. Laboratories inadequate and sleepy in appearance. Library fair. Budget 150,000 Lire for food, drugs and service for the 100 beds annually. An extra 20,000 Lire is given for back journals and laboratory material.

Occupational Diseases.- Professor Ferannini. No assistants. Course optional and is in the 6th year. About 110 students. Close to 100 graduates in medicine ~~would~~ take part in a special course since diploma in this special course is valuable in competition for post of Insurance or Railroad doctors. Course for medical students given 3 times a week, lectures on accidents, industrial poisons and diseases caused or increased by occupation. Clinic houses 30 beds at the Hospital Gesu Maria. No nurses. Poor case records and signs of poor administration. Laboratories provide 8 desks in bacteriology, 4 in chemistry; helio-therapy, lamp, X-Ray appliances and electro-cardiography. Library inadequate. Zander room well equipped but not used. Budget grants this clinic 3000 Lire a year, approximately 150 dollars. Balance for maintenance made up from fees in post-graduate course.

Neurology and Psychiatry.- Professor D'Abundo. 1 aiuto, 5 assistants, 5 voluntary assistants. Lectures 3 times a week in 6th year. Clinic housed in Policlinico group with 16 beds and 15 pay beds and OPD with 30 visits a day. Unlike other clinics service does not stop when school closes since pay beds provide 10,000 Lire which maintains work during vacation. OPD. used for teaching and director can borrow cases for teaching purposes from Municipal Insane asylum. At one time apparently laboratories were well equipped. Space adequate, wards clean and well kept. Library mediocre. Budget 67,000 Lire total per year.

Nose and Throat.- Professor Gradenigo. 1 aiuto, 3 paid assistants, 10 voluntary assistants, 5 allievi interni. Clinical lectures 3 times a week in the 5th year. 30 beds in Gesu Maria Hospital. 100 to 150 in the OPD used for teaching. Each student at some time of the year gets 2 to 3 hours of practical work in examining patients. Considerable activity among assistants. Some research work going on. 2 large examining rooms and one operating room. Clinic over-crowded with patients. Budget not given.

Liberi Docente.

The instruction of clinical branches by the Liberi Docente is more extensive and less satisfactory than even in the pre-clinical branches. It is given at the Spedale degli Incurabili, an antiquated hospital of 1200 beds, in which the Liberi Docente occupy positions as chiefs of wards. (x) This Hospital not visited. Described by Professor Piccininni as a disgrace. Some instruction is also given at the Spedale della Pace and in the hall of the Liberi Docente next door to the Policlinico. All around the Policlinico buildings there are small private clinics maintained by the Liberi Docente for the sake of attracting enough clinical material from the poor of Naples to serve for instruction purposes. These are uncontrolled and in most cases entirely inadequate for teaching purposes. It is difficult to exaggerate the chaos and degradation of the clinical instruction given by the Liberi Docente in the Faculty at Naples. There are a few exceptional men with reasonable satisfactory facilities who give instruction which is perhaps superior to that obtainable in the official clinics of the faculty. These men are naturally frequented by an unduly large number of students and thus they suffer from the general low standards obtaining at Naples.

The above pessimistic impressions are shared by the majority of Italians outside of Naples.

(x) also at Spedale Sant Agnello.

Library Facilities.

The university library was established in 1816 and has now 300,000 volumes, 100,000 pamphlets, 400 incunabula and about 500 current journals. It is of relatively little importance for the medical students since each clinic and institute has its own books and journals which are, with the exception of the Pediatric clinic and the department of Physiology, inadequate and poorly kept. When especially favoured, students could obtain permission to take home books for study, but as a general rule students must buy their own books and this has shown later a very considerable item in the students' expenses. The Liberi Docente have no resources for the purchase of books for their students use. In general it may be said that the library situation at Naples is most unfortunate.

Faculty:-

INSTITUTE OF NORMAL ANATOMY		
(x) Professor Giugno Salvi	- - - - -	Director
Dr. Giovanni Vastarini Cresi	- - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY		
(x) Professor Filippo Bottazzi	- - - - -	Director
Guido Bossa	- - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY		
(x) Professor Giuseppe Pianese	- - - - -	Director
Matteo Mannelli	- - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY		
Professor Pietro Rondoni	- - - - -	Director
Francesco Pentimalli	- - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF PHARMACOLOGY		
Professor Pio Marfori	- - - - -	Director
Giuseppe Pennetti	- - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF LEGAL MEDICINE		
Professor Gaetano Corrado	- - - - -	Director
Vincenzo Gianturco	- - - - -	Aiuto
INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE		
Professor Dante de Blasi	- - - - -	Director
Giovanni de Angelis	- - - - -	Aiuto
(FIRST) MEDICAL CLINIC		
Professor Pietro Castellino	- - - - -	Director
Giuseppe Lucibelli	- - - - -	Aiuto
(SECOND) MEDICAL CLINIC		
Professor Giuseppe Zagari	- - - - -	Director
Arnaldo Cantani	- - - - -	Aiuto

(x) Full time

Faculty (Continued)

(FIRST) SURGICAL CLINIC

Professor Giovanni Pascale	- - - - -	Director
Luigi Torraza	- - - - -	Aiuto

(SECOND) SURGICAL CLINIC

Professor Fabrizio Padula	- - - - -	Director
Benedetto Romano	- - - - -	Aiuto

(FIRST) MEDICAL PATHOLOGY

Professor Giovanni Boeri	- - - - -	Director
Giuseppe Evoli	- - - - -	Aiuto

(SECOND) MEDICAL PATHOLOGY

Professor Raffaele Caporale	- - - - -	Director
Mercurio Candela	- - - - -	Aiuto

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY

Professor Demetrio Roncali	- - - - -	Director
Vittorio Travaglini	- - - - -	Aiuto

OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY

Professor Giovanni Miranda	- - - - -	Director
Salvatore Piccoli	- - - - -	Aiuto

CLINIC OF PEDIATRICS

Professor Rocco Jemma	- - - - -	Director
Ruggero Vaglio	- - - - -	Aiuto

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CLINIC

Professor Arnaldo Angelucci	- - - - -	Director
Guido Polinea	- - - - -	Aiuto

DERMOSYPHILOPATHICAL CLINIC

Professor Rodolfo Stanziale	- - - - -	Director
Giuseppe Montanaro	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF OPERATIVE MEDICINE

Professor Fabrizio Padula	- - - - -	Director
Ettore Pisanisi	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY

Professor Filippo Pottazzi	- - - - -	Director
Giuseppe Moscati	- - - - -	Aiuto

EAR-NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

Professor Giuseppe Gradenigo	- - - - -	Director
Bruno Bruzzi	- - - - -	Aiuto

ORTHOPEDICS & TRAUMATOLOGY

Professor Giovanni Pascale	- - - - -	Director
Vincenzo Aloï	- - - - -	Aiuto

Naples

Faculty: Continued.

INSTITUTE OF BACTERIOLOGY

Professor Nicola Fane - - - - - Director

INSTITUTE OF RADIOLOGY & ELECTRO-THERAPY

Professor Francesco Paolo Sgobo - - - - - Director

CLINIC OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Professor Luigi Ferrannini - - - - - Director

Admission. See under Turin.Fees, Scholarships and Students' Expenses.

An assistant of Professor Jerma said that a student in Naples had on an average from 500 to 600 Lire a month. A student's room costs him from 150 to 200 Lire a month and board cannot be had at less than 300 Lire a month. An assistant who receives 520 to 540 Lire a month and a few get as much as 700 Lire, but assistants are obliged to have a slightly better scale of living than students. There are 3 to 4 scholarships available to students at the Medical Faculty at Naples. The largest scholarships in Naples is for 1500 Lire a year for 2 years but most of the others are much below this sum.

A student gives this estimate of living conditions:-

	Room pr mth.	Board pr mth.	Tuition. pr year	Clothes, Wash, Incidentals, pr mth.
High:	L. 250	L. 540	1,300	?
Medium:	220	300	1,300	?
Low:	180	150	1,300	100

Books cost a student from 700 to 1400 Lire a year..

In Naples the situation of the Liberi Docenti is exceptional. The poverty general among most students has made it impossible for the docenti to collect directly their fees from the students and the faculty has relieved itself of the burden of collecting the fees for the liberi docenti. But the prestige professionally of the docenti is so bound up with the continuance of teaching that they continue this work despite the almost negligible return directly from the students. The fee used to be about 12 lire a week (three exercises) per student but now in addition to the loss of purchasing value of the lire the receipts have dropped to 6 or even nothing a week. The system continues strong because capable men find it interesting and advantageous to have groups of supporters and students and because the clinical facilities at the disposition of the regular professors are so very defective in relation to the numbers to be taught that the students can get only with the docenti the personal instruction which they desire and need. There is an inadequate building at the disposal of the Liberi docenti, which is used for lectures,

policlinics and demonstrations. Most of the clinical work is done in small private hospitals near the policlinic or in the old and thoroughly disreputable hospitals of the Incurabili or Sant Agniello.

Curriculum.

The curriculum at Naples follows in general the outlines of those given for other type "A" universities.

The role played by the Liberi Docenti so disturbs the order of the courses given in the official curriculum as to make it inaccurate as a description of most of the students' studies. I was informed by students in the medical faculty that during the first three years 50 to 60% of the students are absent from Naples. They stay at home and read and bribe the servants who take attendance in laboratory courses to mark them as having attended. It is possible for students to obtain positions as allievi in the different clinics from the 3rd or 4th year on. The students can work in from 1 to 4 institutes and from 1 to 4 a day in the time not used by lectures attendance. Since allievi interni are not required to attend daily it becomes an elastic responsibility. The limiting factor in deciding the number of courses a student can enroll in as allievo interno is the financial one, since he must buy all his material for his work, the professor keeping all the material that the clinic has for his own purposes.

Numbers of Students. (See Page 114)

In Naples, a student (Onufori) knew that of the 100 ^{from a certain school} students entering the medical faculty, only 15 graduated. From 40 to 50% of the medical students are too poor to finish the course, though in theory high ranks in scholarships are supposed to result in a remission of fees. Poor students even with the 27 points out of possibly 30 cannot get their money back since the Naples Faculty is too poor. And still the faculty at Naples is the most important numerically in Italy. There is a constant over-production. 15,000 graduates in medicine have been turned out during the past 10 years. It is calculated that instead of this rate of 1,500 per year, the Italian government should try to maintain the output of 800 dividing these among 10 or 12 faculties so that each institution might graduate 60 to 80 students a year. Instead of this the present situation is that Naples graduates from 500 to 700 a year and none of these men has had an adequate training.

Source of Students.

Naples has been traditionally a great school for students coming from Southern Italy. This is perhaps the most homogeneous large area in the Italy of to-day. In addition to students from the province of Naples itself this school draws specially for the clinical years from Sicily as well. There have been some students from the countries bordering the Mediterranean, but in no significant numbers. There is some migration as indicated from Sicilian schools to Naples for the 4th, 5th and 6th years.

Distribution of Graduates.

Dr. Laurinsich, assistant of Jemma in Naples gives the following as his impression of what befalls the usual graduating class from Naples:-

- 500 graduate, say in June, of any year.
- 300 of them go immediately into small towns to practice.
- 200 of the two hundred left
- 140 continue in a few special courses of further training 2 months or so to a course and then go into practice.
- 60 begin immediately as voluntary assistants to various clinical professors and stay a few months up to 4 years. They should stay about 2 years to get real value from this work. The men who live in the university town have a big economic advantage and can hang on better than the others. These 60 odd are the best of the class and some may go to Paris or Berlin for 3 to 10 months if they can afford it. The luckiest of the 60 will get headships of small hospitals and perhaps 5 will get chances of being paid assistants in the clinics.

As is shown on the table on Page 116 the graduates of Naples are found throughout Italy in large numbers. This is due to the excess of graduates from Naples over any other school and the fact that the Southern Italian who possesses a professional degree is willing to go anywhere in Italy in search of the livelihood which he cannot secure in Southern Italy.

Importance as a Medical Center.

Naples is important more because of its size than for any other reason and because of the fact that till 1925 no other medical school lay south of it on the Italian mainland. Naples as a city will of course always have adequate clinical material and the faculty of Naples will always have a dominating influence of all Italy south of Rome. It is further of importance in an ^{un}favourable sense in that the abuse of the system of Liberi Docenti is in Naples most acute and strongest established. The Zoological station established by Dohrn places Physiology in the Naples faculty in a specially favourable circumstance. Among the clinical departments the influence of the departments of medicine and surgery is reduced because those departments are divided into two clinics. No single clinic could have more influence upon the health of the Napolitans than that of the Pediatric clinic. Fortunately this clinic is under able management.

Status of Research.

The institutes and clinics where investigative work is being pursued in Naples are numerous but such work is subject to discriminating control and careful criticism in relatively few instances. I was impressed by the Institute of Physiology and the clinic of Pediatrics as places of research work. In neither case is the budget adequate to extensive undertakings but the quality of work despite that fact is good.

Teachers' Training.

Naples, with some exceptions, has been the goal of men who have sought fame rather than men who have desired to give their best for the training of younger men. The prestige of the faculty has decreased especially since the system of Liberi Docenti has begun to break down.

As elsewhere the academic career begins in Naples with the assistantship which is secured by passing an examination before the professor who desires an assistant. This professor is helped in this examination by five other colleagues, but such a procedure is largely a formality since the professor has usually made his choice beforehand. Then, either as assistant or later as aiuto a younger man takes his examination for the title of libero docente. For this he must present a scientific work and give a specimen lecture. Very few candidates secure their docentship before they have been graduated, at least four years. Without radical modification in the numbers of the students and without great improvement in quality of teaching, it seems unlikely that Naples will ever become important in development and training of teachers of medicine in Italy. A few candidates will always present themselves, but the character of the place is that of a school committed to the production of practitioners with the least possible control over the conditions of training, for teaching careers.

B A R ILocation.

Bari is a rapidly growing Adriatic port of about 200,000 inhabitants on the heel of Italy and has grown very rapidly for the past ten years, from a population of about 60,000. The province of Bari has 950,000 and the region of Apulia in which it is situated has a population of about 2,300,000. It is 14 hours from Naples by train and is the port of Italy nearest the Adriatic countries and the Near East.

History.

The position of Bari on the Adriatic has made it, in the minds of the present political leaders of Italy, the place from which Italian interests and culture can be extended over the Balkan countries.

Bari long desired a university. Forty years ago a large building was erected for the purpose of housing one, but the political power of Naples and its jealousy of any rival in the South prevented the realization of the dreams of Bari. In 1923 Mussolini decided to have a university there beginning with the Medical Faculty and, since August 1924, definite work has been underway.

Organization.

Similar to other Type "B" universities.

University Finances.

The university has been given by the Province of Bari 11,500,000 Lire and a large building occupied principally by the Medical Faculty, built some 40 years ago to house the then expected university. The University of Bari receives from the Italian government 1,200,000 Lire a year; 200,000 Lire from the Province of Foggia, the same from the province of Iorio, and it is hoped that the province of Lecce will contribute a similar amount.

Medical School Finances.

Since Bari was visited at the time when the school affairs were still being organized, no budget was available and no idea could be obtained of the exact sum to be spent by each institute or clinic. Much of the eleven million five hundred thousand lire received by the province has been spent in equipment and installation charges.

Buildings.

The university building is in the center of the town and housed all of the institute and clinics with the exception of the clinics of Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Dermatology. These are found in two small old hospitals which were said to be very inadequate and which I was discouraged from visiting.

The university is a very large three story building in the form of a closed H, i.e. with two inner court-yards. It is about 200 feet long and 300 feet wide. The ground floor houses some of the institutes' administration rooms and lecture Hls. The second floor is occupied by the pre-clinical institutes and the third floor with clinics principally of medicine and surgery.

Laboratory Facilities.

At the time of visit none of the laboratories were equipped, but space was more or less definitely assigned to Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Pharmacology. These institutes were found to possess from 5 to 6 rooms, and under Italian systems of medical education, facilities for classes of about 100. A great deal of the school organization was still in the formative stage. Clinics of surgery and medicine were in the process of being equipped. The plans include wards of 30 to 40 beds for medicine and 40 to 60 for surgery, 15 to 20 beds each for medical and surgical pathology. All other points of organization still in formative stage.

The professor of medicine, Nicola Pende and the professor of surgery, Nicola Leotta, both relatively young men. Leotta's enthusiasm seems to be devoted to technical equipment. Pende's interest lies more in emphasizing certain phases of medical teaching, notably familiarity on the students' part with the actual performance of various diagnostic tests. Pende occupies the position of Rector of the Faculty at Bari, but is not staying after the year 1924-25.

Library Facilities.

Since the university of Bari has been created out of virtually nothing library facilities are practically nil. As in the case of Milan the medical faculty has been founded with apparently no provision for securing back numbers of any standard journals nor indeed of providing current subscriptions for the same.

Faculty.

Anatomy	Professor Giuseppe Favaro
Zoological and Comparative Anatomy ...	" L. Cognetti
Pathological Anatomy	" Ugo Soli
Physiology	" Mario Camis
Pharmacology	" Alessandro Baldoni
Chemistry	" Ricardo Ciusa
Physics	" Maria Kahanowicz
Botany	" Ricardo Rivera
General Pathology.....	" Alessandro Amato
Clinical Medicine	" Nicola Pende
Clinical Surgery	" Nicola Leotta
Ophthalmol. clinic	" Antonino Contino
Hygiene	" Filippo Neri
Obstetrics & Gyn. clinic	" Paolo Gaifami
Dermatology	" Giuseppe Mariani
Nervous & Mental Diseases	" Ugo Cerletti
Surgical Pathology	" Raffaele Paolucci
Legal Medicine	" Giuseppe Falco
Tropical Diseases	" Edoardo Germano
Pediatrics	" Salvatore Maggiore
Surgical Pathology	" Mario Barbara
History of Medicine	" Pietro Capparoni

Admission.

Uniform with other faculties of this type.

Fees, Scholarships and Students' Expenses.

Uniform with other faculties. As regards living conditions the university has built an hostel for students which allows them to receive board and room for 400 Lire a month. This has been especially built for the purpose of helping students and is about 20 minutes walk from the university, and allows a dormitory space for about 140 students, a room for the students' library, a dining room and a students' recreation room. It is administered by the medical faculty.

Degrees. Uniform with other faculties.

Curriculum.

The order and conditions of the curriculum at Bari, was not decided at the time of visit. Will presumably follow closely that of Rome.

Number of Students.

Bari, at the time of my visit in January 1925 had about 350 students enrolled in the medical faculty. The majority of these students were in the earlier years of the course.

Source of Students.

The majority of students at Bari may be expected to come from the region of Apulia in Southern Italy. A definite bid for foreign students has been almost too successful since in January 1925 there were among the 350 odd medical students, 20 Rumanians, 30 citizens of Yugo-Slavia, 11 Bulgarians and 30 Poles from Cracow. It was necessary some two months later to discourage the registration of any more foreigners, but it is likely that students from Adriatic countries will be favoured in the future.

Importance as a Medical Center.

Bari has two reasons for support from the Italian government. One, the political aspiration on the part of the Fascisti to influence South Eastern Europe, especially the Adriatic countries, and the other, a sound educational motive, to lessen the burden now falling on over-crowded Naples. It is likely that, unless the Fascisti are loyal and constant in their support of Bari, ~~then~~ it will rapidly dwindle to the rank of the faculties in Sicily and Sardinia. It will certainly never be of more importance in the medical education of Italy than similar Type "B" schools in Sicily and Sardinia, i.e. it will remain the stepping stone to academic careers in the large capitals or the North of Italy.

Teachers' Training.

From the standpoint of training of teachers, it should be noted that, when the young professors are obliged to remain 2 to 5 years in schools of secondary importance, some of their productive work is done in the hope of getting on to better positions. The equipment which they find at hand with which to do this work is therefore of importance. Facilities for satisfactory work at Bari have thus a general relation to the training of teachers, but this relation is a secondary and relatively unimportant one. Bari cannot be regarded as important in the development of teachers of medicine in Italy.

P A L E R M O.Location.

Palermo is one of the leading cities of Sicily and has a population of 420,000. Of the ~~pro~~-chief cities of Sicily it is in closest contact with Naples and the North and has probably the most prestige in intellectual and artistic life in Sicily.

History.

Previous efforts to found the university having been unsuccessful, the then existing Academy of Science and Letters obtained in 1781 the right to confer degrees in Philosophy, Theology, Law and Medicine. This academy became a university in 1805 and in 1841, with the addition of Natural Sciences, became a university divided into 5 faculties. In 1860 Sicily became united with the Kingdom of Italy and the three universities there, Palermo, Messina and Catania came under the laws governing the universities on the mainland. At present the university of Palermo has faculties of Law, Medicine, Letters, Science, a normal school, a school of pharmacy and a school of engineering.

Organization.

See other Type "A" faculties.

University Finances.

The University of Palermo being a Type "A" institution is entirely supported by the government. In 1918-19 the annual government's budget was 1,250,000 Lire; this has increased to about, 1,800,000 Lire. No figures are available without special inquiry.

Medical School Finances.

A statement was not available for a year more recent than 1918. For budgets of institutes and clinics, see under institutes and clinics.

Buildings.

As shown in the accompanying map the buildings in which medical instruction is given are widely scattered. With the exception of the institutes of Physiology, General Pathology, ~~distinct~~ Hygiene and Pharmacology, the buildings are uniformly old and ill-adapted to demands made upon them. The institute of General Pathology is the best of the structures devoted to medical instruction, but no definite centralization is contemplated and it is not likely that any progress will be made in the matter of buildings for several years.

Laboratory Facilities.

Anatomy:- Professor Fazzari. 1 aiuto, 2 assistants, 10 allievi interni. about 300 students. This course is given in the first 3 years in the school



with examination as is usual in the courses of Anatomy in the end of the third year. There is also a course of topographical anatomy in of the 5th year. No definite numbers of dissections are required. Prof. F. said that a student has made dissections of about 100 special regions by the end of the course, and has about 300 cadavers a year. He teaches histology and embriology but very little of the latter. Laboratories on two floors of an old building. Six tables only for dissection; 6 students at each table. Poor lighting and over-crowded. Special room for allievi interni with 4 desks. Small, poorly lighted lecture room shared with institute of pathology. On second floor professor's room and 3 rooms for assistants. 19 microscopes in all. Small out-building for work in tissue culture, poorly equipped, but in use.

Physiology:- Professor Lombroso. 1 aiuto, 1 assistant. 200 students. 3 lectures a week with demonstrations following the lectures to 10 or 15 students at a time; thus, each student has about one half hour a week of demonstration. Aiuto gives a course 3 hours a week in physiological chemistry. Floor space is ample for professor and his assistants. Good amphitheatre, excellent small demonstration room holding 30 students at a time. Desks for 50 students for individual exercises, inadequately equipped. 18 desks for students in biological chemistry, also poorly equipped. Rooms for gas analysis, for graphic records; good animal rooms. Equipment in general fairly satisfactory for professor and assistants. Library small. No English or American periodicals. German periodicals interrupted in 1915. Budget 15,000 Lire a year, for light, scientific apparatus and material. The servants are not paid from this budget. Considering resources, laboratories excellent.

General Pathology:- Formerly in charge of Professor Scaffidi who has just left to go to Naples. Younger substitute name De Macco. No aiuto, one assistant. This is a general introductory course to disease phenomena and in this course is given all that the school teaches, bacteriology, parasitology and protozoology. Also course gives instruction in clinical application of the work in gas analysis, respiration and graphic methods in connection with heart disease. Course is given in the 3rd year with obligatory examination. 3 hours a week of lectures and 3 hours of practical work which constitutes for the professor 50 or 60 demonstrations a year. Examination is given in the 6th year since the clinical experience is closely related to the material of the course. Floor space inadequate for the number of students. No individual desks, except a small room containing 12 desks probably to be used by allievi. Apparatus copious and in good condition. This is said to be the best equipped institute of General Pathology, with the exception of Florence. Good animal house. Library small; professor took most of the books with him since they were his personal property. Budget not given.

Hygiene:- Professor Luigi Manfredi. 1 aiuto (at 7,500 Lire a year), 2 paid assistants, 1 technician, 1 laboratory servant and 1 porter. 8 to 10 allievi interni. Students 60 to 80. Course is given in the 4th year 3 lectures a week followed by 1 hour demonstrations and exercises. Examination is obligatory. Students are divided into 2 or 3 sections and each man thus has a table for practical work of which very little is done by the student. More opportunity in a special room is devoted to the allievi interni who work principally in the 5th and 6th year in connection with submission of theses.

Palermo

Manfredi gives a separate course for engineers 3 times a week and also a 2 months course of special work for graduates which consists of 2 hrs. lectures and 2 hrs. practical work every day. This course is open to graduates in veterinary medicine, medicine and pharmacy. Apparatus fairly adequate for chemical investigations of the professor. No general equipment for the student seen. Library, an excellent complete file of French and German journals of Hygiene, well kept. 1st floor contains lecture-room for chemistry and a smaller room for allievi, and also a small students' laboratory. 2nd floor, 12 rooms; large director's office and well equipped director's laboratory for chemical work. Library room for public health nurse. Other rooms devoted to laboratories for the assistants aside from headquarters for public health nurse. Little or no **emphasis** on social medicine or preventive work. Manfredi runs this dept. on 10,000 Lire a year from the government, plus 10,000 Lire secured through agreements with neighbouring townships for diagnostic service given by the laboratory and arranged on basis of 1 centesimo (\$0.0004) per inhabitant.

Pathology.-- Professor Bindo de Vecchi; recent arrival. No aiuto, 1 assistant. Students 60 to 80. Course consists of lectures 3 times a week supplemented by 3 hours exercises of a demonstrative character. First floor: small autopsy room with almost no equipment, small museum with about 150 preparations, workshop and one assistants' room. Second floor: professor's room and small laboratory. 3 rooms for assistants. Library almost devoid of books. De V.'s predecessor took his private library with him to Naples. Work chiefly in the field of **morphological** pathology since ~~anatomical pathology~~ experimental pathology is done in the institute of general pathology. 4 microscopes. Budget 15,000 Lire a year.

Clinical Facilities.

With the exception of the Pediatric clinic, clinical facilities of the faculty at Palermo are located in the Ospedale Concezione, about one 1/2 hour's walk from the other buildings of the school. Beds are divided as follows:- General medicine, 40; surgery, 40; Obstetrics, 24; Gynecology 24; Ophthalmology 40; General medicine housed in two small rooms in a made-over convent. Light poor, arrangement poor. 20 beds for male patients, 20 for female. Province furnishes housing but the university must pay for food and drugs for patients. Teaching in 4th, 5th and 6th years by professor, aiuto and assistant who are Liberi Docenti, but other Liberi Docenti cannot use this clinical material. Students have almost no responsibility for cases. OPD. has a daily attendance of about 50, from which cases are chosen for the hospital. Teaching is done in the OPD. Clinic laboratories poor. These students principally spend their time in medical service as helpers during their 6th year. General impression is of a poorly organized and poorly equipped service.

Surgery, housed in three separate buildings in this hospital. Laboratories in one building. Another building, a 30 year old barracks, holding 20 beds, and the third building, part of the second floor of an old convent, Operating room, ⁱⁿ wretched condition; a dirty old top-up hand basin, some rusty furniture such as instruments, tables, operating table, etc., Asepsis would be impossible. Wards filled chiefly with inoperable bone tuberculosis and hernia cases. Professor Ernesto Tricomi, an eloquent partisan of sunshine and social medicine. 1 aiuto, 3 assistants. OPD. 10 to 15 cases a

day. General impression, one of the worst surgical clinics in Italy. Fortunately the director of this clinic is chiefly interested in sunshine and social medicine. The Hospital San Severio which houses the clinics of medical and surgical pathology was not visited. There are about 400 beds there, but these two clinics have access to no more than 50 beds a piece. Full notes on file, regarding the clinic of Ophthalmology and Gynecology which are somewhat superior to those of medicine and surgery.

Pediatrics:- The best clinic in Palermo is that of Pediatrics. The chief, Professor Di Cristina, is unfortunately suffering from an inoperable cancer and will not be able to continue his work much longer. 1 aiuto, 1 voluntary assistant, 4 assistants. Well administered hospital of about 150 beds. OPD. 100 visits a day. Services divided in general medicine: contagious diseases and tuberculosis. Laboratory equipment good. Teaching done through lectures and clinical demonstrations. Budget not given. More complete notes on file.

Library Facilities.

The university library is not used nor adapted to the needs of the medical faculty. Most of the medical books and literature available is scattered through separate clinics. As elsewhere in Sicily considerable disorder in utilization of medical literature.

Faculty.

INSTITUTE OF NORMAL ANATOMY

Professor Enrico Luna	- - - - -	Director
Cesare La Rocca	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY

Professor Ugo Limbroso	- - - - -	Director
Giuseppe Pagano	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY

Professor Bindo de Vecchi (1925)	- - - - -	Director
Giuseppe Lino	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY

Professor (N.N.)		
Gennaro Di Maccio	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACOLOGY

Professor Domenico Mirto	- - - - -	Director
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INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE

Professor Luigi Manfredi	- - - - -	Director
Francesco Tallo	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF OPERATIVE MEDICINE

Professor Gaetano Parlavecchio	- - - - -	Director
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MEDICAL CLINIC

Professor Liborio Giuffré	- - - - -	Director
Giuseppe Epifanio	- - - - -	Aiuto

SURGICAL CLINIC

Professor Ernesto Tricomi	- - - - -	Director
Francesco Saverio Latteri	- - - - -	Aiuto

CLINIC OF OBSTETRICS AND GYN.

Professor Ercole Cova	- - - - -	Director
Pietro Sirene	- - - - -	Aiuto

CLINIC OF PEDIATRICS

Professor Giovanni di Cristina	- - - - -	Director
Salvatore Maggiore	- - - - -	Aiuto

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CLINIC

Professor Gaetano Lodato	- - - - -	Director
Biagio Alaimo	- - - - -	Aiuto (incaricato)

CLINIC OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES

Professor Rosolino Colella	- - - - -	Director
Umberto De Giacoma	- - - - -	Aiuto (incaricato)

DERMATOLOGY AND SYPHILOGRAPHY

Professor Luigi Philipson	- - - - -	Director
Emilio Engel	- - - - -	Aiuto

Admission.

Uniform with other faculties in Italy. Professor Lombroso and his assistant Dr. Artom said that their impression was that students came from the licei with uniform preparation, 2 years in physics, 1 year in chemistry, but in neither subjects does the graduate of the licei have any familiarity with practical laboratory work. Professor Lazzaro in Pharmacology said that entering students had very poor idea of chemistry.

Fees, Scholarships and Students' Expenses.

Uniform with other faculties in Italy. Dr. De Macco said where 500 Lire in Naples is adequate for a student to live for a month, 700 Lire were necessary in Palermo, and 1000 Lire per month would be perfectly adequate. Scholarships, as elsewhere in Italy being ~~unfounded~~ founded when the purchasing value of the lire was much greater are now practically negligible. There is one scholarship of 100 Lire and one of 500 Lire restricted to graduates.

Degrees. Uniform with other faculties.Curriculum.

Since the introduction of the Gentile Reform allows certain didactic autonomy to the faculties, the curriculum at Palermo has been modified.

Full account of the changes effected and further changes proposed is on file in the Paris office, but the character of these changes is not sufficiently important to be described at length. The thesis for the degree is retained and the changes involve principally the requirement that students pass group examinations before proceeding further in their medical course. One stipulation of the new order is significant :-

"If by reason of absences on his part or of disorderly attitude of students the professor has not been able to give the prescribed normal number of 50 lectures in a year, the course will not be held valid and must be repeated by the students".

Number of Students.

No figures were available regarding the exact number of students inscribed in the Medical Faculty at Palermo. As a rule, however, it was said that the entering classes vary between 80 and 100 and that there were from 60 to 80 graduates each year.

Source of Students.

From the list of practitioners of medicine in the city of Palermo in 1912, out of a total of 556, there is information on 496 men; 424 of these graduated from Palermo and 80% of the graduates come from this immediate neighbourhood. Approximately 95% of the students of Palermo come from Sicily and 85% from the Northern part of Sicily. Dr. De Macco said that it was a well known fact that whereas young men in the North of Italy have opportunities to go to business, the ambitious Sicilians go to Law and Medicine and emigrate to the North for the exercise of their profession. A considerable number of students complete the first half of their course in Palermo and go to Naples for the clinical years, and similarly a number after graduation at Palermo will take a year or so in post-graduate work in the clinics of Naples.

Distribution of Graduates.

55% of the registered practitioners in the province of Palermo return to the same town of this province from which they came. The urban population of the province supports one doctor for every 2000 persons, a country practitioner a ratio of one doctor to every 1,100 inhabitants. This rather unusual proportion is due to the wide distribution of district physicians which is characteristic of Italy.

Importance as a medical faculty.

Palermo does not have a wide influence. It is a center for Northern and Western Sicily and a training ground for young professors. Not unfrequently these young men leave good pieces of work behind them, as for example, the Pediatric clinic which was the work of Professor Jemma; the Ophthalmological clinic, though much less important, the work of Angelucci. Palermo is the only class "A" school in Sicily and will continue to be the most favoured in that part of Italy.

Status of Research.

Aside of the work of Di Cristina in Pediatrics and possibly Lombroso and Artom in Physiology and Physiological chemistry, Palermo is negligible from the standpoint of research.

Training of Teachers.

Except for the earliest stages of his scientific career no young man in Palermo could obtain adequate training or prestige to qualify him for a professorship elsewhere in Italy.

C A T A N I ALocation.

Catania is a city of 251,000 inhabitants located in South Eastern Sicily. The province of the same name contains 892,000 and Catania is the center of a highly populous area. It has grown considerably during and since the war and is in close contact with the Near East. It is 3 hours from Messina and consequently about 17 hours from Naples by train. The city has grown in commercial importance very considerably, but represents a type of civilization quite different from northern Italy and is characterized by the presence of a few very rich individuals with little public spirit and a very large and almost indigent population of extremely ignorant Sicilians. So highly individual and indeed unsocial is the nature of life there that Italian professors from other parts of Italy frequently leave their families in the North during the period of their sojourn in Catania and are frank in their expression of the difficulty of life in Catania. It would be difficult to find a part of Italy where general measures of hygiene are more needed and less likely to be realized than in Catania.

History.

The university of Catania was founded in 1434 by Alfonso of Aragon. The earthquake of 1693 destroyed the university, but a new building was constructed in 1818, and in 1861 Sicily joined the rest of Italy and this university came under the centralized control of higher education.

Organization.

Similar to other class "B" universities. It contains a Faculty of Law, a Faculty of Letters and Philosophy, a Faculty of Medicine and Surgery with an annexed school of midwifery, a Faculty of Physical, Mathematical and Natural Sciences and a School of Pharmacy.

University Finances.

With the publication of the catalogue of 1924-1925 the finances of the University of Catania are made public for apparently the first time. In this catalogue a summary of these expenses is as follows:-

INCOME:

Received from the Italian Government	1,520,000 Lire
" " " Commune, from the Province and	
" " " Chamber of Commerce of Catania	625,000 "
" " " smaller communes of the Province of	
" " " Catania	84,400 "
" " " Commune, the province and the Chamber	
" " " of Commerce of Syracuse,	70,000 "
" " " smaller communes of the province	
" " " of Syracuse	48,600 "
From invested funds,	2,530 "
	<u>2,350,530</u>

Catania.

Income (cont'd)

	2,350,530 Lire	
Tuition and scholastic fees	<u>753,000</u>	"
	<u>3,103,530</u>	

EXPENDITURES:

Personnel and maintenance	2,799,208	Lire
Funds for retirement and pension maintenance	72,000	"
Remission of scholastic fees for poor students	74,000	"
Contingent for various expenditures	100,000	"
Balance	<u>58,322</u>	"
Total:-	<u>3,103,530</u>	"

Medical School Finances.

No account is given of medical school finances. Presumably they amount to a little less than half of the university finances. For general picture of what is probably obtained at Catania see medical faculty finances under Messina.

Buildings.

No map could be found of the town. The following institutes are housed under one roof in the Via Lincoln : anatomy, pathology, legal medicine and hygiene. The building is spacious and well adapted to the purposes for which it was built. Two wings at right and left of the main entrance, each department having an entire floor of a wing. No space is wasted for didactic lectures on a large scale the amphitheatre has a capacity of about 75.

Fifteen minutes from this group is the other group of this building housing: pharmacy, pharmacology, chemistry, zoology and botany. Each subject has a separate building of two floors containing about 19 rooms. Animal house and servants' quarters, separate. Buildings recently constructed and adequate. Five minutes' distance from this second group of buildings are the medical, surgical and neurological clinics which are in the Spedale Garibaldi. This is an old 1000 beds hospital belonging to the commune with small temporary out-buildings constructed specially for laboratories and administration of the medical and surgical clinics.

Laboratory Facilities.

Anatomy:- Complete description in the form of a pamphlet filed in Paris office.

Professor Beccari. 1 aiuto, 2 assistants.

Physiology:- Professor Quagliarello. 1 aiuto, 1 assistant. 3 to 4 allievi. About 100 students. Course given in 2nd and 3rd years. Prof. Q. not present at time of visit. Institute housed in new building. Ground floor contains small class-room, small chemical laboratory and small bacteriological room. In chemistry desk space for students, 8. There are also rooms for aiuto and assistants and a workshop. Upstairs, 7 rooms devoted to professor's office and laboratory, a library and 4 rooms for research work on part of aiuto and assistants. Equipment poor and in considerable disorder.

Pharmacology:- Professor Foderà. 1 aiuto, 1 voluntary aiuto. 6 or 7 allievi interni. Students 50. Course given in 3rd year, lectures 3 times a week and 3 demonstrations a week by the assistant. In 6th year special course in therapy is given as a résumé. No examination in 6th year course. No provision for laboratory work on part of student. Building is new. First floor has lecture-room for about 80 students, small bacteriological laboratory with 6 desks, small room for chemistry with also 6 desks. Vivisection room and rooms for balances, and one room for the assistants. On second floor, large room to be used as library, professor's study, a waiting room and small rooms for chemistry, microscopy and bacteriology. Apparatus is adequate for the personnel of assistants and allievi. The examination for the course is given by 3 men, the professor of the subject, another professor of the related subject and a Libero docente in Pharmacology. The real students are the allievi interni of whom 6 or 7 are chosen out of those who present themselves. Facilities for work are actually given for these men.

Clinical Facilities.

Clinical work at the Medical Faculty of Catania is divided among 3 hospitals. First, the Spedale Santa Marta which I did not visit. It is near the Anatomy building and is old and it was said not to be shown to visitors. It houses the Ophthalmological clinic and for the time being, the surgical clinic. The second clinical center in Catania is the Ospedale Garibaldi. This is an old building housing the medical clinic the clinics of surgical pathology and the clinics of neurology and psychiatry. Approximately 1000 beds of which 250 are available for teaching in these clinics. In medicine the wards were old and crowded; 20 beds for females and 36 for males. Laboratories at some distance, small but busy. Work going on in 8 small rooms. Neurology and psychiatry have 48 beds for neurology and 20 for psychiatry. Space adequate. Some evidence of neuropathological laboratory work. Wards clean and in good order. Each of the above mentioned services maintains a small OPD. Surgical Pathology not visited.

The largest and most modern hospital in Catania is the Vittorio Emanuele about 10 minutes walk from the Garibaldi Hospital built on the pavillion plan and is new. It houses the clinics of Pediatrics and will house surgical and Obstetrical clinics. Has a small tuberculosis branch.

100 beds for all stages of tuberculosis, but without laboratory, library, X-ray or operating room. The pediatric ward is a separate large building 250 beds capacity of which only 45 are in use for economic reasons. Laboratory space adequate; wretched nursing. Was shown a child of 18 months as a specially worthy case since it was actually being artificially fed. OPD. in this clinic 46,000 cases a year. Principal diseases: kala-azar, Malta fever, typhoid and malaria. Obstetrics ward, frame built, but no further work done recently. In surgery, 3 wards have been built for men and one for women, but were not in full function at time of visit. Space adequate; provision of laboratory work moderately good.

Library Facilities.

Entirely inadequate. No centralization. Libraries of separate clinics and institutes much interrupted in their journal subscriptions since 1915.

Faculty.

INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY

Professor Nello Beccari	- - - - -	Director
Prof. Gaetano Cutore	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY

Professor Gaetano Quagliariello	- - - - -	Director
Dr. Giuseppe Russo	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY

Professor Umberto Parodi	- - - - -	Director
Dr. Giacomo Lombardo	- - - - -	Aiuto

INST. OF SPECIAL DEMONSTRATIVE PATHOLOGY

Professor Maurizio Ascoli	- - - - -	Director
Prof. Guido Izar	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACOLOGY

Professor Filippo Arturo Foderà	- - - - -	Director
Dr. Giuseppe Sanfilippo	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL MEDICINE

Professor Rinaldo Pellegrini	- - - - -	Director
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INSTITUTE OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY

Professor Giambattista Ughetti	- - - - -	Director
Dr. Giuseppe Battiato	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE

Professor Eugenio Di Mattei	- - - - -	Director
Dr. Gaetano La Rosa	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL PARASITOLOGY

Professor Mario Condorelli	- - - - -	Director
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Faculty. (Cont'd)MEDICAL CLINIC

Professor Raulondo Feletti	- - - - -	Director
Prof. Francesco Valenti	- - - - -	Aiuto

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OPERATIVE CLINIC

Professor Giuseppe Muscatello	- - - - -	Director
Prof. Vincenzo Tomaselli	- - - - -	Aiuto

INST. OF SPECIAL DEMONSTRATIVE SURGICAL PATHOLOGY

Professor Sebastiano Gussio	- - - - -	Director
Dr. Emanuele Foderà	- - - - -	Aiuto

OBSTETRICAL & GYN. CLINIC

Professor Francesco Caruso	- - - - -	Director
Dr. Antonino Lombardo	- - - - -	Aiuto

CLINIC OF PEDIATRICS

Professor Antonino Longo	- - - - -	Director
Prof. Giovanni Pavone	- - - - -	Aiuto

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CLINIC

Professor Salvatore Calderaro	- - - - -	Director
Dr. Giuseppe Favaloro	- - - - -	Aiuto

CLINIC OF NERVOUS & MENTAL DISEASES

Professor Onofrio Fragnito	- - - - -	Director
Prof. Eugenio Aguglia	- - - - -	Aiuto

EAR, NOSE & THROAT

Professor Salvatore Citelli	- - - - -	Director
Dr. Antonino Piazza	- - - - -	Aiuto

CLINIC OF DERMOSYPHILOPATHY

Professor Mario Truffi	- - - - -	Director
Prof. Pasquale Longo	- - - - -	Aiuto

Admission Requirements. Uniform with other faculties.

Fees, Scholarships & Students' Expenses.

See under Messina where conditions are virtually the same as at Catania.

Degrees. Uniform with other medical faculties.

Curriculum.

<u>FIRST YEAR:-</u>	Physics	3 hrs. a wk.	-	Chemistry ...	3 hrs. a wk.
	Zoology and Comp-			Botany	3 " "
	arative Anatomy .	3 " "		Human Anatomy	3 " "

Curriculum (continued)

<u>SECOND YEAR:</u>	Human Anatomy	3 hrs. a wk.	-	Physiology	3 hrs. a wk.
	Physiological			Parasitology	
	Chemistry ...	3 " "		(optional cse)	3 " "
<u>THIRD YEAR :</u>	Phys.chemistry	3 " "		Pharmacology	3 " "
	Physiology	3 " "		Gen. Pathology	3 " "
	Topogr. Anat.	3 " "		-	
<u>FOURTH YEAR:</u>	Med. Pathol. &	3 " "		Surg.Pathology	3 " "
	Physic.Diag.			Clin. medicine	4 " "
	Oper. medic.	3 " "		" surgery	6 " "
	Pathol. anat.	3 " "		Pathol. Histol.	3 " "
	Serology and				
	Immunology	3 " "			
	(Option.course)				
<u>FIFTH YEAR:</u>	Med. clinic	4 " "		Ophthalmology	3 " "
	Surg. "	6 " "		Dermatology	3 " "
	Pathol.anatomy	3 " "		Ear,Nose & Throat	3 " "
	" histol.	3 " "		Hygiene	3 " "
	Legal medicine	3 " "		Dentistry	3 " "
<u>SIXTH YEAR:</u>	Med. clinic	4 " "		Obst. & Gyn.	3 " "
	Surg. "	6 " "		Padiatrics	3 " "
	Therapeutics - No. of lectures	not stated		Orthopedics - No. of lectures	not stated
				Examination not required - Option. course.	

The catalogue of the University of Catania is further remarkable in giving programmes of lectures in the official courses. Courses are also noted which are given by Liberi Docenti. These are 39 in number and are largely in the clinical branches and specialties.

Number of Students. See Page 114

Source of Students.

The faculty at Catania receives its students chiefly from Eastern Sicily, from Alcantara southwards and from the provinces of Catania and Syracuse especially. Alcantara is the dividing land^{line} between Messina and Sicily.

Distribution of Graduates.

See Page 116. The graduates of this faculty are largely restricted to the Eastern and Southern parts of Sicily.

Importance as a Medical Faculty.

Although the great limitation of industrial life in Sicily forces ambitious young Sicilians to the professions of Law and Medicine which they subsequently exercise in all parts of Italy, a relatively small number of medical graduates leave the university of Catania in comparison to the number graduating at Messina or Palermo. Catania has therefore a signific

ance which is largely only local. Like Messina, Palermo and the two faculties in Sardinia, the Medical Faculty of Catania acts as a stepping stone for young professors in their academic careers. The older professors in the faculty are either natives who prefer the atmosphere of Sicilian life, or the relatively incompetent men who are unable to obtain calls to other universities. This combination of professors who want nothing better, those who can get nothing better and those who are staying for as short a time as possible, naturally operates very much to the disadvantage of the school at Catania.

Status of Research.

With the exception of Professor Ascoli and his assistant Izar in medical pathology, there is very little evidence of any research whatever being done in the faculty of Catania.

Training of Teachers.

Catania is unimportant in the general academic life of the Italian medical schools, except in the role mentioned above.

M E S S I N ALocation.

A city of 285,000 inhabitants becoming the most important port of Sicily, is 3 hours from Catania by rail and six from Palermo, half an hour to an hour from the mainland with which it has close relations; 14 hours from Naples. The population of Messina has always had closer relations with the continent than with the rest of Sicily. The province of Messina has a population of 580,000; that of Calabria, across the Straits, 1,512,000.

History.

In 1548 the Jesuits began teaching in their college at Messina "in the style followed at Paris". In the same year permission was given to call this center of studies a University, and in 1591 the Duke of Alba conceded the right of giving degrees to this university. In 1679 the university was greatly oppressed by a local dictator and suffered great loss of prestige and financial resources. In 1767 with the expulsion of the Jesuits the institution was again changed to the rank of a college; in 1783 this college was almost destroyed by a disastrous earthquake. In 1838 the university rank was again attained but in 1862 the University of Messina was placed among the second class universities in Italy by the Matteucci law. In 1885 as result of considerable local support the position of the university was improved. In 1908, in December, Messina was destroyed by earthquake and with it the library, scientific institutes and almost the entire equipment of the university. Not until 1913 did the medical faculty resume work and at that time only the first 3 years were given. In 1917 the medical faculty began adding the second 3 years of the medical course, so that not until 1920 was the medical faculty in full function. Full historical account is on file in the Paris office.

Organization.

The university consists of the Faculty of Law, Medicine, Natural Science, Philosophy and Letters, and schools of Pharmacy, Midwifery and Pedagogy, together with normal schools in Letters and Sciences. Otherwise uniform with other type "B" faculties.

University Finances.

The assets of the university of Messina are not made public further than a statement that the Italian government provides 1 million Lire annually, and the town of Messina has pledged the support to the extent of 110,000 Lire annually.

Expenditures, however, are published in this following form :-

Teaching Personnel:

Rector	3.000	Lire
12 full professors at .....L. 24.750 each	297.000	"
18 assist. " "L- 18.500 "	333.000	"
	633.000	"

Expenditures (cont'd)

				633.000	Lire
14	professors (extraordinari) at	L. 21.970 each	.....	307.580	"
19	" substitute ... "	L. 5.860	"	111.340	"
14	aiuti.....	" L. 10.850	"	151.900	"
6	"	" L. 10.000	"	60.000	"
11	assistants	" L. 10.300	"	113.300	"
10	"	" L. 8.000	"	80.000	"
6	Technicians			55.800	"
1	Chief midwife			8.500	"
31	servants			230.375	"
	Administrative personnel			85.170	"
Maintenance for teaching expenses, material, etc.,				241.000	"
Administration cost				55.000	"
Remission of tuition for poor students				41.385	"
Funds for pension, retirement, etc.,				20.000	"
Miscellaneous				55.650	"
TOTAL				2.250.000	Lire

Medical School Finances.

Assets. No information was furnished on this point.

Expenditures:-Teaching Personnel.

Full professors	4	at 24.750	.....	99.000	Lire
# Associate prof.	5	" 18,500	.....	92.500	
New professors	5	" 21,970	.....	109.850	
Substit. prof.	4	" 5,860	.....	23.440	
Chief Midwife	1	" 8,500	.....	8.500	
Aiuti - - - -	11	" 10,850	.....	119.350	
" - - - -	3	" 10,000	.....	30.000	
Assistants -	6	" 10,300	.....	61.800	
"	6	" 8,000	.....	48.000	592.440

Service.

Technicians	2	" 9.000	.....	18.000	
Servants	13	" 7,775	.....	101.075	
"	2	" 6.000	.....	12.000	131.075

Total L 723.515

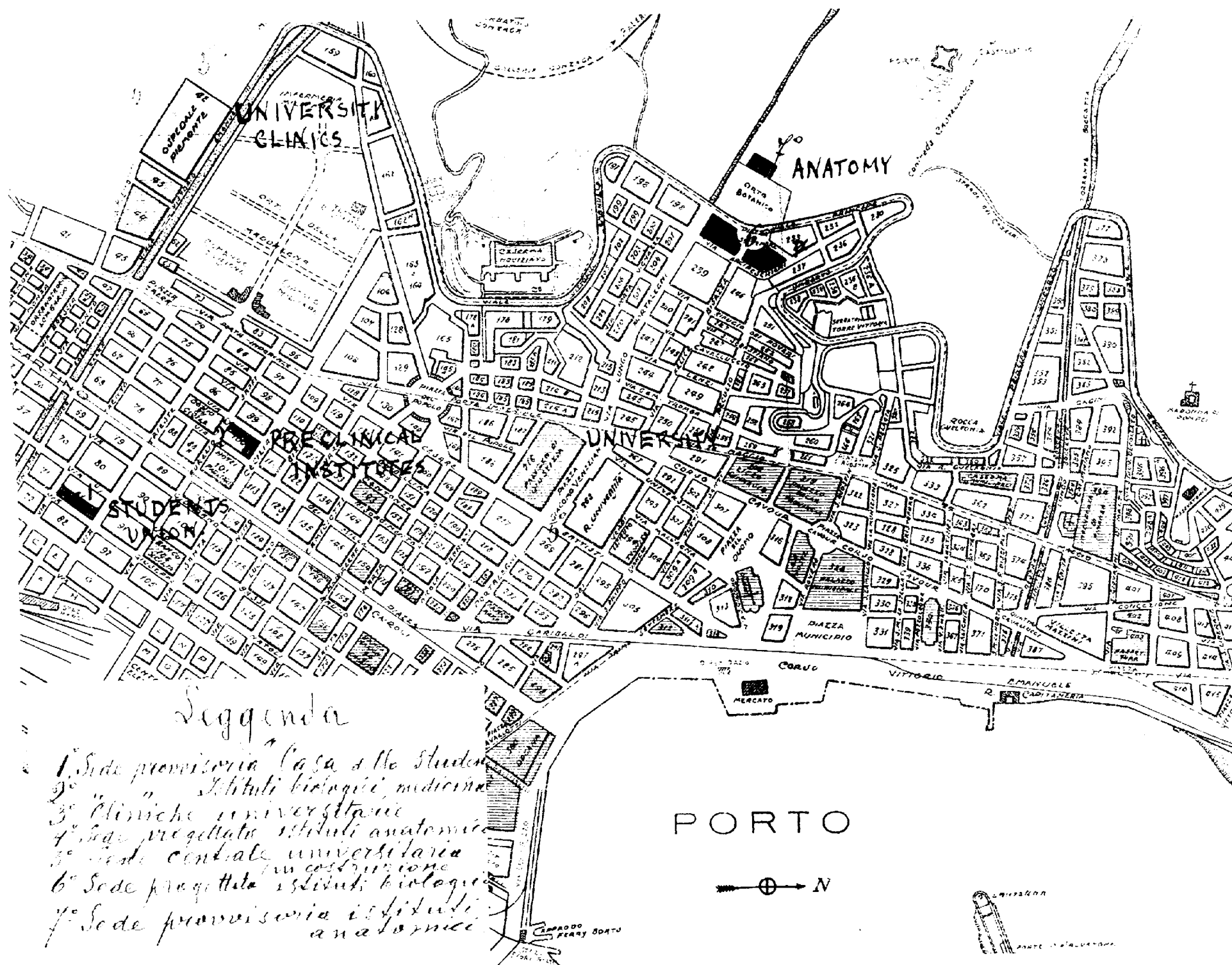
Maintenance ##

For clinics	108.000		
For Institutes	58.000	"	166.000

Medical faculty direct expenses (x) L. 889.515

(x) Not including the general administration expenses of the university as a whole which are 143.170 Lire. Basing the medical faculties' share of this as being proportional to its share of the other expenses (direct) of the university, i.e. as 889.515 is to 1,989,795 or 63.000 lire.

Messina



Therefore 889,515 as direct expenses of Medical Faculty
 63,000 as overhead "
 TOTAL : 952,515

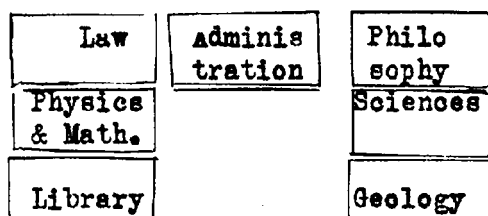
"Non stabili"

Made up as follows:-

Anatomy	10.000	Medical Clinic	24.000
Physiology	10.000	Surgical Clinic	24.000
Genral path.	8.000	Obstet. & Gyn.	12.000
Pharmacology	8.000	Ophthalmology	12.000
Pathol. Anat.	6.000	Neurol. & Psych.	12.000
Legal Medicine	6.000	Dermatology	12.000
Hygiene	<u>10.000</u>	Pediatrics	<u>12.000</u>
	58.000		108.000

Buildings.

As shown in the accompanying map the buildings of the University at Messina are at present somewhat scattered. The earthquake of 1908 destroyed the whole university and the new building is still in the stage of construction. Remarkable is the fact that the clinics are all under one roof with ample space and the pre-clinical institutes and laboratories are being so far as possible erected in the closest vicinity to each other. Anatomy is at some distance at the present time but this is hoped to be only a provisional arrangement. The medical school will use the laboratories of the university of Physics, Chemistry and Biology. These form part of the group comprising and arranged as follows :-



It is of interest to know that the cost of these buildings begun in 1910 was originally estimated at 3 million Lire , and at present the same incomplete buildings show up to date a cost of 17 million Lire.

Laboratories.

Inasmuch as all the laboratories are in provisional buildings no description is at present significant. They are all in inadequate structures over-crowded and under-equipped for teaching purposes.

Clinics.

All the clinical work at the faculty at Messina is in one large hospital.

It is administered by a congregation of charity and is housed in a new building containing 250 beds at 10 minutes distance from the other buildings of the university.

Gynecology and Obstetrics. Professor Cappellani. 1 aiuto, 1 assistant. Course given in 6th year. About 40 students. 40 beds, 2 operating rooms, 1 delivery room. Gynecology and Obstetrics in separate wards. Midwives' school utilizes clinical material. About 50 midwives divided between two years. Budget 12,000 Lire annually.

Surgical Clinic:- Professor D'Agata. 1 aiuto, 2 assistants. 40 beds with an OPD treating 100 cases a day. There is a special division of traumatology with 15 beds assigned to it. Work on wards done by assistants and aiuto. Laboratory facilities very scant; said to be 100 autopsies a year which as in the other clinics at Messina are done by the Professor of Pathology. Operating rooms not in excellent condition in spite of being new. Budget 24,000 Lire a year.

Medical Clinic not visited.

Library Facilities.

The library facilities in the medical faculty are scattered over the different institutes and clinics and are of the most meagre sort since almost nothing was saved from the earthquake of 1908, and the years following 1915 have been marked with almost complete absence of modern medical periodicals. Provision exists in the new university group for a central library and such medical works as are placed here will be principally for the students' use. A library is provided for and will be opened all day. There is furthermore a catalogue for all the books in medicine which are at present housed in the institutes.

Faculty.

Anatomy	Professor Giovanni Perna
Physics	" Laureto Tieri
Chemistry	" Arrigo Mazzuchelli
Physiology	" Giuseppe Amantea
Pharmacology	" Gaetano Vinci
Pathological Anatomy	" Pasquale Ferraro
General Pathology	" Carmelo Ciaccio
Medical Clinic	" Luigi D'Amato
Clinical Surgery	" Stefano Puglisi
Hygiene	" Guido Volpino
Pediatrics	" Sebastiano Cannata
Surgical Pathology	" Giuseppe D'Agata
Dermatology	" Vittario Barbaglia
Neurology & Psychiatry	" Mario Zalla
Ophthalmology	" Erasmo Scimemi

Admission.

It may be of interest to give the exact conditions under which a student matriculates in the Medical Faculty at Messina. These conditions

are characteristic of the admission requirements in medical faculties elsewhere. To obtain the matriculation a candidate must present, not later than the 30th of November :-

- 1) a request to the Rector on a sheet of paper with a 2 lire stamp upon it, the name of the candidate and his parents, place of residence of his family and his dwelling in the city, and the faculty in which he intends to place himself.
- 2) birth certificate;
- 3) receipt for payment of his matriculation fee and of the first part of his tuition fee, and also of the first part of his special fee for group examinations at the end of the second year;
- 4) a recent photograph of the ordinary pass-port type;
- 5) Diploma of graduation from lyceo

The request for inscription in the years following the first year necessitates the repetition of No. 3 of the above

Fees, Scholarships and Students' Expenses.

Similar to fees in other universities. For living expenses, see Catania. Students at Messina can get rooms for 300 Lire a month, and room and board for 450 Lire a month.

Degrees. Uniform with other medical faculties.

Curriculum.

The curriculum is given without specifications as to the number or character of exercises in each subject. It is as follows:-

- FIRST YEAR:- Human Anatomy - Physics - General Chemistry - Botany.
- SECOND YEAR:- Human Anatomy - Physiology - Zoology & Comparative Anatomy.
- THIRD YEAR :- Human Anatomy - Physiology - Pharmacology - Gen. Pathology
- FOURTH YEAR:- Pathol. Anatomy - Med. clinic - Surg. clinic - Medical Pathology - Surg. Pathology - Operative medicine.
- FIFTH YEAR:- Med. clinic - Surg. clinic - Ophthalm. clinic - Dermatological clinic - Pathological Anatomy - Hygiene - Legal Medicine.
- SIXTH YEAR:- Med. clinic - Surg. clinic - Pediatr. clinic - Neurology and Psychiatry - Obstetrics & Gynecology.

The calendar year at Messina is typical of many Italian universities, in that it begins on the 15th of October with a period of examinations only which last until December 1st. Then begin the regular lectures which last until June 15th with vacations of two weeks at Xmas, 1 week at Carnival and two

weeks at Easter together with various other church holidays. This program is such that the school year provides for between 50 and 60 lectures, if they are given on the usual basis of alternate week days 3 times a week. On June 15th begin another period of examinations which lasts until July 31st.

The usual standard demanded as a pass mark in examinations is 17 out of possibly 30. Examinations can be repeated any number of times. Cases have occurred where candidates coming up to examinations for the seventh time were let by largely on account of professor's boredom. This system accounts for a not unfrequent phenomena of the larger number of men in the sixth year than in the fifth.

Number of Students.

Following is the numbers of students inscribed at the medical faculty at Messina for the years from 1917 to 1925.

Year of Course	1917-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25
First	53	30	53	32	38	35	30	56
Second	33	38	34	30	26	35	42	53
Third	41	26	43	41	47	26	35	37
Fourth	13	39	25	34	41	34	24	26
Fifth	-(1)	13	28	17	29	28	30	19
Sixth	-	-	12	22	15	23	26	28

(1) The faculty of medicine re-opened in 1914-15 with the first & second years only, then had the first 3 years in 1915-16, the first four years in 1917-18, the five years in 1918-19 and the complete courses in 1919-20.

Source of Students.

In 1922 the composition of the student body in the Faculty of Medicine was as follows :-

From Messina	83	
" Reggio Calabria, across the Straits- on the Mainland	73	
" Catanzaro	20	
" Cozenza	1	
" other provinces of Italy	19	Total 196

It is calculated that 60% of the students at Messina come from the mainland; those coming from Sicily are largely confined to the province of Messina and the north-eastern coast as far as the province of Palermo.

Distribution of Graduates. See Page 116

Importance as a Medical Faculty.

The faculty at Messina was one of those selected for suppression some three years ago by the Superior Council. Intense local pride has prevented this measure. Largely due to the earthquake this faculty is in some respects better equipped than many other faculties in Italy as to buildings. Its importance, however, in the medical education of Italy is very small except as it supplies general practitioners for Calabria and Messina.

Status of Research.

No activity of any importance in this field was seen.

Training for Teachers.

Special provision has been made allowing assistants who wish to go abroad for one or two years, so that they may not lose their positions. This is largely a gesture, as the number of assistants going abroad is so severely restricted by almost universal poverty as to be unimportant.

Messina is ranked by the Italians in the class of Catania, Cagliari and Sassari, as a Class "B" faculty of minor importance.

C A G L I A R ILocation.

Cagliari is a city of 61,000 and the province totals a population of 530,000. It is situated at the south end of the island of Sardinia. The island as a whole has a population of about 870,000. Communications with the mainland are not specially good, the crossing being 36 hours from Naples to Cagliari and about 8 hours from Civitta-Vecchia. Communications within Sardinia are very poor and the general scale of life almost pastoral in simplicity.

History.

The university was founded by Paul V in 1606; it was inaugurated in 1626. Sardinia has been closely allied, first to the Republic of Pisa and later to the Piedmont. In 1859 a university came under the Cassati Law. In 1902 it was denominated as of the first grade and has been put in the Type "A" group by the Gentile Law. This classification is due more to political than intellectual causes.

Organization.

Similar to other type "A" universities. The university consists of 3 faculties, Law, Medicine and Natural Sciences with a school of Pharmacy.

University Finances.

Being a Type "A" school, Cagliari is supported by the Italian government with the exception of some few contributions by the province and commune. No definite statement is made of the exact amounts and sources of income and the expenses are arranged in a somewhat confusing fashion. Funds are voted to the institutes and clinics under three different categories; first, regular maintenance; second, supplementary funds for maintenance, and third, building appropriations. No account was obtained of amounts spent by the government for salaries of teaching and administrative personnel.

The following table gives the maintenance budget for the different institutes and clinics :-

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

	<u>Regular maintenance</u>	<u>Special maintenance</u>	<u>Building</u>
Medical clinic	L. 6.000	L. 8.000	-
Surgical "	6.000	30.000	-
Obstetrics & Gyn.	5.500	36.230	-

Medical School (cont'd)

	<u>Regular maintenance</u>	<u>Special maintenance</u>	<u>Building</u>
Dermatology	L. 6.000	L. 6.000	-
Neurology & Psychiatry	5.000	17.000	-
Ophthalmology	5.000	-	-
Pediatrics	5.000	3.000	-
Surgical Pathology	5.000	1.000	-
Hygiene	5.000	14.595	-
Legal medicine	3.500	8.000	-
Anatomy	6.000	-	19.750
Physiology	6.000	-	-
Pathol. anatomy	5.500	-	-
General Pathology	5.500	3.000	-
Pharmacology	5.000	6.000	-

LAW SCHOOL.

Inst. of Law and Econom.	3.000	-	-
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FACULTY OF SCIENCE

General Chemistry	10.000	-	-
Physios	7.500	1,717.30	19.500
Zoology, Physiology & Comparative anatomy	8.000	10.000	52.000
Botanic Garden	12.000	3.778.50	-
Mineralogy	4.500	-	-
Geology	4.500	8.000	-
School of Archit. & Design	1.000	1.000	-
School of Pharmacy	6.500	-	-
Biological Station	5.200	-	-
Repairs of central university building	-	-	47.000
University Library	26.064,50	-	-
Secretary of University	8.000	10.000	-
Repairs and Gen. mainten.	25.000	-	-
Special Taxes	-	20.950,52	-

Medical School Finances.

See above for only information obtainable, except that 245.745 Lire is given as a total expense of maintaining the clinics. This refers to payments for food and drugs, whereas other expenses referring to the clinics are those for scientific material, books, light, heat, etc..

Buildings.

As shown on the map the buildings at Cagliari are three in number. An old convent much crowded and ill adapted for teaching houses Physiology, Hygiene and Pharmacology at some 15 minutes walk from the Civil hospital and (nearby) the new institute of Anatomy. The clinics are housed in a spacious and fairly modern building and the anatomy building is quite new.

Laboratory Facilities.

Anatomy:- Professor Vitali. 1 aged aiuto, 1 assistant, 3 allievi. Course given in first 3 years. 87 students inscribed as total. Has about 25 cadavers throughout the year and since no preservation is done the work must be brisk in the winter time. Laboratories located in the new anatomical institute. Ground floor divided into 2 rooms for preparation, a dissecting room with 4 tables and room for assistant. Second floor has a small lecture room, 2 rooms for professor, 1 for the aiuto and a very small library. Budget 6.000 Lire.

Physiology:- Professor Tullio Gayda. 1 aiuto, no assistant, no allievi. Course given in the 2nd and 3rd years. Total of 58 students. 6 rooms in the old convent at 7 viale Trieste houses this institute. Much over-crowded and poorly adapted; equipment very scant and a general air of decay with young Professor Gayda who has just left the position of aiuto at Turin struggling to find money for repairs. Budget 6.000 Lire.

Pharmacology:- Professor Italo Simon. 1 aiuto, 2 voluntary assistants. 22 students. Course given in the third year. Institute found in 8 small rooms at 7 Viale Trieste, over-crowded, under-equipped. Difficult to see how any work whatever could be done under these circumstances. Orders of material from the continent of Italy take one to two months to arrive. Simon says that intellectual isolation is almost as complete. As far as teaching goes, a man could do just as well in his own house. Budget totals 11.000 Lire.

Hygiene:- Professor Filippo Neri. 1 aiuto, about 30 students. Course given in the 4th year. 6 small rooms at 7 Viale Trieste in process of re-modelling and repair. Greatly over-crowded, equipment extremely limited. Neri active young man only about three months in this faculty. Total budget 19.595 Lire.

Clinical Facilities.

Medicine:- Professor Francesco Galdi. 2 aiuti, one being from the clinic of medical pathology which is fused with clinical medicine here at Cagliari. 1 assistant and 3 allievi interni. Course given in the 4th, 5th and 6th years to a total of about 35 students, the maximum would be 60. Material equipment for this clinic is scanty and in very little use. Clinical laboratories are spacious but not active. There are for example a special rooms for bacteriology, chemistry, graphic work, X-rays and Histology. Professor Galdi said that the students are not trained enough to take histories by themselves. The clinic is located in the Ospedale Civile. Plenty of space considering the small size of the clinic. Only 24 beds for

all medical instruction. The OPD. has about 6 cases a day and on the average only occasionally used for teaching. Autopsies difficult to obtain but are done by the professor of Pathological anatomy. Most of the patients in this clinic are selected in OPD. or sent in by friends of the professors. The ordinary budget for this clinic is 6.000 Lire a year to which a supplementary amount of 8.000 L. has been added.

Neurology and Psychiatry:- Professor Carlo Ceni. 1 aiuto, 1 assistant, 2 allievi interni. Students 18 in course given in 6th year by lectures and demonstrations. Clinic located in a part of the Civil Hospital and consists of 25 beds devoted in irregular proportion to neurology and psychiatry. Clinical laboratories ample in space, unused and dusty; not well equipped, no opportunities for special work and apparently a very inactive clinic. No atmosphere of study or work, no OPD; ill kept on a budget of 5.000 Lire plus a supplementary allotment of 17.000 Lire.

Library Facilities.

The university library has 100.000 volumes, 20.000 pamphlets, 373 manuscripts. The governmental contribution is 22,536 Lire. The contribution of the province and commune of Cagliari is 3,000 Lire and from a legacy 528 lire 50 centesimo. Most of the medical books and journals are found in the separate libraries of clinics and institutes which are inadequate.

Faculty.

INSTITUTE OF HUMAN ANATOMY

Professor Giovanni Vitali	- - - - -	Director
Efizio Orru	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY

Professor Tullio Gayda	- - - - -	Director
<u>Ottavio</u> Businco	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY

Professor Bernardino Lunghetti	- - - - -	Director
<u>Armando</u> Businco	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY

Professor Francesco Pentimalli	- - - - -	Director
Elio Sechi	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACOLOGY

Professor Italo Simon	- - - - -	Director
Luigi Salazar	- - - - -	Aiuto

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL MEDICINE

Professor Giorgio Benassi	- - - - -	Director
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INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE

Professor Filippo Neri	- - - - -	Director
Agostino Castelli	- - - - -	Aiuto

CLINICAL MEDICINE

Professor Francesco Galdi	- - - - -	Director
Luigi Scalas	- - - - -	Aiuto

SURGICAL CLINIC

Professor Roberto Binaghi	- - - - -	Director
Francesco Putzu	- - - - -	Aiuto

INST. OF SPECIAL SURGICAL PATHOLOGY

Professor Francesco Putzu	- - - - -	Director
Antonio Cardia	- - - - -	Aiuto

INST. OF SPECIAL MEDICAL PATHOLOGY

Professor Francesco Galdi	- - - - -	Director
Giuseppe Puxeddu	- - - - -	Aiuto

CLINIC OF OBSTETRICS & GYN.

Professor Cesare Decio	- - - - -	Director
Michele Floris	- - - - -	Aiuto

CLINIC OF PEDIATRICS

Professor Francesco Galdi	- - - - -	Director
Efisio Sangiust	- - - - -	Aiuto

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CLINIC

Professor Luigi Guglianetti	- - - - -	Director
Francesco Mura	- - - - -	Aiuto

CLINIC OF NERVOUS & MENTAL DISEASES

Professor Carlo Ceni	- - - - -	Director
Lionello de Lisi	- - - - -	Aiuto

DERMOSYPHILOPITICAL CLINIC

Professor Alberto Serra	- - - - -	Director
Bernardino Matta	- - - - -	Aiuto

Admission.

Nothing important. Uniform with other faculties.

Fees, Scholarships and Students' Expenses.

The regular matriculation and tuition charges obtained elsewhere in Italy are supplemented in Cagliari, as in some other schools, by laboratory fees, which by their trivial nature gives an indication of the status of laboratory work in this faculty. These fees are as follows:-

Anatomy:	10 Lire a year, for three years, and
	80 " " for students who prepare their theses in this department
Physiology:	15 Lire a year, for two years
Gen. Pathology	15 " " " one year

Fees. (Cont'd)

Pathol. anatomy:	10 Lire a year, for two years
Pharmacology	15 " " " one "
Hygiene :	15 " " " " "

Clinical courses: 50 " " " three years

Living expenses in Cagliari are lower than on the mainland.

Degrees.

Uniform with other faculties.

Curriculum. See next page, but one.

Number of Students.

See Page 114 . At Cagliari the reduction of the number of students in the 6th year is due to the fact that a number of men go to the mainland especially Pisa, Naples and Rome for their clinical work.

It is somewhat disappointing to think that in Italy no school which has a satisfactorily low number of students in each class has a satisfactorily high standard of training.

Source of Students.

The students come from Sardinia almost exclusively. There is an occasional student from Tunis, or a student whose father is an official stationed at Cagliari, but in general it is a distinctly local school.

Distribution of Graduates.

Most of the graduates stay in Sardinia. In the 4th, 5th and 6th years, there is an average of 18 to 20 to a class; about 15 of these graduate, and 12 of the 15 become district doctors in countries as soon as there is an opportunity for them. No man remains for any special courses of clinical training. Cagliari is in reality a third rate school getting first rate standing on account of political influence of Sardinia's legislators.

As shown on Page 116 of all doctors in the province of Cagliari, 225 graduated from Cagliari, 26 from Sassari, 31 from Naples, 12 from Bologna, 10 from Rome and the rest scattering in twos and threes from other faculties.

Importance as a Medical Center.

Practically the only claim to importance which Cagliari can present is that of being classed as a Type "A" university which ensures its importance, whereas as a type "B" it might cease to function from lack of support.

My impression was that this security of existence operates unfavourably

in Cagliari since there is no stimulus provided for good work.

The only research which is done at Cagliari is done by ambitious young professors who are extremely anxious to get out, and see in research and publication the only method of calling attention to themselves for possible promotion.

In the development of teaching force, therefore, Cagliari is only a way station for younger professors.

Curriculum.First Year:

Normal systematic anatomy	lecture 3 times a week
Comparative anat. and physiology	not specified
General Chemistry	with the science faculty 3 X a wk.
Physics	do

Second Year

Systematic anatomy	lectures 3 times a week
Physiology	
General Pathology and serology	
Histology and general physiology	
Chemistry and physics	

Third Year

Systematic anatomy
Topographical anatomy
Physiology
Pharmacology
General pathology and serology

Fourth Year *

Medical Clinic
Surgical clinic
Medical Pathology
Surgical Pathology
Pathological anatomy
Dentistry
Hygiene and Bacteriology
Operative medicine

Fifth Year

Medical Clinic
Surgical Clinic
Pathological Anatomy
Legal Medicine
Ophthalmology
Dermosyphiliography
Otolaryngology
Obstetrics and gynecology (theoretical)

Sixth Year

Medical clinic
Surgical clinic
Pediatric clinic
Neurology and psychiatric clinic
Obstetrics and gynecology (clinical)

* Students cannot enter the 4th year without first having passed the examinations in the courses of the first three years.

S A S S A R ILocation.

Sassari is a town of 40.000 population in the north-eastern corner of the island of Sardinia. The province of the same name has a total population of 333.000 and the two provinces of Cagliari and Sassari make up the island of Sardinia. Communications with the mainland is somewhat easier for the citizens of Sassari than those of Cagliari, though Cagliari is the chief town both in size and importance.

History.

Beginning of public instruction in Sassari dates from 1558 when a Jesuit college was established there. In 1617 it was converted into a university with the right to confer degrees in Philosophy and Theology. In 1632 further privileges and assistance were given including the right to confer degrees in Civil and Canon Law and Medicine, and also in Sciences. During the XVIIth century, however, the university did not enjoy much success. With the help of the Piedmont government the university was re-opened in 1766. About a century later the Cassati law attempted to suppress it in 1859, but this action was prevented and in 1877 the university of Sassari was placed in the second rank, later to assume the first rank in 1902. The Gentile Law in 1923 again placed it in the Type "B" universities.

Organization.

The university consists of the Faculties of Law, Medicine and Surgery, and a School of Pharmacy.

University Finances.

A statement of the finances of the University is obtainable in outline:-

RECEIPTS.

From the province	Lire	540.000
" " commune	"	120.000
" " Chamber of Commerce of Sassari	"	5.000
" " Italian government	"	900.000
TOTAL	"	1.565.000

EXPENSES.

Faculty of Law	Lire	300.000
School of Pharmacy	"	70.000
" " Medicine and other administrative charges	"	1.195.000
TOTAL	"	1.565.000

Medical School Finances.

The sums received from the students for instruction amount to 94,350 L. The amounts assigned to each clinic and department are not published. Further information not solicited.

Buildings.

As shown on the accompanying map the pre-clinical branches of the medical faculty are fairly well grouped in and around the main building of the university, but the clinics are at a short distance. The Pediatric clinic is housed in a modified dwelling house; the clinics of surgery and medicine and the specialties are housed in an old hospital which is in reality^a converted convent. The university building is old and spacious and houses the library and the administrative offices. Immediately next door is a small 3 story building devoted to Physiology, again a converted private house. The institute of Hygiene is close a small public garden and dates to about 1905, but is very small and crowded. A new building for Anatomy is under construction and some remodelling is being done in the building of Pathology. All the laboratory and clinical facilities are small and adapted scarcely for more than 10 or 15 students.

Laboratory Facilities.

Anatomy:- Professor Carlo Gamfini. 1 aiuto, 1 assistant, 2 allievi. Course given through the first three years to a total of about 50 students. Institute is a separate building ~~next~~, next to the new building under construction. 2 floors and 8 rooms, all small. 4 dissecting tables; about 25 cadavers per year. Apparatus very limited. Budget 5,000 to 6,000 Lire. 4 microscopes seen. Library very small though this is in part due to the fact that at Sassari as nowhere else in Italy a serious and successful attempt is made to have a central library ^{as} many books are not housed in clinics or institutes.

Physiology:- Professor Gaetano Viale. 1 assistant, 2 allievi. 38 students. Course given in 2nd and 3rd years. Lectures 3 times a week with demonstrations. Housed in small private house next to the university building. Three floors with 2 small rooms on each floor. First floor, preparation and lecture room. Second floor, professor's room and general laboratory. Third floor, assistant's room and chemical laboratory. Budget 6,000 Lire for light, heat, apparatus material, animals and literature.

Hygiene:- Professor Claudio Fermi. 1 aiuto, no allievi. 18 students. Fermi here as professor of Hygiene for the last 27 years. Laboratory housed in a small building which houses also the Institute for rabies treatment that forms an independent organization giving about 150 rabies treatment a year. Laboratories poorly equipped and with very scant evidence of any teaching in force. Equipment inadequate. Library 8 to 10 books. Budget not given.

Clinical Facilities.

Surgery:- Professor Dominici. 1 aiuto, 1 assistant and 1 allievo. 47 students. The surgical clinic possesses full rights over 24 beds in the provincial hospital. Similar privileges held by the medical clinic and
/ limited

the specialties. OPD. has 6 to 12 cases a day which are not used for teaching. The clinic must pay for the food and drugs of all patients under its direct control. There are 50 other beds of surgery not under the control of the professor of surgery which he can use however for demonstrations. There are 4 beds for the clinic of surgical Pathology; the clinic of Oto-laryngology possesses no beds of its own but uses the surgical clinic's beds. Operation 3 times a week. lectures 3 times a week. This hospital is said to serve a population of 400,000. No X-ray equipment and both septic and aseptic operations are done in the same room. Budget not given.

Medical clinic not visited. Professor absent.

Pediatrics:- Professor Amerigo Filia. 1 aiuto, 1 assistant, 1 voluntary assistant and 1 allievo. 16 students in the 6th year course; lectures 3 times a week, 20 beds, and OPD providing about 10 cases a day exclusive of malaria in children which run to about 700 cases a year. Institute housed in a 7 room house. 3 laboratories, 2 rooms for wards. 1 for lectures in OPD. combined with 1 room for the director. Library very scanty. Active work in progress despite the difficulties in equipment. A good example of the fact that with very little in the way of financial or material support, conscientious and effective work can nevertheless be done.

Library Facilities.

Library housed in the main university building contains about 110,000 volumes, 30,000 reprints and 200 manuscripts many of which are important in the history of Sardinia. Library situation at Sassari remarkable in that the institutes and clinics have pooled their resources and consequently this library is of considerable assistance and importance to the entire medical faculty. Library staff consists of a director and 4 assistants and gives a favourable impression as to administration.

Faculty:-

Anatomy	Professor Carlo Gamfini
Zoology	" Cesare Artom
Chemistry	" Andrea Sanna
Physiology	" Gaetano Viale
Pathol. Anatomy	" Guido Sotti
Pharmacology	" Giovanni Zanda
Hygiene	" Claudio Fermi
Medicine	" Carlo Sotti
Clinical Surgery	" Leonardo Dominici
General Pathology	" Alberto Marrassini
Surgical "	" Pietro Marogna
Dermatology	" Leonardo Tommasi
Nervous & Mental Dis.,	" Otorino Rossi
Pediatrics	" Amerigo Filia
Ophthalmology	" Luigi Maggiore
Oto-rhino-laryngology	" Michele Manconi
Legal Medicine	" Giuseppe Brandino
Obstetrics	" Ernesto Brugnattelli

Admission. Uniform with other faculties.

Fees, Scholarships and Students' Expenses.

Students in Sassari can get bed and board for 500 Lire a month, but tuition, laboratory fees and books cannot be paid from this amount. 500 L. represents the ~~average~~ average amount spent. Fees uniform with those of Cagliari.

Degrees. Uniform with other Italian faculties.

Curriculum.

Not essentially different from that of Cagliari.

Number of Students.

1923-24:-	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	
	15	17	21	
	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	<u>Total 100</u>
	18	19	10	

The diminished number in the last year is accounted for migration to schools on the continent, principally Pisa and Rome.

Source of Students.

No students attend the University of Sassari who come from outside of Italy. From 4 to 5% come from outside of Sardinia but almost without exception their names are Sardinian names and it is assumed that at some previous time they have had residence in Sardinia. Indeed the source of students at Sassari is still more local, since the bitter rivalry between Cagliari and Sassari is ^{such} that the province of Cagliari only under the most exceptional circumstances would be found to have provided students at the University of Sassari.

Distribution of Graduates.

For distribution of graduates, see Page 116 It will be seen that the number and distribution of graduates at Sassari is such as to make this school of smaller importance in this particular.

Importance as a Medical Faculty.

The only relationship of possible importance which the University of Sassari, and to a large extent that of Cagliari as well, can have upon the general medical education is clear, when one is credibly informed, that nearly one-half of the professors in the medical faculties in Italy have spent some time as professors in Sassari or Cagliari. They go to these two schools at a time when they are through with their training and when they are most anxious to produce work which will qualify them for a call to some better positions.

It is most unfortunate that under these circumstances the facilities

and material equipment afforded them in these two small universities are such as to discourage, if not to prevent, men from producing work of the type which they have learnt to do under their masters in the larger schools in Italy. The isolation experienced by these young professors is rendered the more crippling to their effectiveness by reason of the inadequate medical literature. A visit to these faculties is sufficient to convince one that as in Messina and Catania and to a certain extent also in Sienna, Parma and Modena the faculties are composed of three elements :- native sons who prefer to remain away from other parts of Italy; ^{those} who have been unable to secure a call and are constantly "stuck" ; and a never ending stream of ambitious young men who only expect to stay one to three years and in many cases do not even bring their families with them while they are waiting for a satisfactory opportunity to get away.

SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY, DENTISTRY, MIDWIFERY
AND VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Pharmacy.

The teaching of pharmacy in Italy is done in schools of pharmacy which are attached to and under the control of the universities. The statistical information regarding enrollment in these schools is given below, following the same order of faculties as are given in considering the medical faculties.

The schools of Pharmacy usually offer two different courses, one more thorough and inclusive than the other. The laurea in pharmacy and chemistry is given at the end of a five year course, the last being spent in practical work in an approved pharmacy. Each university publishes a list of approved pharmacies and the work in these pharmacies is of a purely practical nature and is not subject to any special supervision by the university authorities nor is the time of the candidate divided between practical work and any instruction. The situation is analogous to certain schools of medicine in the United States which require a fifth or hospital year. The four year course for the diploma in pharmacy is less inclusive and less intensive in character. It also includes a year of practical work in the fourth year.

Figures given below are for the year 1923-24, except when otherwise noted :-

<u>University</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Number for Laurea</u>	<u>Number for Diploma</u>
Turin	266	178	88
Genoa	110	75	35

<u>University</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>No. for Laurea</u>	<u>No. for Diploma</u>
Pavia	211	130	80
Padua	258	137	121
Bologna	253	134	129
Milan	No school of Pharmacy attached to this university		
Modena	124	57	67
Parma	School exists but no figures published giving No. of students		
Pisa	130	77	53
Rome	287	151	136
Florence	Before Florence received status of university no figures were published regarding the No. of students in pharmacy.		
Sienna	71	45	26
Camerino (1918-19)	25	Distribution not noted.	
Perugia	61	"	"
Naples	363	196	167
Bari	No school of pharmacy attached to this university.		
Palermo	46	Distribution not noted.	
Catania	61	35	26
Messina (1920)	78	Distribution not noted.	
Cagliari	60	47	13
Sassari	67	43	24

Courses.

The curriculum of the schools of pharmacy attached to the Faculty of Medicine of Bologna is for the most part typical of the courses given in the other schools of pharmacy and is as follows :-

Course for the diploma in Pharmacy.

FIRST YEAR:- General chemistry, inorganic and organic - Botany - Minerology, exercises, i.e., laboratory work (x) in Botany, and exercises in Minerology (x).

SECOND YEAR:- Experimental work in physics as applied to medicine - Pharmacological chemistry and Toxicology - Exercises in the preparation and the chemical analyses of the laboratory of pharmaceutical chemistry. - Hygiene with practical work, i.e., water analyses, etc..

THIRD YEAR :- Pharmaceutical chemistry and Toxicology - Food chemistry - Materia medica and Pharmacology, exercises in pharmaceutical chemistry (x), and exercises in Pharmacognosy (x).

FOURTH YEAR:- Practical work for the full year, i.e., 12 months in an approved pharmacy during six months of which the candidate must have completed all his obligatory examinations, i.e., all the above courses with the exception of the practical work in the first and third years.

Curriculum for the course and laurea in chemistry and pharmacy :-

FIRST YEAR:- Inorganic chemistry - Botany - Zoology - Experimental Physics applied to medicine - Mineralogy - Exercises in Mineralogy (x) and Botany, and exercises in qualitative chemical analyses.

SECOND YEAR:- Organic chemistry - Pharmaceutical chemistry and Toxicology. Exercises in Physics (x) Exercises in chemical preparations of the laboratory of pharmaceutical chemistry - Exercises in quantitative chemical analyses.

(x) No obligatory examination for these courses, others have obligatory examination.

THIRD YEAR :- Pharmaceutical chemistry and Toxicology - Food chemistry -
 Materia medica in Pharmacy - Exercises in food chemistry (x)
 Exercises in materia medica^(x) and pharmacology - Exercises^(x)
 in Pharmaceutical chemistry - Toxicology and Bio-chemistry .

FOURTH YEAR:- Hygiene with practical exercises - Exercises in Pharmaceu-
 tical chemistry - Toxicology and Bio-chemistry - Preparation
 of some small pieces of research and preparation of theses
 for the degree.

FIFTH YEAR ;- Practical year in a pharmacy for 12 months, for six months
 of which the candidate must have passed all the examination
 of separate courses and the general examination prescribed
 at the end of the four years.

Organization of Teaching.

In the type "A" medical faculties, the government provides for one professor to devote his time exclusively to the school of pharmacy. The other courses are given by professors in the Faculty of Science or of Medicine as is the case with the Type "B" schools. Usually the professor of Pharmacology in the medical faculty is the director of the school of pharmacy, and the institute of pharmacology provides such laboratory facilities as can be obtained for the students in those courses in the school of pharmacy. The instruction is therefore given as more or less as an appendage to the other courses given in the university. There is in general more laboratory work performed by the students in the school of pharmacy than by the medical students, but even under these conditions, not enough. It must be remembered that in addition to the practical year in which a young pharmacist doubtless continues his education well beyond the instruct

ion obtained in the school, the general conditions of life in Italy and the limited opportunities for young men to obtain responsible positions soon after graduation makes it a general rule that a young graduate in Pharmacy is under the supervision of his employer for five to ten years after graduation before he is likely to be entrusted with very great responsibility. The admission to the school of pharmacy requires graduation from the liceo as in the case of admission to the medical faculties.

The fees in the school of pharmacy for the laurea are :-

Matriculation	L. 300	-	Tuition	L. 500	annually
Diploma	300	-	Special tuition	100	extra a year
Fee for examination at the end of each course	100	-	For diploma, Special fee	75	

The charges for the diploma in pharmacy are the same, except for annual tuition which is L. 600, instead of L. 500.

D E N T I S T R Y.

Education for dentists in Italy is in a transitional stage. Most of the medical schools give one course in dentistry the object of which is to provide an ordinary practitioner with the most rudimentary knowledge of pathology and treatment of the teeth. There are three faculties in which special courses of dentistry are given and these are at Rome, Milan and Bologna. At Rome efforts are being made to establish a true dental school with a complete faculty. The new law regulating the practice of dentistry requires that all dentists shall first obtain the degree of M.D.

Indeed, in Italy recognition of dentistry as a separate specialty is slow and inadequate. At Rome, at present, there is only one professor of dentistry of the medical faculty who gives an optional course in the 5th year. At Bologna, there is a definite course of dentistry for which the diploma is given and in which, during the year 1923-24, 38 students were enrolled. A similar special course with a diploma is given in Milan and 46 students are enrolled. In both cases the course is a two year one and an internship of at least one year in the dental institute is required. The courses given in the Milan school are as follows:-

Clinical anatomy in connection with dentistry	2 months
Pathol. Anatomy " " " "	2 "
Special Pathology of the organs of the mouth	2 years
Dental and Peri-dental surgery	2 "
Dental and Facial Orthopedics	2 "

Prosthesis	2 years
Pharmacology in connection with Dentistry	2 months
Radiology"......"......"......	2 "
Syphilography, in relation to Dentistry	2 "
Dentistry in relation to Pediatrics	2 "

In the case of the three centers in Italy for dentistry the control is exercised by the university faculty and the diploma given are on the same grade as diplomas given for specialties such as Orthopedics.

MIDWIFERY

Schools of midwifery in Italy during 1923-24 are listed below. In most cases the schools of midwifery are attached to obstetrical clinics of the universities. In some cases the university maintains more than one such school, ~~each~~ controlling a branch school in a nearby town. It is a two year course and recently, in 1923, the requirements for admission ^{graduation from} were increased from/the 6th year of elementary school to the 3rd year of the normal school, or gymnasium. This has had, as is shown by the figures given below, a profound effect upon the enrollment of girls in the schools for midwifery.

The schools are as follows :-

		1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	Total
Under the University of Turin,	at Turin	13	84	97
	at Novara	7	17	24
Under the University of Genoa,	" Genoa	28	30	58
" " " " Pavia,	" Pavia	1	22	23
Schools of Obstetrics main-				
tained in four places.....by	" Padua	8	100	108
the University of Padua	" Venice	5	31	36
	" Verona	10	39	49
	" Trieste	15	36	51

		1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	Total
Under Univ. of Bologna,	at Bologna	15	53	68
" " " Modena,	" Modena	11	37	48
" " " Parma,	" Parma	6	18	24
" " " Pisa,	" Pisa	2	26	28
" " " Rome,	" Rome	15	72	87
No figures obtainable for				
	Florence			
Under Univ. of Sienna,	" Sienna	2	8	10
" " " Camerino,	" Camerino	8	22	30
" " " Perugia,	" Perugia	13	22	35
" " " Naples,	" Naples	13	85	98
No school at Bari				
Under Univ. of Palermo,	" Palermo	15	10	25
" " " Catania,	" Catania	8	35	43
" " " Messina,	" Messina (1921) ..	35	28	63
" " " Cagliari,	" Cagliari	--	7	7
No school at Sassari.				
Under University of Urbino -Urbino (1918-1919)		?	?	12

The teaching given in these schools of midwifery is divided into two years, the first being largely lectures and demonstrations with considerable subordinate work on the wards, the second year devoted entirely to clinical work on the wards. Teaching is given for the most part by the aiuto in the department of Obstetrics under the supervision of the professor of Obstetrics. A diploma is given which it is necessary for the future midwife to present to the civil authorities of the town in which she intends to practice her profession. At the present time midwives are well scattered over Italy and conduct a large proportion of the normal cases. Further reference to this matter may be made to the report submitted by Miss F.E. Crowell on "Nursing in Italy".

One phase of the instruction of midwives is in close relation to the teaching of Obstetrics. There is not, in most cases, enough material on the obstetrics wards to provide practical instruction for both midwives and medical students. The difficulty is met by giving to the midwives all of the practical work of deliveries so that the Italian medical students

have themselves conducted no cases of labour previous to graduation. The low puerperal mortality in Italy is in curious contrast to the defectiveness in the training of the Italian medical student in Obstetrics, and this whole subject deserves an exhaustive study. No comments were made on the very greatly reduced number of students in the school of midwifery. It is possible that this defect in the supply of midwives will continue until genuine scarcity begins to arise throughout the country, when a reversion to the earlier and lower standards will perhaps take place.

VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Schools for veterinary medicine are either those independent of the universities or those which are incorporated in the universities. Schools of Veterinary Medicine are found at Turin (independent), Milan (independent), Bologna (with the university), Perugia (within the University) and Naples (independent). The independent schools are denominated "Royal Superior Schools" and are under the Minister of Public Instruction.

Figures for 1918-19 are as follows:-

Turin	62 students	Annual Budget	141,000 Lire
Milan	55 students	Annual Government grant	43,000 "
Bologna	191 "	Budget for Inst. and labs.	18,000 "
Perugia	35 "	Budget not given	
Naples	72 "	" " "	

The course is a four-year one, and the matriculation is 300 Lire, tuition, 250 to 500 Lire, depending on schools. Diploma 300 Lire.

Curriculum on file in Paris Office.

A degree is given in veterinary medicine which constitutes the only qualification for practice. For further notes on veterinary schools, the diary of Dean A. R. Mann (I.E.M.) may be consulted.

F. HOSPITALS & NURSING

No attempt was made to collect information on hospitals in Italy independent of those connected with clinical teaching. The nursing situation has been reported upon by Miss F.E. Crowell in separate reports, the first dated September 28th, 1922; the second, dated July 16th, 1924. The hospitals of Italy are of two types: the public charitable institutions, and the small private hospitals usually belonging to single practitioners or small groups of practitioners and operated purely for their own cases. Of the second type only one hospital was visited, that of Dr. Raffaele Bastienelli in Rome. This is a 54 bed modern construction run on a profit sharing plan with B.'s four assistants, two operators, one X-ray man and one resident, all of whom he has chosen from previous assistants on his wards at the Policlinico. 18 of the 54 beds are run on a charity basis. Nursing under the direction of Irish sisterhood. Impression excellent.

The public hospitals in Italy present every sort of variety as regards construction, personnel and efficiency of management. Hospital organization and reform has received considerable attention of late years and there has been definite improvement especially in Northern Italy; the situation in Southern Italy is still one of great disorder. In the report of a commission appointed by the Ministry of the Interior on April 8th, 1918, the impression is described by the Italian authorities as :

"Not only do we lack a sufficient number of hospitals, but the number of beds is also defficient. The fact is rendered still more unfortunate by very uneven distribution of hospitals over the different regions and in the large and small communes".

The number of empty beds is striking in nearly all charity hospitals, several of which are run at only one-half or two-third capacity. This

state of affairs is largely the result of economic factors. For example in Parma, in 1914, the commune of Parma paid Lire 2,25 a day to the hospital for the care of a patient. In 1925, the charge was Lire 17.- a day. Pay-beds that used to cost from 4 to 6 Lire a day are now from 20 to 36 Lire. The funds from charitable foundations which previously were of appreciable size have no longer any significant part in the upkeep of these hospitals.

Hospitals, in many cases, are forced to use buildings formerly belonging to convents or religious orders which are ill-adapted for hospital purposes. The more modern buildings are on the pavillon plan and occupy a large amount of space.

Administration is usually through what is called a congregation of charity in which the civil and religious authorities of the locality are combined with a few philanthropic agencies and public-spirited individuals. The poor of each commune received as patients are paid for by the commune. A few pay-beds are found even in large numbers of public charity institutions, but no attempt is made to emphasize this type of service nor does it constitute an important source of revenue for the hospital. The smaller country districts are without adequate hospital provision and severe chronic cases tend to gravitate towards the larger cities. The position and influence of religious orders in hospital management is very considerable and their extreme conservatism handicaps the effectiveness of nurses' training and hospital administration.

Among the best hospitals with University affiliations in Italy should be noted the Maggiore in Milan, the New Municipal Hospital in Genoa, the Policlinico in Rome and the Istituto Rizzoli in Bologna. The New Pediatric Hospital in Bologna is also worthy of mention.

MEDICAL PROFESSION AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

General Impressions.

Before the war the practice of medicine in Italy was under the same general economic laws as obtained in other countries. The better trained men found, as a general rule, that it was more interesting and profitable to settle in the large centers of population and the country practitioners were made up of the less highly trained and less well paid members of the profession. Since the war, the peasants, controlling as they do the essential means of sustenance, became comparatively much more prosperous at the same time that the industrial populations of the cities experienced many economic difficulties. The income of country doctors in the past six years has very materially increased, though facilities for their work, laboratories, small hospitals, etc, have not kept pace with their increasing prosperity. Emigration of physicians has practically ceased. The profession is over-crowded and the competition has arrived at the point where it is distinctly prejudicial to the standards of medical practice which have hitherto existed.

Other phases of the practitioner's life are referred to below.

Distribution.

As mentioned under Naples there is a constant over-production of graduates in medicine. About 800 graduates each year is the number

adequate to replenish the losses by death, illness and retirement. Instead of these figures, however, 15,000 graduates have been turned out during the past ten years. The reasons for the abundance of physicians in Italy, as given by Professor Silvagni, are :-

- 1) - facilities of examination;
- 2) - the belief that medicine is a lucrative profession. This is in some ways justified by the increased wealth of the peasants and the wide-spread improvement in the lot of the country practitioners.
- 3) - The enrollment during the war of many young men in the Sanitary Corps. At the conclusion of the war these young fellows decided to continue their medical training.

The social position of doctors is generally admitted to have been lowered during the past six years. Between 1901 and 1918, the average number of graduates were 700 per year, the maximum being 1,050 in 1901, and the minimum 250 in 1918. By 1923 the number of graduates increased to 2100 and enrollment has steadily augmented.

Dr. Veschia, a Napolitan living at Perugia, said that the best doctors in the cities have a radius of 50 to 60 kilometers by automobile. Many in smaller towns use motor-cycles and have a radius of 10 to 15 kilometers, or more modestly by horse or carriage, 8 kilometers. Much depends on the terrain. For example in Venitia, the radius might be 40 kilometers where in Umbria it would only be 10 or 15 kilometers. These figures, however, by no means mean that such a territory is restricted to one physician.

It is a matter of common knowledge in Italy that the average country practitioner is earning between 20.000 and 30.000 Lire a year. The more successful specialists in the city make between 40.000 and 200.000 Lire a year. Advertising is widely resorted to and the university connections invariably mentioned.

Economic Position.

Some inferences may be drawn from the advertisements in the Italian communes offering places for physicians in connection with small town hospitals. The commune of Camero in Novara (Northern Italy) publishes the following figures. The area is 7 square kilometers, population 1.263. Poor of the district 300. Salary offered to physician, 6.000 Lire a year; allowance for house, 500 Lire a year; other allowances, 500 Lire; high cost of living, double usual indemnity. No age requirement for physician, must have usual diploma. The commune of Alessandri offers a stipend of 5.000 Lire a year with 45% on operation fees. Castiglione del Lago, in Lucca, offers for a director of the surgical service and the hospital combined, a stipend of 12.000 Lire a year; lodging free and 75% on operation fees.

The "medico condotto", or district country doctor, has about a 10 mile radius; he has no hospital facilities and his range is largely limited by the territory of the neighbouring "condotto".

A list is given in the publication known as "Roma Sanitaria" of the official minima of charges for medical service in Rome. An

ordinary medical or surgical visit, either at the doctor's house or that of the patient's, for a single or first visit, is 15 to 40 Lire. Calls between midnight and 6 o'clock in the morning, 40 to 80 Lire. Out of town calls, according to the time employed and for not more than 24 hours, in addition to travel expenses, 200 to 500 Lire. Autopsies, at the cost of the family, 250 to 1000 Lire. Complete urinary examination, quantitative and microscopic, 25 Lire. Histological examinations, 50 to 200 Lire. Milk examination, 25 Lire. Hypodermic injections, in series, 5 to 10 Lire each. General anesthesia, 50 to 200 Lire. Exploratory laparotomy, 500 to 1500 Lire. Appendicitis, 1000 to 3000 Lire. Normal labour, by day: 400 Lire, by night: 500 Lire. ~~These fees are subject to increase.~~

Scientific Resources of Physicians.

Independent laboratories are few in Italy. The conspicuous example of such service is that of the Istituto Sieroterapico in Milan, whose director is a bacteriologist in the faculty and in which Professor Lustig of Florence is said to have a proprietary interest.

The decree of December 30, 1923, provides that in the capitals and in each province there be established, under the provincial administration, a laboratory of prophylaxis and hygiene which will have a section for tissue diagnosis together with a bio-chemical laboratory. This general lack of well distributed laboratories and small hospitals helps to confine the work of the country doctor to medicine and drives all but the urgent surgical cases into the larger centers where some

surgical facilities are available. It is this fact which explains in some parts of Italy the ready support of neighbouring communes for even the small medical faculties, since the presence of a surgeon with academic standing ensures to the community a superior grade of surgical resources which it would otherwise not possess.

Medical Sects and Quacks.

The Italian law is exceedingly strict. Men practicing medicine or surgery without a university diploma are jealously watched by local practitioners whose political influence is often considerable. The offender is jailed until the time of his trial. One year in prison is given for small offenses and 10 years imprisonment in case of malpractice resulting in death.

Women in medicine.

Very few women go into the practice of medicine in Italy. Many more take the course in Pharmacy. There is, however, always a sprinkling of women medical students. As an example, at Padua during 1923-24, 19 out of the total 654 medical students, were women, whereas 64 out of the total 258 students in pharmacy were women, and 78 out of total 169 in the course of letters were women. This is probably a larger proportion than would be found in the faculties in Central and Southern Italy.

Post-Graduate Study.

In Italy, post-graduate study is largely given in the years immediately following the degree of M.D. rather than courses given ^{several} for practitioners who have been for ~~20~~ years out of the school. The attached page gives an idea of the range of such courses in the most advanced school for this purpose, namely, Milan, where a university has grown out of the post-graduate courses given for some years there. The same is true of the new university of Florence where a medical faculty has grown out of the post-graduate studies.

Attitude toward Men of Foreign Training.

The territorial increase in Italy in the last war has made it necessary for men with Austrian degrees to be allowed to practice in Italy especially in the part taken over from Austria. English physicians are allowed by a recent agreement to practice in Italy in exchange for the right of Italian physicians to practice in England, but not in English colonies. For the most part the conditions of practice and the small fees obtainable automatically serve to limit the competition from men of outside training.

Medical Societies.

The number of these in Italy is very large and these societies are principally on the territorial basis. The most influential is the Academy of Medicine in Rome; also in Turin, the Royal Academy of Medicine, has considerable authority. A full list of these societies is on file in the Paris office.



R. UNIVERSITÀ DI MILANO

FACOLTÀ DI MEDICINA E CHIRURGIA

CORSI DI PERFEZIONAMENTO PER MEDICI

Orario delle lezioni

(Anno 1924-1925)

TITOLO DEI CORSI	Insegnanti	Lunedì	Martedì	Mercoledì	Giovedì	Venerdì	Sabato	S E D E
Clinica Ostetrico-ginecologica	Mangiagalli	Operaz. Lezioni 8-9 ¹ 16-17	8-9 ¹ 11-12	8-9 ¹ 16-17	8-9 ¹ 15-16	8-9 ¹ —	— 15-16	Clinica Ostetrico-ginecol. - Via Commenda 12
Anatomia Clinica medico-chirurgica	Livini	—	9-10	9-10	9-10	9-10	—	Istituto Anatomico - Città degli Studi - Via Plinio
Clinica Pediatrica	Cattaneo	Esercit. Lezioni 9-10 —	9-10 17-18	9-10 —	9-10 17-18	9-10 —	9-10 —	Istituto dei Rachitici - Via G. Pini 31
» Ortopedica e Traumatologica	Galeazzi	—	10-11	—	—	—	10-11	Clinica G. e D. De Marchi - Via Commenda 7-9
» Dermosifilopatica	Pasini	Esercit. Lezioni 8 ¹ -10 —	8 ¹ -10 11-12	8 ¹ -10 —	8 ¹ -10 11-12	8 ¹ -10 —	8 ¹ -10 —	Clinica Dermosifilopatica - Via Pace 9
» Otorinolaringoiatrica	Calamida	8-9	8-9	8-9	8-9	8-9	8-9	Ospedale Maggiore -
» Neuropatologica	Medea	10-11	—	10-11	—	—	9-10 ¹	Padiglione Biffi - Via F. Sforza 35
» Odontoiatrica :								
Odontotecnica	Fasoli	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-17	15-17	
Patologia - semeiotica - terapia		9-11	—	9-11	—	9-11	—	
Esercitazioni odontoiatria conservativa		—	9-11	—	—	—	9-11	
Lezioni di Ortopedia dento-facciale	Arlotta	—	—	—	9-10 10-11	—	—	Istituto Stomatologico - Via Commenda 19
Dimostraz. di Ortopedia dento-facciale								
Protesi dentale e mascellare	Benedini	13 ¹ -15	—	—	—	13 ¹ -15	—	
Chirurgia dentale paradentistica	Rovida	—	13 ¹ -15	—	—	—	13 ¹ -15	
Diagnostica oftalmica	Baslini	Esercit. Lezioni 8-10 16-17	8-10 —	8-10 —	8-10 16-17	8-10 —	8-10 —	Ospedale Maggiore - Divisione oftalmica
Radiologia	Perussia	17-18	—	—	—	17-18	—	Clinica del Lavoro - Via S. Barnaba 8
Clinica malattie professionali	Devoto	—	10-11	—	10-11	—	10-11 16-17	Clinica del Lavoro - Via S. Barnaba 8
» malattie epidemiche e contagiose	Polverini	—	—	14-16	—	—	—	Ospedale dei Contagiosi - Derganino
Fisiopatologia delle infezioni	Belfanti	—	15-16	—	15-16	—	—	Istit. Sieroterap. Milanese - Via Darwin 2
Urologia	Lasio	Esercit. Lezioni — 17-19	8-9 —	—	— 17-19	—	8-9 —	Padiglione Riva - Via Commenda 15

Milano, 12 dicembre 1924.

IL RETTORE
L. MANGIAGALLI

IL SEGRETARIO GENERALE
G. BIRAGHI

Medical Publishers and Dealers.

The principal publishers and dealers of medicine are given below:-

Cultura Medica Editrice	Palermo
Casa Editrice "Salute e Igiene" 18, Piazza del Popolo,	Rome
U. Hoepli	Milan
Casa Editrice Idelson 28, Via de Marinis	Naples
Nicola Zanichelli	Bologna
Casa L. Pozzie, Via Sistine, 14	Rome
Casa Editrice di Cav. Dottore V. Pasquale S. Andrea delle Dame, 17	Naples
Biblioteca della Studium 154, Corso Umberto I.	Rome
Casa Editrice di Dottore Francesco Vallari ..	Milan
Societa Editrice Torinese Unione Tipografico Editrice	Turin

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL PUBLICATIONS IN ITALY.

Medical publications in Italy are innumerable. In order to secure by exchange a few publications for their institutes, and as a result of pride and as an opportunity to publish their own work and that of their assistants, many professors publish their own small journals. Sometimes they enlist the aid of former pupils or friends, and in any case journals published thus are not widely read nor are they of very great value.

A few larger and more representative journals are published by groups of men in the different fields of medicine.

The more popular journals of medicine and surgery are published as commercial undertakings, with a doctor devoting his whole time to editor's work. There is a large number of very poor publications which are mere vehicles for vanity and patent medicine advertisement.

The most important journals are starred in the list on the following pages.

Anatomy, Histology and Embryology.

- * Archivio Italiano di Anatomia ed Embriologia Florence
- * Monitore Zoologica Italiano (Chiarugi) .. Florence.
- Ricerche di Morfologia (Versari) ... Rome.
- Il Morgagni.

Physiology and Biochemistry and Pharmacology.

- * Revista di Fisiologia.
- * Archivio delle Scien. Biologiche (Bottazzi) .. Naples/
- * Archiv. di Fisiologia
- * Revista di Biologia.

Pathology, Parasitology and Bacteriology.

- * Tumore.
- * Patologica.
- * Lo Sperimentale (Lustig) Florence.
- Giornale di Biologia e Medicina Sperimentale (Rondoni).... Turin.
- Bolletino dell' Istituto Sino-terapico (Lustig) Milan.
- (* Annale d'Igiene
- (Difesa Sociale (Levi) Rome
- Hygiene(L'Uffiziale Sanitaria Naples.
- (Annali di Igiene Sperimentale.
- (Igiene Moderna.

Medicine and General Practice.

- * Hematologia (Ferrata) ... Pavia.
- * La Riforma Medica (Rummo)..... Naples.
- Folia Medica (Castellino) Naples.
- Actualita Medica (Lustig) Florence.
- * Policlinico Rome.
- Archivio di Patologia e Clinica Medica (Viola) Bologna.
- Bolletino delle Scienze Mediche

Obstetrics and Gynecology.

- Annali di Ostetricia e Ginecologia (Mangiagalli) Milan.
- Revista di Ginecologia (Feroni) Florence.
- Folia Ginecologica (Clivio) Genoa.
- Archiv. di Ostetricia e Ginecologica Naples.

Surgery.

- * Revista Chirurgica
- Policlinico Chirurgico
- Chirurgia degli Organi di Movimento (Putti) Bologna.

Specialties.

La Clinical Pediatrìca	Modena.
Nipìologia	Naples.
Pedìatria (Jenna)	Naples.
Neurologia	Naples.
Revista di Clinica Pediatrìca	Bologna.
La Stomatologia (Peperno)	Rome.

Hospitals.

Revista Ospedaliera	Rome.
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Bulletins of Academies etc.

Giornale della R. Accademia di Medicina di Torino	Turin.
Bulletino della R. Acad. medica di Roma	Rome.
Rendiconti della R. Acad. Lincei	Rome.

COMMENTS ON SOME OF THE SUBJECTS OF MEDICAL INSTRUCTION IN ITALY.

Anatomy.

Though there are large variations between different schools in the methods of instruction in all of the divisions of the Medical Curriculum, certain generalities are applicable in the case of Anatomy, as well as other subjects.

The course in Anatomy is usually based largely upon dissection, and has for its object the training in practical work, especially for surgeons. Emphasis is always laid on operative and topographical anatomy, and investigative work is not pursued actively as a general rule by anyone excepting young men who need the credit of papers for their academic advancement. Research work has been along anthropological phases of anatomy, also some studies on the anatomical side of criminalology. A large amount of the students' time is spent in Anatomy, three years in all, and the final examination at the close of the third year is an obstacle which seriously interferes with all the other courses given in that year.

Only in the North of Italy is the teaching marked by any clear examples of order and discipline; elsewhere dissection goes on in a noisy and disorderly fashion whenever there is material. The amount of material is a very variable quantity in different regions in Italy, only the exceptional schools following any method of preservation; consequently, when a cadaver becomes available, it is seized upon by too large a number of students and dissected immediately.

Histology is given in most faculties^x with Anatomy, but there is no practical work for individual students, demonstration being the rule.

Embryology is almost completely ignored, except through passing reference in didactic lectures. There is rarely a separate chair for Histology, and Embryology is not even honoured with being entrusted to an assistant.

The Anatomists in Italy who seemed unusually capable were:- Levi at Turin, Chiarugi at Florence, Valenti at Bologna and Versari at Rome. Levi has a good laboratory, commands considerable prestige in Italy, directs an effective teaching personnel and actively pursues investigative work in tissue culture. Chiarugi is considered by the Italians the leading anatomist of Italy; he has a good department, numerous students, but is interested somewhat more in descriptive anatomy than in experimental work. Valenti in Bologna is the professor with the best/^{planned} anatomical laboratory in Italy, and apparently his teaching work is well organised. Versari is an active descriptive anatomist considerably handicapped by an almost useless laboratory.

^x

Only at Pavia and Bologna is there a separate chair of Histology.

Physiology.

The emphasis on Physiology in Italy, with one or two exceptions, is largely on the physical side. Luciani and Mosso have left their stamp everywhere in Italian Physiology. The Italians are greatly handicapped in the teaching by the ignorance which the students show regarding even elementary chemistry, and the importance of bio-chemistry is not widely realised nor the teaching of bio-chemistry well correlated with physiology in most of the faculties. There is complete separation from pharmacological work as well as from clinical application, though it is fair to say that many of the clinics have special small rooms for graphic work in which physiologic-al methods are predominant. There is a considerable emphasis upon the needs of the professor and his assistants for space, and this is granted at the expense of the students. In Physiology there is met more definitely the evidence of the poverty of the present day in Italian scientific institutions. In Anatomy, the contrast in this respect is less sharp, but all the other experimental sciences are in extremely defective condition as regards maintenance. In many cases the apparatus bought before the War is adequate, and also the space is often satisfactory, though its disposition could be open to question, but in the maintenance of function, economic conditions of the present day are seriously affecting Physiology and other experimental sciences.

Among physiologists in Italy, Bottazzi perhaps commands the most respect. He could have had the chair at Rome, but prefers

Naples because of the association with the Biological Station. Herlitzka in Turin has a better laboratory than that at Naples; he has inherited much of the prestige of Mosso. Adducco in Pisa has a good building and is well informed in his field.

Bio-Chemistry is recognised as a separate chair in Rome but not elsewhere; it is usually assigned to the aiuto or first assistant. There is perhaps more laboratory work as a general rule offered in Bio-Chemistry than experimental work in Physiology proper, but apparently to very little avail, since the students disregard and slight the Bio-chemical work, probably because they have been very poorly prepared, and because in relatively few clinics is a knowledge of Bio-Chemistry at a great premium.

Pathology.

As in France, Pathology is divided into Pathological Anatomy and General Pathology. General Pathology, as it is given in Italy, begins by broad introduction to disease phenomena and, in most faculties, is used as a "catch all" for subjects which, in America, are taught separately, namely: Bacteriology, Parasitology and Histo-Pathology. Usually, Parasitology is taught nowhere outside of this course. The Faculty of Rome is an exception to the general rule, in that a chair of Parasitology has been created for Allesandri, a previous assistant of the Professor of Hygiene. Bacteriology appears from time to time in the curriculum of the course of Hygiene. ^x Puntoni has been given a

x At Rome

special chair in Bacteriology as has Azzo-Azzi in Turin.

Histo-Pathology may or may not be given in Pathological Anatomy. There is considerable variation.

Among the more important professors of General Pathology are:- Lustig at Florence, who combines considerable learning with great political ability to secure a new institute at Florence and to denominate the field of Pathology in Italy; Perroncito at Pavia, capable as an investigator, highly successful in attracting students for special work and in possession of an adequate department.

Pathological Anatomy as it is taught in Italy emphasises gross pathology. There is little or no experimental or clinical pathology, and in many faculties relations between the professor of pathological anatomy and the clinics are such as to prevent access ^{to} of fresh pathological material in large enough quantity either for teaching or investigation. Again, in Pathology, it is the average student who suffers in not obtaining any direct experience. The Italian genius for individual work, rather than any effort involving co-operation, makes it natural that certain individuals have done remarkable work in Pathology, and that the application of their methods for discoveries has been haphazard and inadequate.

Among Pathological Anatomists in Italy, Pepere in Milan is not only one of the most prominent, but the most promising. He is still a young man, of recognised ability, and at the beginning of organising the Pathological laboratory at the Maggiore Hospital and the teaching in the Medical Faculty. Dionisi at Rome is greatly handicapped by entirely inadequate facilities; he has shown much ability in teaching and in organising the co-operation of his pupils.

Pharmacology.

With few exceptions, pharmacology is given with much emphasis on the recognition and preparation of drugs and medicaments, greatly at the expense of the students' thorough knowledge of the physiological effects of the more important drugs. The departments are often burdened by the demands made by the Schools of Pharmacy, and at the same time are influenced rather by pharmacists' rather than physicians' orientation upon the subject. There is no training for the average student in the observation of the effects of drugs, except through class demonstrations.

Sabbatani in Padua and Benedicenti in Genoa have a definite valuable influence both as regards research and as regards emphasis on physiological investigation of drugs. Coronedi in Florence is a third important figure in Italian pharmacology.

Hygiene.

In general, the teaching of Hygiene in Italy follows the German orientation; it is largely the hygiene of the environment. In several places, bacteriology is ~~slighted~~ ^{slighted}, and even less attention is given to epidemiology. The work of the Dept. of Hygiene is rarely linked to the practical services of City or Commune, Manfredi in Palermo, however, being the exception in that his department has a definite relationship of this sort. Preventive Medicine, and what in many other countries is called Social Medicine, is entirely divorced from the Dept. of Hygiene and placed under the dry and sterile

environment of Legal Medicine.

Many departments of Hygiene are assisted, both financially and otherwise, by the special courses for sanitary officers; these courses infuse a large amount of practical work into the teaching, and thus, indirectly, somewhat improve the facilities for the teaching of undergraduates, though they have had little to do with improving the true value of the course in Hygiene for undergraduates.

Among the professors of Hygiene, Ottolenghi in Bologna is the most progressive in his conception of the possibilities of this branch of medicine for the medical student; Manfredi in Palermo has shown considerable ability in establishing liaisons with the local Hygienic authorities; Solavo, previously at Florence but now at Siena, is acknowledged in Italy as the leader of Hygienists, but his present facilities are not comparable with several of the other institutes.

Clinics.

Both Medicine and Surgery are divided into two courses, the first being called Medical Pathology or Surgical Pathology.

These courses are intended to give a systematic presentation of medical and surgical disease, utilising a relatively limited number of clinical cases for illustration of the disease as they are taken up in a formal and schematic fashion. The symptomology ^{at} and physical examination of patients is especially emphasised.

The second group called clinical medicine and clinical surgery, is usually characterised by a larger number of patients and the presentation of large numbers of cases as they occur on the wards. It is in the Medical and Surgical Clinics that the largest part of the students' ^{does} clinical experience is obtained, though time ~~is~~ not afford opportunity for close study. The impression obtained was that students, especially in the larger schools, obtained too little experience in examining cases for themselves; that too large a part of the privileges of the clinic is reserved for the assistants and allievi, and that, even in the Out Patients' Department, the opportunities for class teaching are inadequately used.

Again, in the clinics, as in some of the laboratory courses, the absence of team-work and co-operative endeavour tells heavily against the average student; he is thus in many cases driven into the courses given by the liberi docenti whose clinical material is almost without exception too limited to afford the best type of instruction.

Teaching in the medical and surgical specialties is open to the same criticism as above. It may be noted especially that,

in Obstetrics, the Italian medical student has no actual responsibility or experience in the conduct of normal cases, before graduation.

As in France, it is usually only in the "Corsi di Perfezionamenti" that one finds anything approaching thorough individual instruction for all the members of a class, and, even in these courses, in many places much remains to be done.

Present Difficulties of Medical Education in Italy.

Economic Difficulties.

1 - Salaries of professors and assistants have, as a result of the fall of the lira become entirely inadequate. This is especially true of professors and assistants who are not engaging in the practice of medicine. The poverty and disappointment, especially of professors in the medical sciences, is such as to discourage any young man from entering a similar career and furthermore the pay given assistants is not enough to enable them, without private means, to live during the period of training necessary to compete for a professorship.

2 - The maintenance, both of clinics and scientific institutes, leaves much to be desired in many of the faculties of Italy, since the budgets in clinics and institutes are almost uniformly inadequate for proper support. Apparatus is not being renewed as it wears out and the depreciation in the value of the lira has played havoc with the files of foreign journals in the libraries.

3 - The construction of buildings planned or the completion of buildings half built has been paralysed by the very great increase in building costs during the past ten years. Many departments are consequently forced to continue in entirely inadequate quarters.

4 - The competition for salaried positions is almost desperate and no move can be made to remedy the deficiency of the system which places the retirement age of a professor at 75. Great economic and educational loss is occasioned by this system and it is likely that it would be changed

were it not for the extreme economic difficulties of Italy at the present day.

Limitations Due to Social and Political Environment.

1 - Italy is not a united country in the sense of being reasonably free from sectionalism. Local feelings and traditions are overwhelmingly stronger than the National government in matters concerning universities. This vivid sectionalism prevents the reduction in the number of medical faculties which has been attempted, but is recognized now as virtually impossible.

2 - Medical education in Italy reflects the present political uncertainties and administrative absolutism characteristic of the Fascist regime. Educational machinery throughout Italy is undergoing a rapid change of orientation and satisfactory university education is suffering from the present disorder.

Undesirable Educational Practice in Medical Schools.

1 - Too great emphasis is laid upon didactic lectures and too little on the student's practical experience and the control through inadequate staff of instructors, of the student's comprehension of theory and experiment.

2 - There is evidence in every faculty of indifference to the opportunities of the students composing the middle and lower thirds of the class.

3 - The preparation in sciences before admission to the medical school is gravely defective.

4 - In certain faculties, notably Naples, instruction by Liberi

Docenti is very poorly controlled and inadequately related to instruction given or opportunities offered in the official courses. Regular professors adopt an illiberal and uncooperative attitude towards the Liberi Docenti. The Liberi Docenti are prevented from securing adequate teaching material and exploit their positions for selfish motives.

5 - Only in the schools of Northern Italy was evidence to be seen that a definite amount of discipline in exacting thorough and complete work was insisted upon.

6 - The impression is obtained that undue emphasis in the medical curriculum is laid upon Botany and especially upon Anatomy. Chemistry, Physics, Bio-Chemistry, Physiology and Bacteriology are all inadequately taught in comparison with instruction in other countries.

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

In brief the situation of medical education in Italy may be described as follows :- a Southern European nation of 38 million densely settled in a relatively small area, and characterized by great sectional differences in social organization and in tradition, is experiencing numerous and complicated changes, both educational and economic, which threaten the quality of medical training. Strongly influenced by sectional pride and historical tradition, medical faculties in excess of the number needed by the country are forced to depend, in their attempt to train doctors and teachers of medicine, upon a degree of financial support from local and national governments that is markedly below the pre-war standard and entirely inadequate for the essential needs of medical education.

The Italian government is not now in a position to increase materially its support of medical education nor to make effective guarantees for the future, and thus its role in sharing any capital outlay is at present negligible.

The most serious of the tangible difficulties in Italian medical education are :

- 1) The poverty in equipment, supplies and literature in the pre-clinical branches.
- 2) Paralysis and indefinite postponement of construction of new laboratories and clinics.

- 3) Isolation from and unfamiliarity with other centers of European medical education; this isolation notably increased by the fall of the lira.
- 4) The more serious effect that recruitment of teaching personnel for the future shows, both deterioration in quality as well as grave defects in the number of young men entering careers of academic medicine especially in the medical sciences.

Aside from circumstances arising from the present economic and political difficulties, medical education in Italy is characterized by the uniformity of organization, teaching methods and general orientation of the numerous faculties and the closely centralized control exercised by the Ministry of Public Instruction at least until the passage of the Gentile Law in 1923. Not enough liberty has been conceded in the past to allow the development of any one faculty as preeminently well equipped or especially modern in point of view. We have therefore to deal with a system of medical education in which no independent or exceptionally interesting exceptions are found.

In view of these facts and the other considerations mentioned on Pages 313-315, I recommend :-

- 1 - The selection of some of the leaders in the non-clinical branches of medical instruction who, as directors of institutes in different faculties have shown themselves best qualified, by reason of ability, resources and prestige, to attract younger men to study with them.

These professors should be asked to administer within their institutes, ~~the~~ annual grants from the Rockefeller Foundation for a limited number of resident and a few travelling fellowships, together with grants for equipment for each fellow assisted.

In view of the wide sectional differences and the fact that it is too early to select any one faculty for a special aid,

two professors for each subject could be selected from different faculties. Aid is recommended over a three year period for young men able and likely to enter academic medicine and should consist of living stipends for not more than four young graduates to each professor. There should be an allowance paid to the institute for use by the director for such equipment and material as is important to the training of these men.

2 - After this plan of department aid has been in force for one year, the selection of a very small number of fellows for foreign study could be made by the director of each institute selected and application made for the usual form of foreign fellowships allotted by the Division of Medical Education.

For full details of this plan, see appendix, Page 328.

3 - I should recommend the following professors in connection with the above described plan :

Anatomy	Professor C. Chiarugi	Univ. of Florence
	" G. Levi	" Turin
Physiology	" F. Botazzi	" Naples
	" A. Herlitzka	" Turin
Pathol. Anatomy	" A. Pepere	" Milan
	" A. Dionisi	" Rome
General Pathology ..	" D. Morpurgo	" Turin
	" A. Lustig	" Florence
	" Perroncito	" Pavia
Pharmacology	" L. Sabbatani	" Padova
	" A. Benedicenti	" Genoa
Hygiene	" D. Ottolenghi	" Bologna
	" A. Sclavo	" Sienna

4 - I further recommend that aid in the form of medical literature be continued and amplified over the amount sent in 1924, especially favouring the institutes whose directors are mentioned above.

All undertakings involving capital expenditure such as aid to the Pediatric clinic at Naples, the Institute of Pathological Anatomy at Rome, the Institute of Hygiene at Florence, etc., should be deferred for two or three years or until the economic and political conditions in Italy become more satisfactory for the active participation of governmental agencies in the initiation and maintenance of improvements in such institutes.

Manly

A P P E N D I X

Publications on file in the Paris Office.

1. Catalogue 1923-24 University of Bologna, including two descriptions of the Pediatric Clinic, rules of admission at the Orthopedic Clinic and report of the School of Tropical Pathology.
2. Catalogue 1922-23 and 1923-24, University of Cagliari.
3. Catalogue 1923-24, University of Catania.
4. Catalogue 1924-25, University of Catania.
5. Three publications of the Istituto Fototerapico at Florence, descriptions and statistics.
6. Catalogue of the Institute of Superior Studies in Florence 1923-24
7. Catalogue 1923-24, University of Genoa.
8. Catalogue of the University of Messina, with statement of claims of the university for continuance as such.
9. Pamphlet regarding the University of Milan. Description of special courses; Catalogue to appear later.
10. Catalogue 1923-24, University of Modena.
11. Description of the Institute of Physiology at the University of Modena.
12. Charter, statutes and financial statement for 1925, University of Modena.
13. Catalogue for the years 1919 to 1923, University of Naples.

14. Catalogue of the University of Naples for the year 1923-24.
15. Description of the Clinic of Occupational Diseases in Naples, 1924.
16. Description of the Istituto Fototerapico in Naples.
17. Description of the University of Padua, in book form, published in 1922.
18. Catalogue of the University of Padua, 1924.
19. Catalogue of the University of Palermo.
20. Catalogue of the University of Parma, 1914-15 including guide to the University of Parma, 1923, and typewritten descriptions of clinics and laboratories. Rules and regulations of the Faculty of Medicine.
21. Special report, University of Parma, to the Ministry of Public Instruction. Argument for continuing the university. 1923.
22. Catalogue 1923-24, University of Pavia.
23. Catalogue 1924-25, University of Pavia, together with statutes of the Forlanini Foundation.
24. Historical outline of the University of Perugia, together with description of Psychiatric wards of the medical faculty and regulations regarding Liberi Docenti, scholarships and general information.
25. Catalogue of the University of Pisa, 1924.
26. Catalogue of the University of Rome, 1923-24.

27. Catalogue, statement and claims of the University of Sassari for continued government support, 1923.
28. Catalogue of the University of Sassari, 1923-24.
29. Catalogue of the University of Sienna, 1923-24.
30. Catalogue of the University of Turin, 1923-24.
31. Monograph two volumes, of the Universities and Superior Institutes of Italy, 1911. Large amount of historical material and description of fellowships and private financial resources of each medical faculty and superior school, published by the Ministry of Public Instruction.
32. Report of the Royal Commission, 1914 and re-organization of superior studies. 2 volumes.
33. Report of the Ministry of Public Instruction, 1923, on the number, distribution and function of elementary schools in Italy.
34. Publication of the Ministry of Public Instruction. Collection of laws and regulations on secondary school instruction in Italy, 1924, including rules and application of a decree of November 3rd, 1923, and on the choice of personnel in the elementary public schools.
35. Publication of the agency for scholastic information on the legislation of national government of Italy in regard to elementary instruction.
36. Pupils' examinations and scholastic tuition; the new regulations regarding secondary instruction, 1924, commented upon by the Director General of Secondary Education, Severi, and First Secretary of the Minister of Public Instruction, Ferruzzi.
37. The "Martyrdom of the Schools in Calabria". Book privately published by Zanotti-Bianco. Highly critical of the present regime in primary education.

38. Bulletin 22 of the World's Association for adult education entitled "Adult Education in Italy".
39. Bulletin 23 of the same organization "Adult Education in Calabria, Sicily and Sardinia".
40. Statistical report of the Ministry of Public Instruction for 1925 on the condition of kindergartens in Italy.
41. Report of the Ministry of Public Instruction for 1919 to 1922 on substitutes and leave for elementary school teachers.
42. Report of the Ministry of Public Instruction for 1923 on number, distribution and function of elementary schools.
43. Resume of new laws on secondary education based on the Royal decree of May 6th, 1923.
44. Official bulletin of the Ministry of Public Instruction. Laws regarding superior instruction together with 24 reprints of bulletins on various educational laws. Extracts from the official bulletins of the Ministry of Public Instruction.
45. Official gazette of Kingdom of Italy. Appendix containing hours and program of secondary schools and general university regulations.
46. Annual lists of Italian scientific institutes with name index of all scientists in Italy, 1920. Very useful reference book.
47. Report of Minister of Finance De Stefani for June 1924 on the economic situation of Italy.
48. Small collection on statistics regarding Italy, 1925.
49. Publication of the Commercial Bank of Italy. Statistics on economy. Condition of Italy. June 1921.

COPY OF DOCTOR GREGG'S NOTIFICATION TO MINISTRY
OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF THE OBJECT OF HIS
VISIT TO ITALIAN FACULTIES.

Doctor Alan Gregg is an Associate Director of the Division of Medical Education of the Rockefeller Foundation. He is at present studying certain phases of medical education in Europe and he takes the opportunity, during a short stay in Rome, of presenting a letter of introduction from Senator Fano to Senator Alessandro Casati. Doctor Gregg called on Monday to present the letter. Most unfortunately he is forced to leave on Tuesday morning on the Paris Express at 11.10, but he hopes that this will not prevent his seeing the Minister of Public Instruction, Senator Casati.

The Rockefeller Foundation is an organisation founded by John D. Rockefeller "For the welfare of mankind throughout the world". Its main interests have been in promoting public health, preventive medicine and medical education by financial support and cooperation with governmental departments of health and faculties of medicine in various countries.

The Division of Medical Education has had numerous requests (presented by Doctor Raffaele Bastienelli and others) and from different Italian faculties of medicine for aid similar to that which the Rockefeller Foundation has given in England, Germany,

France, Austria, Yougoslavia and other European countries. It is a rule of the Division of Medical Education that such requests for assistance can not be acted upon until an officer of the Division has visited the country in question and submitted a report upon his visit.

The object of Doctor Gregg's call is to present the above facts to the proper authority and to learn whether the Minister of Public Instruction of the Kingdom of Italy would be inclined to cooperate with the officers of the Rockefeller Foundation in collecting information upon medical education in Italy, during the course of a visit to the medical faculties of Italy, which Dr. Gregg would be prepared to make during the months of November, December and January.

October 6th, 1924.

TRANSLATION FROM THE ITALIAN OF LETTER OF PRESENTATION
FROM SENATOR CASATI, MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
TO RECTORS OF ITALIAN UNIVERSITIES. (MEDICAL FACULTIES).

The existence of the Rockefeller Foundation is without doubt known to Your Excellency. It has as its object the promotion of medical education and the aid to public health together with the co-operation of sanitary authorities and scientific bodies, and to this aim has given financial aid in certain countries.

Doctor Alan Gregg, the bearer of this letter, is a director of the Division of Medical Education of this Foundation, and has come to Italy to visit, during the next three months, our medical faculties, with the object of informing himself regarding the organisation and to furnish to the Rockefeller Foundation the elements for the eventual consideration of requests for aid coming to the Rockefeller Foundation from various Italian organisations.

I ask Your Excellency to be so good as to assist in the best fashion possible Doctor Gregg's task, furnishing him with all the notices of which he may have need regarding the organisation of your faculty and the development of your didactic and scientific activity.

Signed CASATI.

SCHEDULE OF VISITS

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Date

Oct. 6	To the Ministry of Public Instruction to explain purpose of visit.
Oct. 7	Received letters of presentation from Ministry to the Faculties I may visit.
Nov. 19	Called on Ministry of Public Instruction. Secretary promised answers to certain information which I requested.
to	Conference with Professor Fano on general situation in Italy at present.
	Arranging Italian literature for the coming year.
	Advertising for and selection of secretary-interpreter-
Dec. 3.	Study of pamphlets on Education in Italy.
Dec. 11 and 12	Arrangement with Raffalovitch of general plans for survey.
Dec. 13 to 20	Perugia
Dec. 21 to Jan. 4	Vacation. Work on catalogues and material received at Perugia.
Jan. 5 to 11	Naples Faculty
" 16 to 20	Palermo "
" 22 to 25	Catania "
" 26 & 27	Messina "
" 29 & 30	Bari "
Feb. 6 to 11	Rome "
" 12 to 14	Naples, with Doctor Pearce.
" 16 to 19	Rome
Mar. 18 & 19	Florence
" 21 to 27	Working over material at Capri.
" 20 & Apr. 1	Cagliari
Apr. 2 and 3	Sassari
" 4	Rome
" 8 to 29	Work on translation and arrangement of information obtained in visits to above faculties.

22,

DEVELOPMENTAL PLAN FOR SELECTED INSTITUTES IN ITALY. ^x

OBJECT OF FELLOWSHIPS.

1. It is believed that one of the greatest needs at present of medical education in Italy is that of securing a well-trained group of exceptionally promising young men, from whom the assistants and professors of the future may be selected. At present the economic situation of a large number of able, willing and well qualified young graduates is such that it is difficult for even the best departments in the pre-clinical branches to secure capable and earnest assistants. If carefully chosen young men are offered an opportunity to continue from one to three years special training in various branches of medical sciences, they will constitute a group from which a better selection can be made of assistants, aiuti, and professors in the future.

2. The Division of Medical Education of the Rockefeller Foundation is prepared to offer during the years, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928, to a selected group of institutes in the medical sciences, a limited number of fellowships under the supervision of the Directors of the said institutes, together with grants to defray part of the expenses of the scientific work undertaken by the fellows selected.

3. This offer is restricted to institutes of the pre-clinical or non-clinical type since it is believed that these institutes are suffering more acutely than the clinics from a dearth of assistants and young men willing to devote their whole time to the pursuit of the medical sciences.

x Offered to professors named on Page 318, and operative Oct.1,1925.

4. In offering your institute this type of fellowship the officers of the Division of Medical Education of the Rockefeller Foundation beg leave to express their confidence in your capacity to attract the best type of young men, in the influence you exert upon the future of your subject in Italy and their appreciation of the labors of yourself, your predecessors and your collaborators in promoting the progress of medical science.

2. Character of Fellowships.

5. To your institute and at your selection the Division of Medical Education of the Rockefeller Foundation offers scholarships on conditions herein specified, to the maximum number of four, two of which may begin on October 1st, 1925 if suitable recipients can be found, and the other two on or after January 1st, 1926. No special date for the commencement of a fellowship is recommended, since it is understood that it is wiser to spend time and care in the selection of the most promising young men, rather than to make immediate appointments of candidates who are in any sense doubtful or mediocre. It is therefore not necessary to nominate two candidates for beginning on October 1st, 1925 and two on January 1st, 1926 - these are merely the earliest dates at which the scholarships can begin, and it is not expected in all cases that the maximum number will be appointed on the earliest possible date.

6. The fellowship will be granted for a period of one year, but will be subject to possible renewal for a second, or, in some cases, a third year. The nomination of fellows will be made by you as the Director of the Institute, and confirmed by the Paris Office of the Division of Medical Education.

7. Fellowships shall be for training in scientific investigation under your supervision and direction. Work will be done either in your institute or a similar institute in Italy chosen and arranged for by you. Unless special provision is made by you no fellow shall undertake studies in other laboratories at the same time that he holds his fellowship with you.

8. At the discretion of the director some responsibilities for teaching of medical students may be given to the fellows but these, of course, would not interfere with their training as scientists during the period of their fellowships.

3. Grants for Equipment.

9. In order to pay part at least of the expenses incurred by each fellow in material, books, experimental animals, and instruments, you will receive as Director of the Institute the current equivalent in Lire of \$100.00 at the time the fellow receives his first stipend. This sum shall be devoted entirely to material and equipment related to the work of the fellow, but any permanent equipment, books, or material unused at

the termination of the fellowship shall become the property of the institute.

10. In case of reappointment after a year's work another similar grant will be made to your institute for each fellow.

11. In case your appointee is sent at your request to another institute in Italy the grant for equipment will be made in full and for the same purposes to the Director of the Institute chosen by you.

4. Requirements for Fellows.

12. No fellow shall be over 35 years of age.

13. Every recipient must possess a laurea di medicina before beginning his work as fellow.

14. Fellowships will be restricted to the masculine sex.

15. Fellowships for less than one year will not be granted except in exceptional circumstances.

16. If a recipient held during June 1925 a position as paid assistant or aiuto, he must secure a substitute and relinquish his responsibility and his salary as assistant or aiuto during the time of his fellowship. He must retain, however, his official status as aiuto or assistant. It is agreed that he shall secure permission for these changes from the director under whom he has held the position of assistant, from the Rector of the University in which his fellowship is given, and from the Ministero d'Istruzione Pubblica.

17. Not more than two of the maximum of four recipients under this scheme of fellowships shall be selected from candidates who held paid positions as assistants or aiuti in June, 1925.

5. Method of Selection and Appointment.

18. The selection of candidates is entrusted to the Director of the Institute. It may be made by selection, appointment or concorso. The records of the fellows during their term of fellowship and later in academic life will serve as an adequate proof of the wisdom of the director in choosing young men devoted to medical science and desirous of pursuing academic careers as investigators and teachers.

19. Candidates recommended by you should submit to the Paris Office of the Rockefeller Foundation appropriate information regarding their training, qualifications and intentions to follow an academic career. On receipt of these documents their appointment will be made and notification sent to them and to you directly from the Paris Office. This notification will contain information regarding the amount of stipend, methods of payment, date of expiration etc.

20. Reappointment may be effected only on your recommendation which must be furnished at least two months previous to the date when the fellowship otherwise will automatically lapse. At the time of recommendation for reappointment it is expected that the Director will furnish an account of the work of the candidate for reappointment together with copies of publications on work completed during the time of fellowship, and the reasons for reappointment.

21. Reappointment may be for one year or a fraction thereof.

6. Termination of Fellowships.

22. Aside from expiration after one year from payment of first stipend, fellowships may be terminated on your written recommendation to the Paris Office of the Division of Medical Education or upon resignation of the fellow.

23. Since the object of the fellowships is to secure to the laboratory young men who are anxious to devote their whole time to preparing themselves for teaching positions, it is understood that engaging in private practice or acceptance of paid positions which infringe on their duties during the fellowship period will be a basis for resignation or recommendation from the director that the fellowship be terminated. Acceptance of a paid position in another institute or clinic will be considered as termination of fellowship.

24. The right to terminate fellowships is reserved also in the case of any exceptional circumstances which in your opinion render continuation unprofitable or unwise. In case of illness lasting more than two months special arrangements must be made regarding the termination of the fellowship.

7. Stipends .

25. The amount of stipend shall be arranged with the Paris Office

of the Rockefeller Foundation between 700 and 1000 Lire a month, on recommendation in each case from the director by whom the fellow is selected. The amount of stipend shall be determined in relation to the ability and economic circumstances of the recipient, but shall not be such as to prejudice the position of regular paid assistants not involved in this scheme of fellowships.

26. The stipend will be paid monthly in advance from the Paris Office. It will be paid for 11 months only out of each year, the month of August being omitted for vacation without stipend.

27. At the same time the amount of stipend for an individual is arranged by the Paris Office on the recommendation of the Director of the Institute, the equivalent in dollars will be calculated by the then current rate of exchange. This amount will be sent in dollar checks monthly direct to the recipient who will remit to Mr. T. Crompton at the Paris Office his exchange slip on the sale of this check for Lire, as a receipt.

28. It is not expected that amounts of stipends will be changed during a year's term for any individual recipient, but in case of marked increase in the cost of living arrangements may be made by the Director of the Institute with the Paris Office of the Rockefeller Foundation, to apply to all fellows in Italy.

29. In case recipients go to other institutes than that from which they are nominated, payments will begin on notification from them on their arrival at the place of study.

8. Method of Administration.

30. The studies and investigations of the fellows shall be under the direct supervision of the Director of the Institute by whom he has been nominated and the recipient of the fellowship will be responsible to his chief for the effective discharge of the duties assigned to him and the character of his work.

31. In case of publication of articles by the fellow of work done during the fellowship, it is now the rule of the Division of Medical Education of the Rockefeller Foundation that no mention be made of the fellowship. Expenses incurred in connection with publication of articles are not provided for except from the stipend.

32. In case the Director of the Institute moves to another faculty the fellowships at his disposal will be assigned to him at the new place of work provided the facilities for work are equal to those obtaining previously.

33. In case of death or illness incapacitating for active work of the Director of the Institute, the fellowship plan at his institute will lapse at the expiration of the academic year.

34. Travelling expenses to other institutes selected by the Director will be paid for from the funds referred to in section 3 as general assistance for laboratory expenses, no special funds being allocated for this purpose.

9. Responsibility of the Fellow.

35. Prompt and accurate completion of the blank furnished by the Paris Office previous to the confirmation of his appointment.

36. Devotion of his entire time to studies and relinquishment of other paying occupations or private practice of medicine during the term of fellowship.

37. Promise to communicate at least once a year to the Paris Office for three years following the termination of his fellowship, regarding positions held during the then current year.

38. Willingness to work under the direction of his chief during the period of fellowship.

10. Travelling Fellowships.

39. In February, 1926, the Paris Office of the Division of Medical Education will be prepared to consider an application from you for a fellowship for study in a foreign country for one of the four men who will have completed one year of the fellowships above referred to in Oct. 1926. - The object of the travelling fellowship is to supplement the work previously done by promoting exchange of professional experience on an international scale.

40. Preference will be given at first to those who have held, previous to October 1925, a position as paid assistant or aiuto. Such a travelling fellowship if granted would reduce the number of local fellowships granted your institute by one.

41. The travelling fellowship would cover the period needed for the contemplated course of study abroad beginning October 1926 or January 1927, provided it is not less than a year. In case more than a year is required the fellowship will be granted for a year and a request for an extension would then be in order.

42. Travelling fellowships under the Division of Medical Education of the Rockefeller Foundation provide for :

(a) Stipend : The amount will be arranged in each case with the Paris Office and the agreed sum will be paid in monthly instalments, in advance. The amount would be based upon living costs in the place of study and upon the status (married or single) of the fellow.

(b) Travelling Expenses : A fellowship also provides for the necessary expenses of travel, by the shortest practicable route, from the home or previous station of the recipient to his place of study and return. After arriving at his place of study, all living expenses are to be paid out of the monthly stipend. The Division of Medical Education cannot, however, meet the travelling expenses of a fellow's family.

(c) Tuition : The Division of Medical Education makes a separate allowance for matriculation, instruction, and other regular university and laboratory fees, rental of microscopes, lockers, apparatus and the cost of unusual necessary materials. The following items will be paid for by the Fellow from his stipend : Text books, instruments, laboratory

garments, incidental supplies, etc.

43. In the case of men who have not held positions as assistants or aiuti previous to October 1925, the Division of Medical Education will be prepared in February 1927 to consider a limited number of applications for travelling fellowships after such candidates have two completed years of study under your direction.

44. Complete and detailed information on travelling fellowships will be sent you later.

GREGG, DR A.

General Impressions during Italian Trip. Letter written to Dr Pearce in March, 1926. 5p.

The connection between politics and academic life has become closer during the past year. Needed medical buildings are being supplied; but little has been done to increase the salaries of teaching staffs. The Foundation development aid is made difficult by the unwillingness of young men to enter the medical sciences and the difficulty of finding really satisfactory candidates for the fellowships offered. An estimate of the important professors in the various departments of science in Italy is given. Generally, professors are hesitant about recommending candidates for foreign fellowships. The future, especially in the pre-clinical sciences, does not look very rosy in Italy; but the Foundation development aid and the foreign fellowships should prove an important exception to tendencies towards decadence in these branches.

(For further information, see Dr Gregg's letter to Dr Pearce of March 26, 1926, in files.)